Lynchings - 1930
Cases of

Alabama

2988

NEW YORK
AMERICAN

JUL 6 - 1930

Six Slain, Negro Lynched by Race Riot in Alabama

Opposing Forces Stage Battle in Street

HOUSE BURNED

Quarrel Over Auto Starts Mining Camp Strife

EMELLE, Ala., July 5 (AP).—Six persons are dead today in race warfare, which flared here late yesterday and resulted in a gun fight, the [redacted] a negro and the burning of a negro dwelling.

Two of those killed were white men. The others were negroes.

The dead are G. T. Boyd, white; a man named Marrs, white; John Robertson, negro, and three unidentified negroes.

QUARREL STARTS RIOT.

The injured include Clarence Boyd and a man named Ayers, both white.

A quarrel between Clarence Boyd, a nephew of G. T. Boyd, and a negro to whom the Boyds had sold an automobile battery started the riot.

The negro left the Boyd place of business and returned with two other negroes, who renewed the quarrel.

One of the negroes struck Clarence Boyd on the head with a bottle. As the elder Boyd came to his nephew's rescue, he was shot four times in the back.

SEEK REFUGE IN HOUSE.

All three negroes then sought refuge in the house of John Robertson, a negro. The home was immediately surrounded by a crowd of white people.

In an exchange of shots between negro occupants of the house and a group of white men outside. Marrs and Robertson were killed and two negroes were wounded.

With the death of Marrs, a rush was made on the negro's house and the building was set afire. When the fire died down, the embers were searched and the bodies of two negroes were found. They had been burned to death.

Intermittent battles between whites and blacks, but with no bloodshed, continued through yesterday afternoon and last night, while search was continued for the negro alleged to have shot G. T. Boyd.

BODY FOUND HANGING.

The body of one negro, alleged to have been one of the ringleaders in the race riot, was found today hanging to a tree near here. He was said to have been the negro who hit Clarence Boyd with the bottle.

Sheriff Scales, of Sumter County, today was leading the posses in search of the negro slayer, although some officials believe he might have been one of the negroes burned to death in the Robertson home

Emelle is a small isolated mining community in West Central Alabama near the Mississippi-Alabama line. The population is between 200 and 300, mostly negroes.

DAYTON, O.
NEWS

JUL 8 - 1930

Another Lynching

At Emelle, Ala., two white men and four negroes are dead as the result of a dispute over a small debt. The lynching calls attention again to the poor progress which has been made this year in wiping this blot from our national life. There are conflicting figures as to the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, but authoritative estimates range from 9 to 12, as many as were recorded during the whole of 1929. The Alabama tragedy adds to this mounting toll.

In the early '90s there were as many as 200 lynchings a year. Gradually the number dropped to 100, and has fallen below this figure ever since 1908. Of late years, excepting 1926, when there were 30, there has been an almost steady decline, with the 1928 figure reaching only 11. There was a hope that the country was moving slowly but surely toward a year in the not-distant future when a clean sheet would be found at the check-up. The poor record thus far this year shows a great deal still to be done.

The village of Emelle is somewhat isolated from "civilization." There is no telephone connection with the nearest town. The fact that lynchings are usually associated with the backwoods districts is all the more reason for official vigilance. Gov. Graves, commenting on the rewards offered for the guilty persons in this instance, stresses the fact that racial distinctions are not a consideration. The money will be paid "for the arrest and conviction of anybody . . . responsible at Emelle."

The right of trial by jury is one of the most important civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. Any sign of growing disregard for this principle is a matter of concern not only to the state or the immediate district involved, but to the country at large. There should be concerted action to stamp out the evil.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL-APPEAL

JUL 7 - 1930

The Worst Crime.

Down at Emelle, Alabama, a young white man got into an argument with some negroes about a storage battery. The negroes committed a crime for which they should have been punished when they beat up the young man. They committed an even graver crime when they killed a friend who came to the assistance of their victim.

The negroes took refuge in a house and continued to add to their criminal record by resisting a posse organized to capture them. More people were killed and one of the negroes was captured. That he deserved the most drastic punishment in a lawful way seems obvious from the facts quoted. But an even greater crime was committed when a mob set itself up as judge, jury and executioner and proceeded to lynch the negro.

In telling the story of the series of criminal acts the Associated Press used this paragraph:

> A coroner's jury today returned a verdict that the two negroes came to their death at the "hands of party or parties unknown." Officials had made no indication that an investigation would be conducted.

If the statement in the last sentence should be borne out by later developments it would constitute the worst crime of all. It is surely bad enough for a mob to usurp the functions of law enforcing officials, but it will be infinitely worse if officials sworn to preserve peace and order and to enforce the law should deliberately abdicate their powers and refuse to do their duty.

The officials at Emelle can make the best of a bad situation by simply doing their plain duty.

Lynchings—1930

Cases of

2989

Alabama

2989

Graves Ponders Emelle Report; Pastors Scored

Advertiser

7-18-30

Montgomery, Ala

Interracial Commission Is Told That Ministers Were Indifferent

Governor To Act

Hears Data Gathered By McAdory

While Gov. Graves yesterday was considering what action he would take relative to the Fourth of July disorders at Emelle which resulted in the deaths of six persons, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation made public the report of its secretary for Alabama and Tennessee, who has just completed a personal investigation in Sumter County. This report, signed by James D. Burton, censures the ministers in and near Emelle because "No churchman at this place was making any definite effort to stop hostilities."

Walter K. McAdory, chief of the State law enforcement department, who led an investigation ordered by Gov. Graves at Emelle, made his report to the Governor yesterday and the latter indicated that he wished to study the information submitted before announcing what action he would take.

"I have the reports of the investigators and am considering them so that I can determine upon a course of action," he said. The Governor said he expected to make known his decision before the end of the present week.

For more than two hours yesterday afternoon, Gov. Graves was in conference in his private office with Chief McAdory and State Officers E. Potter Smith, J. W. McClung and H. B. Harrison, who have been conducting the inquiry in Sumter. During this conference, the officers reported on their findings, the reports being in part written and verbal. What they revealed is not known.

Ministers Criticized

The report to the interracial group, made public from Oakdale, Tenn., gives a succinct account of the occurrances in Sumter County and the only critical passage is directed at the church people of the county, who are taxed for their alleged indifference. The text of this report follows:

"To members of the State Interracial Commission:

"Your secretary has just returned from Sumter County, Ala., where trouble between the races started in Emelle, a few miles of the Mississippi line, on July 4, resulting in mob violence and lynching. As a result to date, six are dead, two whites and four negroes. The list follows:

"Whites: Grover Boyd, shot by Esau Robinson. Charlie Marrs, shot by posse.

"Blacks: Esau Robertson, lynched. Newton Robertson, shot dead. Unidentified negro, shot dead in railroad depot at Narkeeta. Jessie Hill, woman, shot dead in auto with her husband.

"Nine negroes are jailed under State protection. State law enforcement officers are on the field. Gov. Graves has issued the following statement:

"'Alabama will exhaust every energy at her command to bring before the bar of justice every murderer implicated in these Southwest Alabama crimes. Alabama will not tolerate such lawlessness, and our investigation will be thorough.

"'Rewards which have been posted for the negro fugitives are not merely for negroes who killed white men, but will be paid for the arrest and conviction of anybody, white or black, responsible at Emelle. I am going to the bottom of this business, and any one implicated is going to be punished.'

"The riot started in Emelle, when Clarence Boyd lifted an auto battery from the car of Esau Robinson, colored, for non-payment. Robinson went to his home, and in a short time returned in company with his father and two brothers, all of whom were armed. They started a fight with Clarence Boyd, and his uncle, Grover Boyd, came to his nephew's assistance and was killed, it is alleged, by Esau Robinson. This was the beginning of the trouble which lasted for several days, resulting in the killing of six.

"Goodwill between the races should be fostered by the church world. At one of the places we visited in the disturbed zone, we could not locate a single minister. One was on his vacation, the second was holding a revival in the country, and one was out at the swimming hole. No churchmen at this place was making any definite effort to stop hostilities. No religious leader seemed perturbed over what was happening. Mobs were organized, using telephone and other means of communication, but the church forces were not actively at work to combat the mob influence. At one place where we called, the minister could not give us the initials of two fellow ministers who lived in the same small town, representing different denominational groups. The three ministers have lived here for some time. It is a pity that the various denominational groups cannot get together in emergencies of this kind in behalf of law and order.

Alabama Group Quotes

"We quote the action of Alabama white women, of the commission on interracial cooperation, who previously had passed the following resoluntions:

"It is inconceivable to us that mob violence is possible within our government, and that groups of irresponsible individuals can usurp the power of properly constituted authority. We pledge ourselves to endeavor to create a public sentiment which will establish justice and righteousness in our state, and for every human being of whatever race or nationality.

"Members of the Interracial Movement are urged to redouble their efforts to build public sentiment against mob violence and lynching. Already 10 lynchings are reported for the first six months of 1930, as many as for the entire 12 months of 1929, for the country at large.

"James D. Burton, secretary,
"Commission on Interracial Cooperation for Alabama and Tennessee."

The trouble in Sumter began July 4, when Grover Boyd, a white man, was shot to death when he went to the assistance of a nephew, Clarence Boyd, who was attacked by several negroes following an altercation with one of them concerning payment for an automobile battery. The fatal shooting occurred at Emelle, Ala.

During the following night, Charlie Marrs, a posseman was shot and killed. Later John Newton Robertson, negro, was fatally shot when he resisted arrest, and Esau Robinson, his nephew, was lynched by a mob before the following dawn. Two other negroes were shot and killed by possemen when they disobeyed orders to halt during a search that was made for several negro men wanted for murder.

One of these men, Jacob Robertson, was arrested by state officers in Mississippi, and brought to Kilby prison where he is now held on a warrant charging him with the murder of Grover Boyd. Three negroes still wanted by authorities are Tom, John and Ollis Robertson. Rewards of $300 each have been authorized by Gov. Graves for their arrest and conviction. Nine other negro men, all members of the Robertson family, who voluntarily surrendered themselves to officers, are being held at Kilby for questioning.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 7 - 1930

Two More Slain As Alabama's Race Riot Ends

Negro Killed When He Fires on Posse After Pursuit Over Mississippi Border

Woman Shot as She Flees

6 Dead, Avengers Disperse; Governor Offers Reward

By The United Press

EMELLE, Ala., July 6.—The total of known dead in the race riot which followed the slaying of a white man by Negroes here Independence Day increased to six today with the killing of an unidentified Negro man and a woman at Markeeta, Miss., ten miles west of here. Three possemen, pursuing Negro principals in the rioting, shot the two today. These slayings apparently ended the first Negro [redacted] ing and race riot in Alaba [redacted] for with the killing of the Negro man and the wife of Jessie Dial, shot as she and her husband fled from the posse as it commanded them to halt, the small army of whites dispersed and its members returned to their homes. Jessie Dial escaped when his wife was shot.

The unidentified Negro man was slain as he stood in a door of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad station and fired at whites when they commanded him to raise his hands and submit to search. He shot Clarence Bush through one arm. Bush returned the fire, killing the Negro almost instantly.

Meanwhile, Governor Bibb Graves announced by wire from Montgomery he would offer reward of $300 each for any of the three Robinson Negroes sought in connection with the slaying of Grover C. Boyd here Friday afternoon or the killing of Charles Marrs Friday night. The reward proclamation will read "dead or alive," it was said.

Four state enforcement officers were here to aid in the search for the three remaining members of the Robinson family who had a part in two killings.

Funerals for Esau and John Newton Robinson, the first two Negro victims, were held today. Esau was hanged from a tre near West Bessemer, four miles south of here.

Another Negro, Jordan Robinson, who was in the cabin at the time John Newton Robinson was killed, now is believed wounded. He was reported to have gone to a Negro cabin in West Bessemer and said he was hurt badly. Other reports indicate King Robinson was the Negro who shot and killed Charles Marrs when the first posse approached the Robinson cabin, officers asserted.

Riot That Cost Six Lives Was Started Over $4 Debt

Clarence Boyd, Survivor, Tells How Fight With Negroes Began

Copyright, 1930, by The United Press

EMELLE, Ala., July 6.—Clarence Boyd, whose demands for payment for a storage battery from the Negro, Esau Robinson, precipitated the race riot and lynching which claimed six lives, today told the following story of the start of the affray:

"Uncle Grover Boyd, killed by members of the Negro Robinson family here Friday, saved my life by giving his own. I am sure that the four Robinson Negroes, Esau, John, Ollie and their father Tom, came to Emelle with the specific intention of killing me.

"The whole thing had its beginning on April 20, when I sold Esau a second-hand battery for his automobile for $2.50 and charged him another $1.50 for road service to install the battery. He didn't have any money with him, so I told him he could pay me the next time he came to my garage, which is in Geiger, ten miles north of Emelle. He never did come to pay me the money, and when I saw him down here Friday I told him that I would have to have the battery.

'He seemed reluctant to give it up, and said that he would go home and get the money from his father. I took the battery away and told him he could have it back when he came with the money.

"About an hour later Esau came to the Emelle Mercantile Company store here and asked me to step outside, saying he wanted to talk to me.

"I went out and saw that Esau had his brother Ollie with him. Esau said, 'I want my battery back.' I told him that I would give it to him if he had $4. Then Ollie said, 'We don't owe you and $4, and we are going to get that battery.'

"Then they jumped on me and I fought with them, calling for help when I saw another Negro, Tom, the father, approaching.

"As we scuffled on the ground in front of the store a Negro ran up behind me and struck me on the head with a bottle. I was unconscious but a few seconds, the sound of shots bringing me partially to. I saw one of the Negroes shoot Uncle Grover, and saw this Negro and Tom Robinson run into the woods. John was standing in front of another store here when the trouble began.

"Esau was held at the scene of the quarrel and chained to a corner of the store when I left to go to a hospital at Electric Mills, Miss., for treatment. Later they found him hanging from a tree with several bullet holes through him."

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

JUL 6 1930

Manhunt Halts After Clash In Which 4 Perish

Argument Over Battery Starts Trouble In West Alabama

Negro Is Lynched

Graves Offers Rewards For Fugitives

EMELLE, ALA., July 5.—(AP)—Convinced that their quarry had escaped armed possessmen late today abandoned their search for four negroes in connection with the slaying of two white men late yesterday which resulted in the death of two negroes, one of them being lynched.

Possemen seeking the slayers of Grover Boyd and Charlie Marrs, white men, said this afternoon it was apparent the quartet had eluded them and escaped into Mississippi. Quiet was restored here tonight.

The negroes slain were John Robertson, shot down resisting a posse seeking to search his home, and Jacob Robertson, his nephew, who was lynched by a mob last night.

The negroes, Tom Robertson, and his sons, brothers of the lynching victim, Esau, Ollie and John were sought throughout last night by between 200 and 300 armed men, after they had beaten up Clarence Boyd, nephew of Grover, who was slain as he sought to aid him.

A coroner's jury late today returned a verdict that the two negroes came to their death at the "hands of party or parties unknown." Officials had made no indication that an investigation would be conducted.

Jim Ayres, white, was suffering from a cheek wound received in a battle with the negroes last night, and Clarence Boyd, nephew of Grover, was injured severely about the head with a bottle in the hands of one of the negroes.

Negro Hanged to Tree

Grover Boyd was shot down from behind by one of the negroes and Charlie Marrs was killed while possemen and enraged citizens stormed John Robertson's house last night where the negroes had taken refuge. John Robertson was killed as he fled the house and Jacob Robertson was hanged to a tree by the enraged mob.

First reports of the trouble were greatly exaggerated, the death list being given as high as eight and wounded numbering many more, but during the forenoon the excitement died down and the search settled into a grim, determined man hunt.

Sheriff W. D. Scales who took charge of the search last night and tried to control the unruly mob of 200 to 300 excited men today checked the affair thoroughly and found only four dead and two wounded. The sheriff, however, expressed the opinion that two wounded negroes were in hiding in the woods.

Check of reports that two negroes had been burned to death also proved unfounded. A search of the ruins of John Robertson's home showed no evidence of anyone having burned to death.

The trouble was precipitated yesterday afternoon when Clarence Boyd found Jacob Robertson at a barbecue and demanded payment for a storage battery he had sold him.

Boyd Attacked

The negro said he didn't have the money, so Boyd seized the battery. Later the negro appeared at a store where Boyd was and asked to talk to him. Boyd stepped outside and found in addition the negro's brother, Oliver and his father, there. The three were said to have jumped on Boyd and began beating him.

Grover Boyd, uncle of Clarence and Carl Scales, hearing Clarence's cries, went to his assistance and one of the negroes fired four bullets into Grover Boyd's back. Boyd dropped dead. Scales and others who came up seized Jacob, but the other two negroes disappeared.

Jacob was held by the crowd which grew steadily until last night, when he was taken to the woods and hanged. In the meantime, Sheriff Scales and his deputies arrived and a search for the other two negroes was instituted. When

(Continued From Page [illegible])

the posse called at the home of John Robertson, brother of Tom, he met them with gun fire and in turn was slain. Later it was discovered that Marrs had been shot and Ayres wounded. Enraged, the mob fired the house.

While the flames roared in John Robertson's home, possemen formed and began a search of the section for the other two negroes, but late this afternoon they had not been captured. The mob that numbered between 200 and 300 during last night dwindled today to between 25 and 50 grimly determined men who continued the hunt.

Peaceful Negroes Unharmed

Negroes not implicated in the shooting were unmolested by members of the mob that ranged the section, Sheriff Scales said, and many offered what aid they could.

Sheriff Scales said reports that a race riot was in progress were untrue, but he expressed fear that the two negroes sought would be killed if captured.

A squad of State law enforcement officers from Montgomery and another squad from Birmingham were en route here, dispatched by Gov. Graves, and it was believed their presence might aid in preventing violence toward the negroes.

Wild rumors and reports of the negroes being surrounded and others that they had been captured flew thick and fast throughout the day, one such report causing two carloads of men from York to come here to aid in capturing the negroes.

Tonight the negroes were believed in hiding in dense swamps near the Mississippi line, but their capture did not seem imminent.

GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARDS

Gov. Graves late yesterday, authorized state rewards of $300 each for the arrest and conviction of each of the four negroes sought all day in Sumter County by possemen, in connection with the killing of two white men, Grover Boyd and Charlie Marrs, at Emelle, Friday evening.

By direction of the governor a squad of state law enforcement officers from Montgomery, Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, proceeded to Sumter to cooperate with local authorities there in restoring quiet and order and rendering any other assistance requested.

The state officers reached Livingston during the afternoon and were to report to the Governor as soon as they had made a complete survey of the situation at Emelle following the disorders there Friday night which resulted in the deaths of four people, two white men and two negroes.

Because of difficulties encountered in long distance telephone communication between Montgomery and Emelle which is a rural community some 17 miles North of Livingston, it was believed improbable that a report could be made to Gov. Graves here before some time today.

The Governor last night, withheld any statement regarding an investigation of the trouble at Emelle, or any other action by the executive dpeartment in addition to the offering of the rewards, until he has all the facts before him.

First reports to reach the Governor's office at the Capitol during the forenoon yesterday regarding the killings in Sumter, were to the effect that there were five dead, two white men and three negroes. Later, however the information was received that the fatalities totalled only four, and that all was quiet at Emelle.

Immediately following receipt of the first message, the Governor issued the order detailing the squad of state officers to go to Livingston to assist the sheriff there.

Emelle Inquiry Set For Aug. 18

Advertiser

7-19-30

Investigation To Include Sheriff's Office

Montgomery, Ala

Special term of the Sumter Circuit Court will convene at Livingston Monday, Aug. 18, for a Grand Jury investigation of the disorders in and around Emelle in Sumter County, beginning July 4, which resulted in the death of two white persons and four negroes.

Circuit Judge B. F. Elmore of Demopolis will issue the call for the special session, by direction of Gov. Graves, contained in a letter to him from the chief executive under date of yesterday. Communicated with following receipt of this letter, Judge Elmore said the special term will meet Aug. 18.

The prospective Grand Jury investigation is to be general, sweeping and thorough, and will cover every phase of the Sumter disorders, it was announced. It was admitted that the sheriff's office will be included in this investigation, and at the State executive department yesterday afternoon, it was not denied that the offices of the solicitor and the clerk of the Circuit Court might also be embraced in the inquiry.

For more than two hours yesterday morning, Gov. Graves was in conference in his private office at the Capitol with Judge Elmore. His letter to the Circuit judge was issued some time after the conference was concluded. Text of the letter follows:

"Judge B. F. Elmore, Judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit, Demopolis, Ala. Dear Sir: In my opinion, as Governor of Alabama, the due administration of law requires the holding of a special session of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Sumter in your judicial circuit. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 6673 of the Code of Alabama, I do hereby order and direct that you, as said Circuit Judge, do hold a special session of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Sumter in your Circuit, and I request that this be done as quickly as practicable. Sincerely. (Signed) Bibb Graves, Governor."

Action by Gov. Graves followed receipt by him Thursday afternoon of reports of State officers on investigations conducted at his direction in Sumter County. After these reports were submitted, he announced he was considering a course of action and would make known his decision before the end of the week. This decision was reached yesterday shortly after the noon hour.

In consideration of the fact that the Sumter County Grand Jury is to make a complete inquiry into the trouble there, it was learned that reports of State investigators now in the possession of Gov. Graves, will not be made public prior to the convening of the county inquisitorial body.

Lynchings—1930
Cases of

2990

Alabama.

State May Act In Emelle Clash

Advertiser

7-12-30

Graves Expects McAdory Report Today

Montgomery Ala

Official action by the State of Alabama may ceme today in connection with the death of six people as the result of recent disorders in Sumter County.

It all depends upon the information contained in a report that is to be made to Gov. Graves this morning by Chief Walter K. McAdory of the State Law Enforcement Department on an investigation in which Mr. McAdory has been engaged in Sumter since early in the week, by direction of the chief executive.

The governor said yesterday afternoon that Mr. McAdory had communicated with him by telephone and advised that he would make his report during the forenoon today.

Since he sent a squad of state officers into Sumter County immediately upon being informed of the trouble there about a week ago, Gov. Graves has stated that as soon as all the facts are before him concerning the disorders, he will have a statement to make. He also made it plain that he would at once take any action that the facts might justify.

Whether Mr. McAdory's report will furnish a sufficient basis for this statement or for any action he may decide upon; whether a further investigation and report will be necessary; or whether the governor will await the report of investigations by other state officers, members of the squad sent to Sumter to cooperate with local authorities in restoring order and searching for various "wanted" persons, is not known.

Gov. Graves, naturally, could not tell about this himself, until he has received and considered the report of Mr. McAdory and consulted with him, nor could he, for the same reason, state yesterday afternoon, whether he would make Mr. McAdory's report public at once.

Officers are still searching for Ollis Robertson, negro, wanted on a charge of murder in connection with the killing of two white men and four negroes in Sumter. A reward of $300 is offered for the arrest and conviction of Ollis Robertson. A like reward was authorized for the capture of John Robertson who is now under arrest at Tuscumbia, where he was taken from a freight train Wednesday. The negro did not admit his identity until yesterday.

There are now 10 negroes from Sumter County, all named Robertson and all members of the same family, at Kilby Prison, where they are being detained for questioning. All but one, Jacob Robertson, who is being held for murder, voluntarily surrendered themselves to authorities. Seven gave up to state officers who brought them to Montgomery.

The latest arrivals are Bennie, who was committed to the prison Thursday night, and King and Ernest, the latter two being brought to Kilby yesterday from Sumter County in an automobile by their aunt who told officials there where they surrendered, that King had been mentioned as wanted by officers but there was no charge against Ernest so far as she knew.

Of the nine Robertsons at the penitentiary against whom no definite charge is pending, not one, it is stated, has manifested the slightest inclination to return to Sumter County, at least not now, a spokesman for the family saying he thought it would be best for them to stay here and work around until they heard from "the boss man."

Two negroes arrested in Birmingham Thursday, who were thought to be John and Ollis Robertson, wanted for murder, turned out yesterday not to be the men sought when they failed to check with descriptions of the two fugitives forwarded to Birmingham police from State Law Enforcement Department headquarters here. The negroes were still being held yesterday, however.

McAdory Goes To Glean Facts In Emelle Clash

Advertiser

7-9-30

Montgomery Al

Graves Orders Chief Of State Officers To Lead Inquiry

After The Truth

Victim Of Mob Was Left Chained To Tree

Walter K. McAdory, chief of the state law enforcement department, by direction of Gov. Graves left yesterday afternoon for Sumter County where recent disorders resulted in the death of six persons, to look over the situation there, and report to the chief executive. This report is expected to reach the governor some time today.

Whether the report will be made public is not known. Gov. Graves has said he will have a statement to make when the investigation now being conducted by state officers who have been in Sumter County since last Saturday, is completed and all the facts are before him. No statement is to be forthcoming until then. It is thought, therefore, that the report of Mr. McAdory will not be given any publicity until the investigation is wound up.

After delivering Jacob Roberston, negro, to Kilby Prison, Monday evening, following his arrest just over the Mississippi line, earlier in the day, State Officers E. Potter Smith, H. B. Harrison, O. F. Baker, H. P. Cromer and W. J. Linch, returned to Sumter County. Robertson is one of several negroes sought by officers since the killing by a negro at Emelle, Ala., last Friday, of Grover Boyd, which precipitated the trouble that was to cost five more lives. Robertson is being held on a charge of the murder of Boyd, a white man.

The negroes for whom officers are still searching in connection with the killing of Mr. Boyd, are Allis Robertson and John Robertson, brothers. It is thought that they too have gone over the line into Mississippi. Scores of circulars carrying pictures and descriptions of these two men, were sent to all parts of Alabama and adjoining states yesterday.

According to a report reaching Montgomedy yesterday, in the pursuit which immediately followed the murder of Mr. Boyd, the sheriff's forces captured Esau Robertson, one of the negroes sought. Esau, it appears, was chained to a tree nearby, by the officers, while they continued the chase for the other man wanted. In the meantime a mob formed. John Newton Robertson, uncle of Esau, was some time later located in a house.

Someone, it is not clear just who, it is reported, then approached the house, and in a conversation with the negro, endeavored by a ruse to get possession of a rifle the man had. The negro is then said to have thrown his rifle to his shoulder to fire, when the person to whom he had been talking, shot and killed Robertson in self defense. The report is to the effect that it was during or immediately after this encounter and while the house was burning, that the posseman, Charlie Marrs was shot and mortally wounded.

A mob had gathered about the scene, it is said, and it is thought that the shot that killed Marrs came from the weapon of someone in the crowd who fired accidentally. He was shot in the back of the head, it is stated.

The report is to the effect that in the excitement, the sheriff's forces did not get back by the place where Esau Robertson had been chained to the tree, until early the next morning, when nearing the spot they found the body of the negro hanging from the limb of another tree.

According to the same reports, when the body was brought to Livingston, both ears were missing.

ALABAMA PRISON HOLDS 9 RACE RIOT NEGROES

Constitution

7-11-30

Governor To Decide Course of Procedure Against Parties to Melee.

Atlanta, Ga

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—(AP)—Under the protection of the law, nine negroes tonight were in Alabama prisons, while state law enforcement officers pressed to a close their investigation of the Fourth of July disorders at Emelle, Ala., that cost the lives of six persons—two whites and four negroes.

The negroes, all members of one family, surrendered to officers voluntarily, six of them after several days of crouching in a corn field near Emelle without food or water.

The negroes, all members of the families of brothers, Tom Robertson and John Newton Robertson, who was killed resisting efforts to search his house, sought safety in flight after Esau Robertson, son of Tom, had been lynched.

It was Esau's quarrel with Clarence Boyd over payment for an automobile battery that was credited with precipitating the clash. He was seized by bystanders after Grover Boyd, uncle of Clarence, was slain as he went to his nephew's assistance.

Charlie Marrs, the second white man killed, was believed to be the victim of a member of the posse. Captain Potter Smith, of the state law enforcement officers, said his investigation disclosed that Marrs was shot in the back of the head while facing Robertson's house. After Marrs was discovered slain, the house was burned by a posse that believed some of the negroes sought had taken refuge in it.

The other two deaths occurred Saturday night as armed bands roamed the countryside seeking the fugitives. One, a negro woman, was shot as possemen fired on the automobile of her husband, James, when he failed to answer a command to halt.

The other was an unidentified negro who was slain in the railroad station at Narchatta, Miss., when he fired upon possemen who sought to search him.

Governor Bibb Graves today said when the report of Walter McAdory, chief law enforcement officer, is completed he will study it and make a statement.

TWO MORE ARE KILLED IN EMELLE DISORDERS

Constitution

7-7-30

Atlanta, Ga

EMELLE, Ala., July 6.—(AP)—Two negroes slain early today by armed posses searching for four negroes sought in connection with the slaying of two white men brought to six the deaths growing out of disorders arising the Fourth of July.

Quiet again prevailed here today with roving bands of more than 200 men again disbanding, after a night of chasing wild reports of the four negroes being sighted at various places. Leaders said they were convinced the negroes, Tom Robertson and his sons, Esau, Ollie and John, have fled into Mississippi.

Those killed early today were an unidentified negro in the railway station at Narchetta, Miss., and a negro woman, whose husband, James Eyer, failed to heed a command of a posse to bring his automobile to a stop on a road near the Alabama-Mississippi state line.

The previous death list included: Grover Boyd, white, storekeeper; Charlie Marrs, a white farmer; John Robertson, negro, brother of Tom; Jacob Robertson.

The unidentified negro killed at Narchetta was killed after he had fired at the possemen and wounded Clarence Bush, of Emelle, in the elbow. Bush returned the fire, killing the negro. Members of the posse said they had found the negro in the station house and had sought to search him. Instead of complying with orders to raise his hands he opened fire.

Eyer apparently became panic-stricken when ordered to halt. Shots were fired in an effort to halt him and as the machine rolled to a stop other occupants of the car fled. It was then discovered that the woman had been killed.

State law enforcement officers sent here yesterday by Governor Bibb Graves from Montgomery, were kept busy today tracing down reports that the negroes sought had been captured. Possemen also drove hurriedly to various points but as the day passed the conviction grew that the negroes had fled the country.

Late this afternoon a few bands continued the search, but they gave indications that they too would abandon the hunt by nightfall.

The trouble had its inception the afternoon of July 4 in an argument between Esau Robertson and Clarence Boyd, nephew of Grover Boyd, who took a battery he had sold the negro from the car when he could not pay for it. The negro later appeared at Grover Boyd's store and asked to talk to Clarence.

When the younger Boyd went outside he was attacked by Esau, his father and brothers. Grover Boyd, running to his nephew's aid, was shot down from behind by Jacob.

Bystanders grabbed Jacob, but the other negroes fled. Jacob was held in custody by a crowd that gradually grew as word of the shooting spread and that night he was taken to the woods and hanged by the mob.

Sheriff W. D. Scales and deputies, arriving later, took up the search with many of the mob joining them. At the home of John Robertson, brother of Tom, they asked to search the house and were met with gunfire. The fire was returned and John was killed.

John's fire dropped Marrs and wounded Jim Ayers, another white man, in the cheek. Enraged, the mob applied a torch to the Robertson house and the search began in earnest.

Rewards of $300 for the capture of each of the four negroes wanted in connection with the slayings were offered late yesterday by Governor Graves from Montgomery.

2990

SIX DEAD IN RACE RIOT IN ALABAMA STARTED BY DISPUTE OVER AN AUTOMOBILE BATTERY

Age

Negro Woman, Not Connected In Any Way With Trouble, Deliberately Killed Riding With Husband

7-12-30

New York, N.Y.

Emelle, Ala.—With all the ferocity of wild savages, and with the thoroughness that characterizes the huntsman's plans for the slaying of wild animals, mobs of free-shooting white men scoured the roads and woods up and down the Alabama line, widening out into Mississippi, beginning July 4 and continuing through July 6, the climax of their frenzied hate emission coming with the shooting to death of Mrs. James Eyer, a colored woman innocent of any connection with the incidents leading up to the maddened hunt, who was peacefully riding along the road near Emelle in an automobile with her husband.

Another innocent victim was an unidentified Negro man discovered by a posse of hunters standing in a little railroad station at Narchetta, Miss. Without compunction he was fired upon and killed.

Started Over Battery.

The trouble started, according to reports, when Clarence Boyd, a white man, repossessed an automobile battery which he had sold to Esau Robertson, a Negro, claiming it had not been paid for. Oliver and his father, Tom, went to Boyd, demanding the return of the battery. Boyd refused, and an altercation followed.

In the melee that followed, Grover Boyd, uncle of Clarence, was shot and kiled as he rushed up with a gun in his hand to assist his nephew. At this, the two colored men and two others, John and Oliver Robertson, sons of Tom, left the scene and took refuge in John's home.

A posse of white men was quickly formed and a storming attack was made upon thet Robertson home. The Negroes resisted, killing Charlie Marrs, and wounding Jim Ayres and Clarence Boyd, all white, the latter being the principal figure in the row that started the trouble.

John Robertson was shot to death as he attempted to flee the house, but another brother, Jacob, was caught and hanged by the mob . This brought the casualties up to four in all—two whites and two colored.

Tom, the father, and Oliver and Esau, escaped the mob's wrath, and then began the concerted search for the men.

The temper of the mob was so inflamed that the killing of Mrs. Eyer and the unidentified Negro was a natural sequence. Any Negro seen by the mob would have met the same fate.

A Brutal Killing.

The shooting of Mrs. Eyer was particularly brutal and wanton. The posse, on discovering the couple in the automobile, ordered them to halt. Frightened by the attitude, the husband, James, stepped on the gas and speeded up, attempting to escape. But deliberately, as though they were taking pot shots at flying game, members of the posse took aim and fired at the couple. The woman slumped dead, and Eyer stopped the car. The mob then continued its wild search, leaving the man with his wife's dead body.

Governor Bibb Graves has offered a reward of $300 on the heads of each of four Negroes being sought, to be paid for the men "dead or alive."

Emelle is a small mining community of between 200 and 300 population, mostly Negroes, in Sumter County, west central Alabama, near the Alabama-Mississippi line. Sheriff G. G. Scales is in charge of the hunters, with some state law enforcement officers ordered here by the governor, but there are also many groups of volunteers combing the swamps along the state line.

ONE WOMAN AMONG FOUR COLORED, TWO ARE WHITE

Recorder

1-12-30

EMMELLE, Alabama, July 11.——(By James Higgins for the Associated Negro Press)—Mob violence which is sweeping the South reigned here over the week-end and four Negroes, one a woman and two whites, are dead and others are wounded.

Indianapolis

The affair, which made Alabama's position in the "Lynching League" more secure for the second half of the season, grew out of the temerity of a Negro resent the insulting and brow-beating tactics of a white man on the Fourth of July.

Ind

Esau Robertson, the Negro, had purchased a battery from Clarence Boyd, the white man, and had not paid him for it. Wanting something to do, evidently, Boyd met Robertson in front of his store and took the battery from him. An argument started and Robertson attempted to gain possession of the battery.

Seeing a Negro struggling with his nephew, Grover Boyd rushed into the fracas only to be slain by John Robertson, Esau's brother, who was with him. A crowd of whites gathered, but the two brothers escaped.

Believing that the fugitives were hiding at John's home, the mob made its way there and were met with a volley of shots, one of which dropped Charlie Marrs, one of the mob, for the count. Realising that their lives were at stake, the two brothers fought off the mob until fire was set to the house.

Attempting to escape from the burning dwelling, John was shot to death and Esau was hanged in the good old-fashioned way from a tree and his body riddled with bullets.

Having killed two of the Robertson family, the mob set out to make a good job of it by wiping out the whole Robertson clan. Two days were spent in searching for Tom Robertson, the father and his other four sons. The entire section was scoured by the mob composed of some two hundred men and women.

Every Negro's life was in danger as these blood-thirsty and savage whites roamed parts of two states. That such was true is indicated in the manner in which Mrs. James Eyer was shot and killed when her husband refused to halt his car on the highway at the command of the mob leader and the manner in which an unidentified Negro was slain as he stood in the railway station at Narchetta, Mississippi.

These four deaths apparently satiated the thirst for blood and life and the mob gave up the search for the Robertsons and the members made their way back across the state line end back home, where the sheriff declared everything was quiet and matter well in hand.

Just where the law-enforcement officers were and what they did to prevent and stop the trouble has not been learned, but the affair will be thoroughly investigated. It is known, however, that neither the governor, nor the adjutant general of the Alabama National guard, were notified of the trouble until the murders had been committted, despite the fact that they were heralded as a race riot.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Wednesday, July 9, 1930

The Setting at Emelle

Emelle, where six persons have already lost their lives, is in West Alabama, in Sumter county. A few miles to the west, across the Mississippi state line, is "Bloody Kemper" county, named for a revolutionary hero. In that country, hot blood drawn by hot heads has flowed for many years.

Emelle was named for M. L. Poythress, a lumber man who established, about 20 years ago, a gigantic lumbering operation in the border strip of Alabama counties that are traversed, or hemmed in on the east, by the Tombigbee river. Just across a big swampy forest from Emelle is Electric Mills, Miss., from which millions of feet of lumber are shipped each year. For 60 or 75 miles up and down the Mississippi-Alabama lines, lumbering operations are carried on on a grand scale.

Emelle is in a new country. About 20 years ago, Cochran, of Mobile, pushed the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern railroad up the border tier of Alabama counties to tap the rich lumbering section. Many new towns sprang up. Emelle was one of them. Negroes and white who had got in bad back in their home cities and others looking for work went into the new country with their axes and saws. In those days, such towns as Emelle were redolent of new pine board houses and board walkways. The people who inhabited them were a hard working, hard drinking and hard fighting lot, whose primitive emotions included a decided notion about the place of Negroes, and a readiness to convince with bloodshed. Many of the Alabama Wildcats who struck terror into the Prussian shock troops of the World war came out of the pine country around Emelle. One will find that country the worst type of Southern Negro and the hardest type of Southern white man.

Lynchings-1930
Cases of 6

Alabama.

2991

ALABAMA RACE RIOT EXACTS 4 FATALITIES

Constitution
7-6-30
Atlanta Ga.

Refusal of Negro To Pay "Account" To White Man Starts Trouble.

EMELLE, Ala., July 5.—Convinced that their quarry had escaped, armed possemen late today abandoned their search for four negroes in connection with the slaying of two white men late yesterday which resulted in the death of two negroes, one of them being lynched.

Possemen seeking the slayers of Grover Boyd and Charlie Marrs, white men, said this afternoon it was apparent the quartet had eluded them and escaped into Mississippi. Quiet was restored here tonight.

The negroes slain were John Robertson, shot down resisting a posse seeking to search his home, and Jacob Robertson, his nephew, who was lynched by a mob last night.

The negroes sought, Tom Robertson and his sons, brothers of the lynching victim, Esau, Ollie and John were sought throughout last night by between 200 and 300 armed men, after they had beaten up Clarence Boyd, nephew of Grover, who was slain as he sought to aid his uncle.

A coroner's jury late today returned a verdict that the two negroes came to their death at the "hands of party or parties unknown." Officials had made no indication that an investigation would be conducted.

Peaceful negroes of the community, ordered by Scales to "keep out of sight," kept to their habitats or rushed to the homes of friendly "white folks" for protection. Fields remained untilled on every negro plantation in the district, and not a negro was seen on any of the country roads hereabouts. Feeling ran exceptionally high among the white element.

Begins on Fourth.

The trouble began on Fourth of July afternoon when Clarence Boyd, white auto accessories merchant of Emelle, demanded payment for a battery bought by Esau Robinson, negro, who promised to go home and return promptly with the money. The bill was several months' overdue, Boyd said.

Between the time of the demand for payment, and late today, there occurred simultaneously a gun and club battle at the Boyd place of business, where one death occurred, another gun battle at a negro cabin where two more deaths occurred, and the lynching of Esau Robinson.

Tom Robinson, father of the lynched negro and the man who allegedly attacked Clarence Boyd with a wagon tongue before Grover Boyd, an uncle, later killed, fired upon the elder Robinson and wounded him was the principal object of the man hunt. The posse also searched for Ollis Robinson, a son of Tom, both of whom were believed surrounded north of here.

Fatalities.

The dead:

Grover Boyd, shot to death while defending Clarence Boyd from the original attack.

Charles Marrs, mortally wounded at the negro cabin which a hurriedly gathered posse stormed, then burned.

John Robinson, negro, owner of the cabin, shot to death as he attempted to flee his home.

Esau Robinson, cause of the trouble, hanged from a tree and riddled with bullets early today.

The injured are:

Clarence Boyd, attacked by the negroes at his place of business.

Jim Ayers, slightly wounded in the attack on the cabin.

Tom Robinson, negro, father of the negro family involved.

Ollis Robinson, son of Tom, with whom he is sought by the posse.

Instead of returning to Boyd's store with the money as promised, Esau Robinson returned with his father and other members of his family, all heavily armed, witnesses said. Boyd asked for the money, but was set upon and severely beaten.

Instantly Killed.

Grover Boyd, the uncle, who observed what was going on, rushed to his automobile for a revolver and opened fire to protect Clarence. He was believed to have wounded Tom Robinson. One of the negroes, however, returned the fire and instantly killed Grover Boyd.

Enraged citizens rushed to the scene and overpowered Esau while other members of the attacking negro group fled in an automobile. Bloodhounds from Meridian, Miss., a few miles west of here, were pressed into service and tracked a trail of blood to the cabin of John Robinson, uncle of Esau.

On approaching the cabin, Sheriff Scales told the United News, the posse found John Robinson seated on the porch with a rifle slung across his knees. A member of the posse asked him for his gun, but Robinson replied:

Issues Dare.

"No —— white man is going to get my gun!"

When the negro pointed the weapon at the posse member, Sheriff Scales said, the posseman jerked the barrel upward with one hand, firing a pistol with another, instantly killing the negro.

Shooting from the cabin then became general, the sheriff said. Charles Marrs, plantation overseer and member of the posse, was mortally wounded, he said, by a negro who had rolled himself up in the blanket which had been thrown over the body of John Robinson. Jim Ayers, a farmer, was slightly wounded at the same time.

It was then that the order was given to burn the cabin, Sheriff Scales said. Shortly before the torch was applied, all lights were extinguished inside the cabin. No one escaped. One, possibly two, negroes were believed to have perished in the flames.

After the lynching of Esau Robinson, search was begun for his father, Tom, and for his brother, Ollis, believed surrounded late today in the flatlands north of here.

Small Community.

Emelle is a small, west-central Alabama hamlet near the Mississippi line in a section heavily populated with negroes, who outnumbered whites as much as 25 to 1 in rural communities. It is the old plantation country of the state, historically peaceful.

Some inter-racial feeling was engendered here last year, however, when W. O. Hall, prominent Sumterville resident, was found dead in his saddle. Jonas Brown, negro, accused of murdering Hall, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Brown insisted Hall accidentally became tangled in his stirrups and was dragged to death.

Today's was the frst lynching in Alabama in four years. The Boyd family is known as one of the oldest, most prosperous, in Sumter county. The Robinson negro family alone was involved in the tragedy, so far as authorities could learn.

Two More Die As Posses Hunt Emelle Negroes

Advertiser
7-7-30
Montgomery Ala.

Slain Woman, Man Bring Alabama Town's Toll To Six Killed

Search Slows Up

Wanted Quartet Believed Fled To Mississippi

When Gov. Graves learned of the two additional killings near Emelle, one of which occurred across the line in Mississippi, he declared that every resource at his command would be used, if necessary to restore order. He said he had talked with Sheriff Scales, of Sumter County Saturday and that the sheriff had assured him he needed no assistance. The Governor said he then told the sheriff the latter would be held responsible for maintaining order. Gov. Graves added that the rewards he offered Saturday were not alone for negroes but for the capture of anyone responsible for murder at Emelle, white or black.

The Governor was in telephonic communication last night with Capt. Potter Smith, of the state law enforcement department, who is in Emelle. Capt. Smith told the Governor the death of the negro woman early Sunday morning, had no connection with the clash at Emelle, and that Emelle was quiet last night.

EMELLE, ALA., July 6.—(AP)—Two negroes slain early today by armed posses searching for four negroes sought in connection with the slaying of two white men brought to six the deaths growing out of disorders arising the Fourth of July.

Quiet again prevailed late today with roving bands of more than 2J0 men again disbanding, after a night of chasing wild reports of the four negroes being sighted at various places. Leaders said they were convinced the negroes, Tom Robertson and his sons, Esau, Ollie and John, has fled into Mississippi.

Those killed early today were an unidentified negro in the railway station at Narchetta, Miss., and a negro woman, whose husband, James Eyer, failed to heed a command of a posse to bring his automobile to a stop on a road near the Alabama-Mississippi State line.

The previous death list included:

Grover Boyd, white, storekeeper.

Charlie Marrs, a white farmer.

John Robertson, negro, brother of Tom.

Jacob Robertson.

The unidentified negro killed at Narchetta was killed after he had fired at the possemen and wounded Clarence Bush, of Emelle, in the elbow. Bush returned the fire killing the negro. Members of the posse said they had found the negro in the station house and had sought to search him. Instead of complying with orders to raise his hands he opened fire.

Eyer apparently became panic stricken when ordered to halt. Shots were fired in an effort to halt him and as the machine rolled to a stop, other occupants of the car fled. It was then discovered that the woman had been killed.

Sate law enforcement officers sent here yesterday by Gov. Graves from Montgomery were kept busy today tracing down reports that the negroes sought had been captured. Possemen also drove hurriedly to various points, but as the day passed the conviction grew that the negroes had fled the country.

Late this afternoon, a few bands continued the search, but they gave indications that they too would abandon the hunt by nightfall.

The trouble had its inception the afternoon of July 4, in an argument between Esau Robertson and Clarence Boyd, nephew of Grover Boyd, who took a battery he had sold the negro from the car when he could not pay for it. The negro later appeared at Grover Boyd's store and asked to talk to Clarence.

When the younger Boyd went outside he was attacked by Esau, his father and brothers. Grover Boyd running to his nephew's aid was shot down from behind by Jacob.

Bystanders grabbed Jacob, but the other negroes fled. Jacob was held in custody by a crowd that gradually grew as word of the shooting spread and that night he was taken to the woods and hanged by the mob.

Sheriff W. D. Scales and deputies arriving later took up the search with many of the mob joining them. At the home of John Robertson, brother of Tom, they asked to search the house and were met with gunfire. The fire was returned and John was killed.

John's fire dropped Marrs and wounded Jim Ayres, another white man, in the cheek. Enraged the mob applied a torch to the Robertson house and the search began in earnest.

Between 200 and 300 armed men joined the search, but yesterday afternoon only a handful remained. Reports that the negroes had been sighted, however, spread over the country and more than 200 were believed searching the countryside last night.

Rewards of $300 for the capture of each of the four negroes wanted in connection with the slayings were offered late yesterday by Gov. Graves from Montgomery.

DOTHAN, ALA., July 6.—Willie Powell, 40-year-old negro, was seriously wounded by J. K. Whitten, yesterday as the result of a quarrel which culminated by a shooting in Pleasant View, a negro section of the city.

Powell is in a local hospital suffering from gunshot wounds, which he claims were inflicted by a gun held by Mr. Whitten. The small shot took effect from the negro's toes to his armpits, according to hospital reports. Most of the load entered the right side.

Reports from the sheriff's office state that Powell was said by Mr. Whitten to have been "raising a racket and cursing" when he went to him and asked him to refrain from his disturbances and that as a result the negro attacked him and cursed him. He then obtained a gun and shot when Powell started toward him, according to the story told county officers.

Officers Seize Emelle Fugitive Over State Line

Advertiser
7-8-30
Montgomery, Al

Jacob Robertson, Wanted For Slaying White Man, In Kilby

Did Not Resist

Governor Told Quiet Is Returning In Sumter

Jacob Robertson, negro, one of several sought by officers in Sumter County since last Friday, in connection with the disorders at Emelle, which have resulted in the death of six people was brought to Montgomery last night by State Officer E. Potter Smith who arrested him. The negro was immediately committed to Kilby Prison where he is being held on a warrant charging him with the murder of Grover Boyd, a white man.

Jacob Robertson is a twin brother of Esau Robertson, who was lynched by members of a mob which formed soon after the killing of Grover Boyd at Emelle, Friday afternoon. An uncle, John Newton Robertson was shot to death.

The man now under arrest at Kilby Prison was taken into custody in Mississippi, a short distance beyond the state line. Officer Smith who after locating the negro went after him, reported last night that Robertson offered no resistance to arrest and made no objection to going back across the line. Immediately after delivering the prisoner to Kilby, Mr. Smith returned to Sumter County.

Before leaving here, however, he reported to Gov. Graves that matters had quieted down in the vicinity of Emelle, and that the feeling there was not as intense as when he first arrived last Saturday. He said the cool-headed citizens of the community and county now appeared to have complete command of the situatio nand that no further trouble was expected.

With one man under arrest, the search for all other "wanted" men was being continued last night with assurance from the governor that the investigation of the whole affair would be sweeping and thorough.

Rewards Stand.

The chief executive has issued authorization of payment of rewards of $300 each for the arrest and conviction of all persons connected with the killings. He stated yesterday that the state of Alabama would use is utmost resources to bring each and every person guilty of any unlawful homicide, or of arson, to the bar of justice.

A squad of state officers dispatched to Sumter County immediately after the trouble at Emelle was first reported to Gov. Graves, to assist local authorities, was still on duty there last night. These officers would continue their investigations, it was stated, until completed and would then make a full report to the governor.

When all the facts were before him, the chief executive said, last night, he would have a statement to make. He did not indicate when he expected the complete report to reach him, but it is believed it will be some time within the next two or three days.

The disorders began at Emelle late Friday afternoon with the shooting to death of Grover Boyd, a white man, when he went to the aid of Clarence Boyd, his nephew, who was engaged in a difficulty with several of the Robertson negroes, which followed an altercation over payment of one of the negroes for an automobile battery purchased from the nephew.

The mob which soon formed, burned the house of John Newton Robertson, shot and killed him and later lynched Esau Robertson. A posseman, Charlie Marrs was shot and mortally wounded at the time the house was burned. Saturday night two negroes were killed when they failed to obey commands of possemen searching for Tom Robertson and his three sons, who fled the community.

Pair Of Emelle Suspects Jailed At Birmingham

Advertiser
7-11-30
Montgomery Ala

7 Of Robertson Family Put In Kilby For Own Safety

8th On His Way

2 Negroes Under Arrest Have Same Name

Two negroes arrested by police in Birmingham yesterday afternoon and placed in the city jail there, are believed to be John Robertson and Ollis Robertson, wanted for murder, who have been sought by officers for the past week in connection with the disorders in Sumter County which resulted in the death of six persons.

Report of the arrests was made yesterday afternoon to R. A. Guy, secretary of the State Law Enforcement Department.

The men taken into custody in Birmingham admitted they came from Sumter County and that their last name was Robertson it was stated, but gave the first names of two of seven other members of the same family that have been brought to Montgomery and committed to Kilby Prison within the past few days by state law enforcement officers.

Though when last seen, Ollis and John Robertson were going in the direction of Kemper County, Mississippi, where Jacob Robertson now held at Kilby for a murder charge was arrested. it is known that the two fugitives were believed more recently to be hiding somewhere in North Alabama, and a close watch has been kept for them there.

Detailed descriptions of the "wanted" men, and their pictures, appearing on printed notices that have been broadcast offering a reward of $300 to be paid by the state for the capture of each were forwarded to Birmingham last night from the office of Walter K. McAdory, chief of the law enforcement department, to aid in identification of the negroes under arrest there.

Late yesterday there were seven members of the Robertson family from Sumter County, behind the penitentiary walls at Kilby, namely, Frank, J. W., Andrew, Jacob, James alias Hickey, Jordan and Elbert. Another relative, also named Robertson was on his way from Sumter to Kilby late yesterday afternoon, in the custody of state officers, and was expected to reach there some time before midnight last night. The report of the surrender of the eighth Robertson received at law enforcement headquarters did not state what his first name is.

All of the negroes brought to Kilby from Sumter with the exception of Jacob Robertson are there for safekeeping. Jacob is held on a warrant charging him with the murder of Grover Boyd, a white man, at Emelle, Ala., last Friday. No definite charge has been made against the others who are being detained for investigation, and who surrendered themselves to state officers voluntarily.

In the disorders that followed the murder of Mr. Boyd, one negro, John Newton Robertson was shot and killed and Esau Robertson, a nephew, was lynched by a mob. According to reports from Sumter the safety in that county at the present time of any negro named Robertson, is doubtful, and realizing this, they are delivering themselves up to officers whenever the opportunity presents itself.

All of those brought to Kilby subsequent to the arrest of Jacob Robertson had been hiding in the woods for days, with very little to eat and not much water to drink, it is understood.

Walter K. McAdory, chief state law enforcement officer who was sent to Sumter County by Gov. Graves early in the week to look over the situation and report to him, was continuing his investigations yesterday afternoon and it was not known when he will return.

The Worst Crime.

Commercial Appeal
7-7-30
Memphis Tenn

Down at Emelle, Alabama, a young white man got into an argument with some negroes about a storage battery. The negroes committed a crime for which they should have been punished when they beat up the young man. They committed an even graver crime when they killed a friend who came to the assistance of their victim.

The negroes took refuge in a house and continued to add to their criminal record by resisting a posse organized to capture them. More people were killed and one of the negroes was captured. That he deserved the most drastic punishment in a lawful way seems obvious from the facts quoted. But an even greater crime was committed when a mob set itself up as judge, jury and executioner and proceeded to lynch the negro.

In telling the story of the series of criminal acts the Associated Press used this paragraph:

> A coroner's jury today returned a verdict that the two negroes came to their death at the "hands of party or parties unknown." Officials had made no indication that an investigation would be conducted.

If the statement in the last sentence should be borne out by later developments it would constitute the worst crime of all. It is surely bad enough for a mob to usurp the functions of law enforcing officials, but it will be infinitely worse if officials sworn to preserve peace and order and to enforce the law should deliberately abdicate their powers and refuse to do their duty.

The officials at Emelle can make the best of a bad situation by simply doing their plain duty.

NEW YORK
Illustrated News

JUL 6 - 1930

FOUR KILLED IN ALABAMA LYNCH WAR

EMELLE, Ala., July 5 (U.P.) —A sheriff's posse late today searched for three colored men who are accused of being responsible for a spectacular gun battle, cabin burning and lynching which have claimed in all four lives.

More than 150 men in the posse were led by Sheriff Will T. Scales of Livingston, Sumter county. Scant word of the progress of the manhunt found its way back to town, where this afternoon officers of the state law enforcement unit arrived to prevent a racial outbreak. A second lynching was feared.

The trouble began Fourth of July afternoon when Clarence Boyd, white auto accessories dealer of Emelle, demanded payment for a battery from Esau Robinson, colored, who promised to go home and return promptly with the money. The bill was several months overdue.

Lynched and Shot.

Between the time Boyd made the demand and late today there occurred successively a gun battle at the Boyd place of business, resulting in one death, another gun battle at a colored man's cabin with three other deaths, including the lynching of Esau Robinson.

The dead:

Grover Boyd, shot to death while defending Clarence Boyd in the original attack.

Charles Marrs, mortally wounded at the cabin which a hurriedly gathered posses stormed, then burned.

John Robinson, colored, owner of the cabin, shot to death as he fled his home.

Esau Robinson, hanged from a tree and riddled with bullets near the smoking ruins of the cabin.

The injured are:

Clarence Boyd, attacked by the enraged ~~colored men at~~ his place of business, and Jim Ayers, one of the posse which stormed the cabin.

Instead of returning to Boyd's store with the money as promised, Esau Robinson returned with his father and three other members of his family, all heavily armed, witnesses said. Boyd asked for the promised money, but was attacked and badly beaten.

Grover Boyd, an uncle, who observed the attack, rushed to his automobile for a revolver and opened fire. He was believed to have wounded the elder Robinson. One of the colored men, however, returned the fire and shot Boyd, killing him.

Two Escape in Auto.

The elder Robinson, wounded by Grover Boyd, and two other members of his family fled in their automobile, but Esau was captured at the scene of the original trouble, held all night, and lynched early today.

Bloodhounds tracked a trail of blood from the Boyd store to the cabin of John Robinson, uncle of the colored man whose unpaid bill started the fight.

A barrage of buckshot greeted the posse as it approached the cabin. Charles Marrs, plantation overseer, fell mortally wounded. Jim Ayers, a farmer, was wounded. The owner of the cabin rushed out with a rifle and was dropped by bullet in his head.

Set Fire to Cabin.

The posse then set fire to the cabin. At first, two other colored men were believed burned to death, but later reports cast doubt on this.

After the lynching, search was instituted by the posse for the elder Robinson, and the two other colored men who were in the original automobile party.

Gov. Bibb Graves announced at Montgomery that he believed the trouble had quieted and that local authorities had the situation well in hand. He said, however, that he would send state officers here to investigate.

Graves declined to send state troops to the scene.

Lynchings-1930
Cases of.

Porto Alegre, Brazil, South America

3012

Brazilians Lynch Two Police Killers

Constitution

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, Sept. 23.—(AP)—Dispatches from the town of Sao Lourenco today said that two police officers had been lynched by the maddened populace for killing a farmer who resisted a personal search for arms.

Atlanta, Ga.

Police Inspector Jose Ricardo Lino and his assistant were taken from the town jail and lynched in the streets.

The officers stopped a farmer named Ascendino Centeno Crespo as he was coming into town to buy milk for his child. The inspector, following Crespo into a store, told him he had come to disarm him.

9-23-30.

A dispute arose, and both the inspector and his assistant shot and killed the farmer. The policemen were taken to the jail, but when the populace learned of the shooting they stormed the building and lynched the officers in the street, not far away.

Lynchings-1930
6
Cases of

Connecticut.

2992

Body Of Boy Found Hanging From Tree

WEST BROOK, CONN., Feb. 2.—(AP)—The frozen body of a youth, his hands tied over his chest, was found hanging from a tree limb here today by Charles Graf, a farmer.

Coroner Lowlands A. Smith said he was not certain the young man had committed suicide, and ordered an autopsy.

Labels in the victim's clothing had been torn out and police were unable to identify him.

[illegible]
2-3-30
[illegible]

Lynchings—1930
Cases of.

Florida.

BODY OF MOB VICTIM IS FOUND NEAR TAMPA

Constitution

Slain Man Believed To Be Bomber of Florida Homes.

4-28-30

TAMPA, Fla., April 28.—(AP)—John Hodaz, 40, Hungarian, found dead in an oak thicket 15 miles northeast of here today, had handled dynamite found in several places around the home of H. D. Willaford, Plant City farmer, a fingerprint expert testified late today. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that death was "from gunshot wounds in his body and from strangulation, said acts being committed by parties unknown to the jury."

Search for the man had been pressed by sheriff's deputies and others since last Thursday. That morning Mrs. J. L. Waller, 55, had been almost blown to bits by a bomb set off as she opened the back door of her home. Although an arm and leg were amputated, she may recover, physicians said.

Atlanta

A neighbor, H. D. Willaford, awakened by [illegible] said he found 50 sticks of dynamite and a partly burned fuse under his window and packages of smaller size scattered about his place. Willaford accused Hodaz because, he said, of trouble they had arising from trespassing by Hodaz. The latter had been refused refuge in the Waller home, according to Willaford.

Ga.

Deputy Sheriff Tobe Robinson last night received word that Hodaz had rented a room here under an assumed name, he said. The officer arrested him for questioning and started with his prisoner for Bartow, neighboring county seat. Near Coronet, a few miles south of Plant City, Robinson said he was stopped by masked men, his prisoner taken from him and himself ordered to leave. He sped to Tampa, where he reported his loss to Sheriff R. T. Joughin.

The sheriff ordered a score of deputies into the field and wood and swamp were combed for the missing man, despite a drizzling rain that continued through the morning.

About mid-morning word came from Antioch, a village about 17 miles northeast of here, that a body had been found. Investigation proved it to be that of Hodaz.

A coroner's jury was called together but adjourned after viewing the remains.

If no relatives are found the state will take charge of $12,000 worth of bonds found in the man's room and several thousand dollars in a bank

The sheriff said the case had not been closed with the discovery of the body. Robinson quoted Hodaz as confessing placing the bombs at the Willaford place but denying placing any at the Waller's. Possibility of a confederate being involved caused the official to begin searching for clews to a second dynamiter and to Hodaz's executors.

White Man Is Taken By Mob

Advertiser

4/28/30

TAMPA, FLA., April 27.—(AP)—John Hodaz suspected in the bombing of Plant City home last Thursday, was taken from a deputy sheriff Southeast of Plant City tonight. Officers said they believed the man was lynched.

Hodaz, a white man was arrested in Tampa this afternoon, and was taken by Deputy Tobe Robinson to Bartow for safe keeping. When the officer said he was accosted by a number of men, four of whom wore masks and the prisoner taken from him.

"I was stopped by three men standing by a car with the lights out," Robinson said, "and then four others wearing masks rushed up and jammed guns into my ribs. They flashed a searchlight on Hodaz and took him by the arm. They told me to leave. As I drove off they fired four shots into the ground right back of my car."

Montgomery, Ala.

Sheriff R. T. Joughin visited the scen half an hour after the lynching was re ported. He said he left 12 deputies ther with bloodhounds to search for the bod and members of the mob. Robinson sai he could not identify any of the mo members.

Florida Bomb Suspect Is Reported Lynched

Constitution

4/28/30

TAMPA, Fla., April 27.—(AP)—Reports reached here tonight that a mob had taken Joseph Hodaz, suspected in the bombing of a Plant City home, from a deputy sheriff south of Plant City tonight and lynched him. Sheriff R. T. Joughin and other officers left here to investigate the reports.

Atlanta, Ga.

Hodaz has been sought since Thursday when the J. L. Waller home at Plant City was bombed and Mrs. Waller seriously injured.

Reports here tonight said Hodaz was arrested here this afternoon and was being taken to Bartow for safe keeping when he was taken from the deputy.

Florida Mob Lynches White Bomber Suspect

Chicago

TAMPA, May 2.—The bullet-riddled body of John Hodaz, a white man, suspected of bombing a Plant City home, was found Tuesday swinging from a tree near here. Hodaz was lynched by a mob of [illegible] seized him from a sheriff while he was being carried to Bartow for safekeeping.

BANK BOX MAY REVEAL HODAZ LIFE HISTORY

Officials Make No Headway in Finding Members of Mob.

TAMPA, Fla., April 30.—(AP)—Contents of a safe deposit box rented by John Hodaz, lynched near here Sunday night, may provide the key to his real identity and history, according to Sheriff R. T. Joughin, but 30 days must elapse before it can be opened legally.

Constitution

Joughin said he made formal application today for appointment as executor of the 40-year-old foreigner's estate. If relatives do not appear in the meantime his application is expected to be approved at the end of the mouth. Then the box will be opened.

5/1/30

The sheriff said he had no progress to report in efforts to learn the identity of persons who took Hodaz from a deputy sheriff or of a supposed confederate in Hodaz' alleged attempt to blow up two homes near Plant City last Thursday.

Atlanta, Ga.

Hodaz was suspected of placing two bombs and his death followed seizure of the prisoner from a deputy sheriff who had arrested him here and was taking him to another county for safe keeping, according to the sheriff.

Reports that fingerprints found on the bombs and those taken after Hodaz's body was found, were not exactly alike caused the sheriff to send copies of both to New York city for expert examination and possible identification. At the coroner's inquest a county authority said the prints were the same.

Chief of Police M. A. McDougal, of Plant City, today discounted the theory of a confederate which was based on reports that Hodaz confessed to setting bombs at one home but not at the other. The explosion of the bomb at the second home resulted in injuries to an aged woman so serious that an arm and leg were amputated and her condition remained critical.

Hodaz's body, pierced by a score of bullets and the neck broken was found by a woodsman hanging from a tree, in a wooded thicket 15 miles northeast of here. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of unknown parties. The body was ordered held in Plant City in hope that relatives would come forward.

BOMB SUSPECT LYNCHED

Commercial Appeal

Body, Bullet Pierced and Choked, Found in Florida

4-29-30

TAMPA, Fla., April 28.—(AP)—A coroner's jury today brought in an open verdict of death from gunshot wounds and strangulation at the hands of persons unknown to the jury after an inquest over the body of John Hodaz, 40, which was found near Antioch, northeast of here, today. The man was taken by a mob last night, from Deputy Sheriff Tobe Robinson, who had arrested him here in connection with the bombing of one home last week in Plant City and an attempt to bomb another.

Almost simultaneously fingerprint experts of the Tampa police department announced that Hodaz had handled dynamite which failed to explode at the home of H. D. Willaford in Plant City.

Memphis, Tenn.

Last night Deputy Robinson found Hodaz at a room he had rented here under an assumed name, arrested him and started with him to Bartow, county seat, near Plant City. He returned soon afterward, reporting that masked men had taken his prisoner near Coronet, a few miles south of Plant City, and had ordered him to leave.

Sheriff R. T. Joughin said discovery of the body had not ended the case and indicated he was looking for a possible confederate as well as members of the mob.

Lynchings-1930
6
Cases of.

Georgia.
6

2994

KILLER OF CHIEF IS SLAIN IN JAIL; POSSE HUNTS AIDE

Constitution

9-9-30

Negro Said To Be One Fred Bryan Reported Surrounded and Near Capture in Swamp.

Atlanta, Ga.

MILITARY RULE PUT INTO EFFECT

Colonel W.R. Neal, Placed in Charge, Reports Situation Quieter After Exciting Day of Slayings.

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 8.—(AP)—This little city was under military rule tonight after an exciting day when a band of armed men lynched a negro in his cell following the slaying of one officer and wounding of three others.

The military, under Colonel W. R. Neal, of Savannah, took charge of the situation under a proclamation by Governor L. G. Hardman who acted at the request of the civil authorities.

Police Chief Robert L. Freeman was killed and R. J. Anderson, deputy marshal; John Fisher, of Darien, and Deputy Sheriff J. H. Collins, of McIntosh county, were wounded when they engaged George Grant and another negro in a gun battle in the nearby swamps. The negroes were wanted for shooting at a night watchman who attempted to arrest them for loitering near a bank last midnight.

Grant, captured in the swamp, was shot to death in his cell in the county jail by men who disregarded the pleas of Colonel Neal that the negro not be slain. Grant's companion, said to be Fred Bryan, escaped and was believed surrounded in a 150-acre territory of swamp. The swamp land lies near the main street of the town, close to the Altamaha river which forms one boundary.

Rushes to Scene.

Colonel Neal, with a unit of guardsmen, rushed to the scene today shortly after news of the shooting of the officers was received in Savannah. Later, approximately 150 men of the 118th field artillery, Savannah, were sent here but tonight all but 50 men and officers had been returned.

Under the governor's proclamation, described by Colonel Neal as "martial law," civilians who throughout the day searched the swamps and gathered in groups on the street, were ordered to take their arms home. Only a select unit of civilians, guarding the river bank, were allowed to bear arms after 5 p. m., where before the musketry of residents and soldiery mingled freely together on the streets.

Meanwhile the town was peaceful, with many residents parading about in automobiles, watching and waiting any developments in the search for the fugitive negro. The banks of the Altamaha saw soldiers standing alert every 50 paces, riles and tin hats accentuating their silhouettes.

Through swamp grass high as a man's head and so thick it is necessary to part it with the hands, guardsmen and possemen scoured the area where the negro is believed to be hiding. The baying of bloodhounds and the occasional crack of thunderclouds gave the residents new thrills as the search continued. Slow rain set in at nightfall but the searchers were undeterred as they waded through the marshes. Many emerged coated with mud from head to foot.

Machine Gun Removed.

A machine gun, which earlier in the day had been placed at a vantage point near the jail, was dismounted and removed to an improvised armory.

Sheriff Poppell said the lynching of Grant occurred immediately after the negro had been locked up in the jail. A band of men, armed with shotguns and other weapons, followed the guardsmen as they led the negro to the jail. After the negro was locked up and the jail cleared of civilians, the soldiers started to walk back when the band suddenly rushed into the place and fired a load of buckshot into the negro's body. Grant was said to have been identified by Anderson as one of the negroes he attempted to arrest near the bank. Officers believed the negroes intended to rob the bank.

Constitution

9-9-30

The sheriff said he had been lured away from the jail by a ruse, some one having told him that Deputy Collins had just died. When he learned of the plan to kill the negro, he said it was too late to act. The band acted before the guardsmen could interfere as they had gone away after placing the negro inside, the sheriff said.

Shortly after dark desultory firing by national guardsmen was heard far down in the swamps. Approximately 20 rounds were fired. After a short silence the baying of dogs was heard, and immediately another volley of about 10 rounds was fired.

Officers in command of the troops dispatched a courier to learn the cause of the firing. Upon his return the courier reported that several guardsmen said they had seen a negro attempting to emerge from the swamp and had opened fire.

Apparently none of the shots took effect, as more than an hour later no further reports were received from that vicinity of the swamp.

During the firing the continuous putt-putt of motorboats on the river indicated that civilian possemen were keeping a constant vigil to prevent the negro's escape across the river.

HARDMAN ORDERS TROOPS TO DARIEN.

In a proclamation which directed the military commander, Colonel W. R. Neal, to "assume charge of the situation," Governor L. G. Hardman late Monday formally ordered national guard troops to co-operate with civil authorities at Darien, following an outbreak of violence in which R. L. Freeman, Darien police chief, was killed by two negroes and George Grant, one of the two, was slain by several armed men in the jail after he had been placed under arrest.

Troops were ordered out by the governor at 3:30 Monday morning after a conference with Colonel Eugene Oberdorfer, acting adjutant general in the absence of General Homer C. Parker, upon the representation of local authorities that the militia was necessary to maintain order. Formal announcement that troops had been dispatched came from the governor's office shortly after noon Monday.

Grant and another negro, said to be Fred Bryan, who was reported late Monday to be in the swamps surrounded by a posse of civil authorities and national guardsmen, were suspected by officers of having attempted to rob the safe of a Darien bank and when Freeman and another officer went to place them under arrest the officer was shot down.

Grant Soon Captured.

Both negroes then ran, according to reports submitted to the governor, but Grant was taken soon after arrival of a detachment of 50 soldiers from Savannah under command of Colonel Neal. According to Colonel Oberdorfer's report to Governor Hardman, "the negro was taken to the jail but was shot and killed by a group who forced their way into the jail."

Whether the governor of Georgia has constitutional authority to declare martial law remained a mooted question at the capitol after news of the proclamation had spread. Assistant Attorney General T. S. Gress said that the governor had followed the usual "form of a proclamation declaring martial law" to exist.

Colonel Oberdorfer said that Darien had not been placed under martial law, however, and that the troops had been sent there only to "co-operate with the civil authorities."

A paragraph in the proclamation reads:

"All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate and will not be disturbed except as exigencies of the public welfare may necessitate and by direct command of the commanding officer of the troops."

Another section said:

"All assemblances in the streets, whether by day or night, are prohibited and arms will be borne only by permission of the military commander.

Late Monday Colonel Oberdorfer said that Colonel Neal had reported the situation quiet.

Text of Proclamation.

The governor's proclamation in full follows:

"State of Georgia,
"Executive Department,
"Atlanta, Ga.
"A Proclamation:

"Whereas, upon representation made by R. A. Young, mayor of Darien, and E. G. Cain, chairman of county commissioners of McIntosh county, state of Georgia, that they had reasonable cause to apprehend an outbreak of a tumult, unlawful assembly, or combination to oppose the enforcement of the law, by force or violence within the jurisdiction of which by law they are the conservators of the peace, which cannot be speedily suppressed, or effectively prevented by ordinary posse comitatus and peace officers, and such apprehension being deemed well founded; therefore, by authority of Section 1434, Volume 2, code of Georgia of 1910, as amended by act of general assembly, approved August 21, 1916, and as required therein;

"I, L. G. Hardman, governor of the state of Georgia, deeming, after investigation, the apprehensions of the mayor of the city Darien well founded, do hereby order a detachment of the Georgia national guard to co-operate with the civil authorities in preserving the peace of said community.

"Upon the arrival of the military commander he will assume charge of the situation, reporting to the governor, through the office of the adjutant general, for instructions. All persons who may heretofore have given aid to or otherwise supported the lawlessness hitherto existing in said locality, who shall return to peaceful occupations, holding no communication of any kind with a lawless person or persons, will not be disturbed.

"All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate and will not be disturbed, except as exigencies of the public welfare may necessitate and by direct command of the commanding officer of the troops.

"All shops and places of business, except as otherwise ordered by the military commander, will be kept open as usual in time of peace, and all persons are enjoined to continue their customary peaceful occupations.

"All assemblances in the streets, whether by day or night, are prohibited, and arms will be borne only by permission of the military commander.

"All persons found on the streets who appear to be habitually idle and without visible means of support will be placed under arrest.

"Done under my hand and the great seal of state, at the capitol in Atlanta, this eighth day of September, 1930, and of the independence of the United States the 155th.

"(Signed) L. G. HARDMAN,
"Governor, State of Georgia."

"By the Governor:
"Eugene Oberdorfer, Jr.,
"Colonel, Infantry, Ga. N. G.,
"Acting Adjutant General."

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 10 1930

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2D NEGRO KILLED IN LYNCHING RIOTS

Found Dying From Wounds in Swamp Near Darien, Ga.

TROOPS CALLED HOME

Civil Authorities Report They Have Situation in Hand

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 9 (A. P.)—Quiet prevailed in this little South Georgia village tonight after thirty-six hours of confusion during which a police officer was slain, a Negro was lynched and another Negro was fatally shot.

Meanwhile, since the evacuation of national guardsmen about noon, a sheriff's posse trailed bloodhounds through the marshes along the banks of the Altamaha River seeking still another Negro, believed implicated in the fatal shooting of Bob Freeman, police chief, and the wounding of three other men.

Under military rule since late yesterday, Darien was back in custody of its constituted authorities tonight. The guardsmen arrived for riot duty early yesterday in time to capture and turn over to local officers a Negro identified as one of the pair who earlier in the morning had shot Special Officer R. J. Anderson. Hardly had the guardsmen and sheriff emerged from the jail when a mob entered and shot George Grant, the Negro, to death.

The second Negro, believed to have been implicated in firing at Anderson and the fatal wounding of Freeman, was sought in the swamps near the town. Grant told officers before he was killed that Fred Bryan was with him when the first shooting started.

Early today, while deputies were searching near here, Willie (Bubber) Bryan, twenty-four, was shot and fatally wounded by the officers, after they said, he had fired twice at them and started to run.

The trouble started when Anderson had seen two Negroes loitering about the Darien Bank. One of the Negroes saw Anderson crouched beside a building and opened fire. The watchman was wounded and the Negroes had gone before he could return the fire. He called for assistance, and three others, including two officers and a citizen, came to his aid. Meanwhile the two Negroes had entered the swamps.

As the men approached, one of the Negroes opened fire and the policeman nearest called to the others not to come close as he had found his men, but the others came directly into the range of the hidden Negroes. Freeman fell dead at the first volley. J. H. Collins, a deputy, was slightly wounded, as was J. W. Fisher. Three other Negroes, two of whom are named Fred Bryan, are in jail in Savannah for questioning in connection with the killing of the officer.

Sheriff Poppell expressed the opinion that Fred Bryan sr., one of those held in Savannah, possibly is the second Negro sought for the shooting of the white men.

CAPTAIN DISBANDS CROWD TO SAVE SLAYING SUSPECT

Constitution

9-10-30

Grover Fain Uses Nerve and Sense of Humor To Disperse Men Seeking Robert Glaze.

Atlanta Ga.

BY WILLIAM O. KEY, JR.

A nervy police captain with courage, a sense of humor and a gift of gab used all three Tuesday night to disperse an angry mob of several hundred men who gathered suddenly about the negro clinic of Grady hospital where Robert Glaze, negro held in connection with the fatal shooting Monday night of John B. McWhorter, street car operator, lay seriously wounded.

As the result of the smoothness with which Captain Grover C. Fain, under instructions of Chief of Police James L. Beavers, handled what was for a time a menacing situation, the crowd disbanded in an orderly manner and the suspect was quietly removed to Fulton county jail, where his alleged confederate in the robbery attempt, Willie Lee Cox, also wounded, likewise is being held.

Earlier in the night, according to police, Chief Beavers had instructed Captain Fain to keep an extra watch of reserves on duty, both at headquarters and at the hospital. Both watches were assigned by the night captain, the one at the hospital having instructions to notify headquarters in the event any untoward developments occurred.

Reserves Ordered Out.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Captain Fain received a telephone call from the hospital detachment. As a result he immediately telephoned Chief Beavers at the latter's home, ordered the reserves at the station and all available call officers to go to the vicinity of the hospital.

Constitution

Then it was discovered that a large crowd thronged the sidewalk near the negro clinic. It was a nondescript mob, composed largely of men in civilian clothes, police said. A buzz of excitement throbbed through its ranks as the police cars drew up. Chief Beavers was among the first of the officers to reach the scene.

9-10-30

One man, apparently a leader of the men, saw Captain Fain and stepped forward to meet him. It was then that the captain employed his nerve, humor and diplomacy. Without displaying any official resentment or anger he began to talk to the unidentified leader and those who surged around him. He reminded them that they were supposed to be law-abiding citizens. He spoke sympathetically of the death of McWhorter, and called the attention of the leaders to the work of the officers on his watch who had captured the suspected slayers.

When the front ranks of the mob showed signs of restlessness and began once more to move forward, Captain Fain met nerve with nerve. Indicating an imaginary line across the sidewalk he adopted a law often used by old-time skippers of four-masted schooners.

Mob Challenged.

"Now you men," he said, "are law-abiding citizens up to now. But you are just about to become law-breakers, and the first man that steps across that line violates the law. I represent the law here, and whoever violates that law is going to have to answer to me and my men."

The tall leader and those nearest Captain Fain eyed him silently for a minute or so, saying nothing. Then the tall man turned and said:

"The captain is right, boys. Let's go back."

The crowd began to walk back toward Piedmont avenue. A certain element in it, however, still hummed with dissatisfaction, and the victory the captain had won was perilously near an open break when another unidentified man broke from the ranks and came up to the captain. In a rage he threw his hat to the ground in front of Captain Fain's feet. He surveyed Captain Fain with cold eyes, then challenged:

"Spit in that hat!"

But the police official's sense of humor came to the fore here. His eyes twinkling in the street light, Captain Fain placed his hands on his hips.

"Listen, fella," he scoffed. "You've got more sense than that, haven't you? Why, son, if I were to spit in your eyes I'd drown you! Now isn't that a fine way for a grown man to act—throw his best hat on the ground! And invite a captain of police to spit in it! You oughta be ashamed o' yourself!"

Crowd Laughs.

The crowd began to laugh, and the unidentified challenger, having been exposed to the ridicule of his own ranks, lost his point. Within five minutes the entire throng had dispersed.

Meanwhile Chief Beavers went along the line of the men and talked to them, and as he and Captain Fain were talking attaches of the hospital surreptitiously placed Glaze on a transfer table and slipped him through an underpass over to the white clinic where he was placed in an ambulance and rushed to the tower, where he was given special quarters with medical attention.

Steps toward presenting the case against the two suspects to the grand jury probably will get under way Friday, at which time, according to Assistant Solicitor-General Ed. A. Stephens, he will take the matter up. The condition of Glaze was such, it was pointed out, to preclude the possibility of a preliminary hearing for a few days at least, and that of Cox, while not serious, will hinge upon developments in the meantime.

The coroner's jury Tuesday, considering the case, returned a verdict that McWhorter came to his death as the result of "gunshot wounds of the head and body" and named no assailant.

Funeral Services Today.

Funeral services will be held for Mr. McWhorter at 10 o'clock this morning from St. Paul Methodist church, the Rev. Felton Williams officiating. Interment will follow later in the day at Whitesburg, McWhorter's old home. Pallbearers will be H. Bland, W. D. Ford, H. U. Denney, P. Gurley, S. Bland and J. A. Sexton.

The victim of the shooting is survived by his father, Milton R. McWhorter; two brothers, Love E. McWhorter, of Atlanta, and T. E. McWhorter, of Newnan, and three sisters, Mrs. H. F. Nash, Miss Maude E. McWhorter, of Atlanta, and Mrs. C. F. Hughes, of Barnesville.

The slain operator had been in the railway service of the Georgia Power Company for more than 10 years and was one of its most reliable trainmen, Frank Butler, vice president in charge of street railway operations, said Tuesday.

After being grilled for hours in police station Tuesday before his removal to jail, Cox admitted, police said, that he and Glaze had plotted the robbery, as a result of which McWhorter lost his life. He laid all blame for the shooting, however, on Glaze, while Glaze, also admitting his plan with Cox, police alleged, to rob the motorman, said that Cox did the actual shooting. No direct confession had been obtained up to a late hour Tuesday night.

Glaze was found by police seriously wounded near the scene of the killing Monday night, and from information obtained by police from him, they went to a Grape street address and took Cox in custody. Cox had been wounded slightly in the arm.

LYNCHING BLAMED ON LEGAL DELAY

Constitution

10-2-30

Charges Made by Attorney Williamson Refuted by Bartow Official.

Atlanta Ga.

Following charges by Marion Williamson, Atlanta attorney, that he and his associate, Harold Sheats, had been ordered out of Cartersville on two occasions by Bartow county citizens while representing John Will Clark and his brother, Sidney, negroes, County Commissioner A. V. Neal Wednesday night issued a statement in which he claimed the lynching of John Will Clark resulted from the activities of Atlanta lawyers in the case.

John Will Clark, accused of having slain Joe Ben Jenkins, chief of police of Cartersville, was taken from the Bartow county jail early Wednesday morning and hanged to a telephone pole. His body was discovered and cut down at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, a coroner's inquest held and a verdict of death "at the hands of persons unknown" returned.

Upon his return to Atlanta from the north Georgia town Wednesday night, Mr. Williamson declared that while he was endeavoring to confer with Judge C. C. Pittman in an effort to obtain approval of his application to have the brother of the lynched negro released and allowed to be brought back to Atlanta, he was approached by several men and told that he "had better get out of town."

Despite these commands, the attorney said, Judge Pittman agreed that the negro would be safer out of Cartersville, and the sheriff having no further charges against him, he was released in the custody of his lawyers.

A public statement as to the cause of the lynching was issued by Commissioner Neal to M. L. Fleetwood, Cartersville correspondent of The Constitution Wednesday night:

"Had it not been for the appearance of Atlanta lawyers in this case Tuesday and their actions in filing a bill of exceptions which caused postponement of the trial, there would have been no lynching.

"The people of Cartersville and Bartow county were a unit in agreeing that Clark should have a fair and impartial trial, feeling sure that the sentence would have been death in the electric chair.

"However, the action taken by the Atlanta lawyers causing postponement of the hearing for an indefinite period so incensed our people that I believe I am safe in saying the action of the men who took the negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

CLARK REMOVED AND HANGED TO POLE.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1.—(AP)—John Will Clark, negro, charged with the murder of Chief of Police Joe Ben Jenkins, was taken from the county jail here today and lynched by between 45 and 50 citizens in automobiles.

Clark was taken from the jail about 1 o'clock this morning and several hours later the police reported finding the body hanging by a rope from a telephone pole. It was apparent, authorities said, that he died from strangulation. Officers said the body bore no other marks of violence.

A previous effort to lynch Clark was made two weeks ago last Sunday and he was removed to another jail for safe keeping, being returned here yesterday for trial.

When the previous effort was made to take him from officers, national guardsmen were called to duty from Atlanta and Marietta and extra officers employed. The guardsmen took charge of the jail and Clark was removed to Atlanta.

Constitution

A special term of superior court was convened here Monday and Clark was to have been tried at the session.

Lynchers Were Unarmed.

The lynching party came to the jail in three or four automobiles. Ten of the men, all unarmed so far as officers were able to determine, entered the jail office where the deputies were on duty, took the key to Clark's cell from Deputy A. J. McCoy, unlocked the cell, seized their prey, and departed. Clark was bundled into the lead car of the motorcade and was speeded eastward.

10-2-30

Atlanta

"It was all over in five minutes," McCoy said. "We had no time to draw our guns, the men overpowering us as soon as they entered the office."

McCoy said he was not able to recognize any members of the mob. Sheriff Gaddis was asleep at the time the mob entered, but arose before they departed. After Clark was taken away he and another deputy went downtown in a futile effort to learn where the mob went. Unable to find out he retired and the search was continued by others.

Since the body of the negro was found hanging to a telephone pole, Judge Pittman has made no statement for publication, and Sheriff Gaddis says he has made no statement, other than that the crowd which came to the jail in early hours of Wednesday simply overpowered him and took the prisoner.

Clark was taken a few hours after his attorneys had appealed to the higher courts for a change of venue on the grounds he could not obtain a fair trial here. Judge Pittman had denied the plea after several witnesses testified Clark could be tried impartially in Bartow county.

Negro Had Been Held in Atlanta.

Clark was brought here Monday from Atlanta, where he had been held for safe-keeping since the effort to lynch him immediately after his capture on September 14. He was ordered held here by Judge Pittman after the petition for change of venue was denied.

Chief Jenkins was killed on the night of September 5 in a scuffle with two negroes who had halted their automobile in front of his home and whom the chief said were creating a disturbance. He was shot with his own gun. Clark at that time was an escaped convict.

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Lynchings-1930
Cases of.
6

Georgia

2995

Negro Lynched By Mob Innocent, Says Camp Head

10-4-30

Taken From the Sheriff—Nineteenth Victim in Nine Months

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 25.—A mob of seventy-five men today wrested Willie Kirkland, a young Negro convict, from the hands of the sheriff, hanged him to a tree in the suburb of Magnolia Gardens and after riddling his body with bullets towed it through the town behind a motor truck and deposited it on the courthouse lawn.

Kirkland, who was twenty and a trusty at the country stockade, a prison camp, was said to have been twice identified by a nine-year-old school girl as the man who had attempted to attack her. But the warden of the camp expressed doubt as to Kirkland's guilt, saying the Negro did not leave the stockade yesterday, the day of the attack.

Prominent citizens of the town tried to reason with the mob and prevent the slaying. But as the sheriff brought Kirkland out of the stockade to take him to another jail for safekeeping, the father of the girl raised a shotgun to kill the Negro. Some one knocked the gun down, but the parent's action seemed almost a signal for the mob to attack.

The sheriff was disarmed and Kirkland placed on a motor truck and driven to Magnolia Gardens, not far from the winter home of Harry Payne Whitney and the former residences of the late Mark Hanna and John D. Archibald. There the Negro was hanged to an oak tree and shots were fired into his body.

When the mob was sure Kirkland was dead the body was cut down and towed back to the courthouse. Witnesses told the sheriff they were unable to identify any members of the mob.

10-4-30

The attack on the girl was frustrated when her screams brought her mother to her aid. A posse was formed quickly and bloodhounds trailed the child's assailant to the stockade. Kirkland was arrested and the girl identified him. The next morning she again picked him out from four other Negroes as the man who had tried to attack her.

It was then that a restless crowd formed around the county jail, and word that Kirkland had been transferred to the stockade led it to the camp just as the sheriff was removing the Negro.

The sheriff, the only witness at the inquest, told the coroner's jury he was unable to identify any of the mob. The jury decided that Kirkland came to his death by gunshot wounds or by being hanged by unknown parties and praised the sheriff as follows:

"We wish to commend the sheriff for the quiet and orderly manner in which he handled the angry crowd at the jail and stockade and for the prevention of other bloodshed."

Negro Who Attacked Girl Sought By Mob

Advertiser 9.24.30.

THOMASVILLE, GA., Sept. 24—(AP)—A crowd of several hundred men was reported searching a swamp near here tonight for an unidentified negro who today attacked a 9-year-old white girl on her way home from school.

Montgomery, Ala.

Officers reported that highways in the vicinity of the swamp were choked with automobiles.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Thursday, October 2, 1930

LYNCHING BLAMED ON LEGAL DELAY

Charges Made by Attorney Williamson Refuted by Bartow Official.

Following charges by Marion Williamson, Atlanta attorney, that he and his associate, Harold Sheats, had been ordered out of Cartersville on two occasions by Bartow county citizens while representing John Will Clark and his brother, Sidney, negroes, County Commissioner A. V. Neal Wednesday night issued a statement in which he claimed the lynching of John Will Clark resulted from the activities of Atlanta lawyers in the case.

John Will Clark, accused of having slain Joe Ben Jenkins, chief of police of Cartersville, was taken from the Bartow county jail early Wednesday morning and hanged to a telephone pole. His body was discovered and cut down at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, a coroner's inquest held and a verdict of death "at the hands of persons unknown" returned.

Upon his return to Atlanta from the north Georgia town Wednesday night, Mr. Williamson declared that while he was endeavoring to confer with Judge C. C. Pittman in an effort to obtain approval of his application to have the brother of the lynched negro released and allowed to be brought back to Atlanta, he was approached by several men and told that he "had better get out of town."

Despite these commands, the attorney said, Judge Pittman agreed that the negro would be safer out of Cartersville, and the sheriff having no further charges against him, he was released in the custody of his lawyers.

A public statement as to the cause of the lynching was issued by Commissioner Neal to M. L. Fleetwood, Cartersville correspondent of The Constitution Wednesday night:

"Had it not been for the appearance of Atlanta lawyers in this case Tuesday and their actions in filing a bill of exceptions which caused postponement of the trial, there would have been no lynching.

"The people of Cartersville and Bartow county were a unit in agreeing that Clark should have a fair and impartial trial, feeling sure that the sentence would have been death in the electric chair.

"However, the action taken by the Atlanta lawyers causing postponement of the hearing for an indefinite period so incensed our people that I believe I am safe in saying the action of the men who took the negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

CLARK REMOVED AND HANGED TO POLE.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1.—(AP)—John Will Clark, negro, charged with the murder of Chief of Police Joe Ben Jenkins, was taken from the county jail here today and lynched by between 45 and 50 citizens in automobiles.

Clark was taken from the jail about 1 o'clock this morning and several hours later the police reported finding the body hanging by a rope from a telephone pole. It was apparent, authorities said, that he died from strangulation. Officers said the body bore no other marks of violence.

A previous effort to lynch Clark was made two weeks ago last Sunday and he was removed to another jail for safe keeping, being returned here yesterday for trial.

When the previous effort was made to take him from officers, national guardsmen were called to duty from Atlanta and Marietta and extra officers employed. The guardsmen took charge of the jail and Clark was removed to Atlanta.

A special term of superior court was convened here Monday and Clark was to have been tried at the session.

Lynchers Were Unarmed.

The lynching party came to the jail in nine or ten automobiles. Ten of the men, all unarmed so far as officers were able to determine, entered the jail office where the deputies were on duty, took the key to Clark's cell from Deputy A. J. McCoy, unlocked the cell, seized their prey, and departed. Clark was bundled into the lead car of the motorcade and was speeded eastward.

"It was all over in five minutes," McCoy said. "We had no time to draw our guns, the men overpowering us as soon as they entered the office."

McCoy said he was not able to recognize any members of the mob. Sheriff Gaddis was asleep at the time the mob entered, but arose before they departed. After Clark was taken away he and another deputy went downtown in a futile effort to learn where the mob went. Unable to find out he retired and the search was continued by others.

Since the body of the negro was found hanging to a telephone pole, Judge Pittman has made no statement for publication, and Sheriff Gaddis says he has made no statement, other than that the crowd which came to the jail in early hours of Wednesday simply overpowered him and took the prisoner.

Clark was taken a few hours after his attorneys had appealed to the higher courts for a change of venue on the grounds he could not obtain a fair trial here. Judge Pittman had denied the plea after several witnesses testified Clark could be tried impartially in Bartow county.

Negro Had Been Held in Atlanta.

Clark was brought here Monday from Atlanta, where he had been held for safe-keeping since the effort to lynch him immediately after his capture on September 14. He was ordered held here by Judge Pittman after the petition for change of venue was denied.

Chief Jenkins was killed on the night of September 5 in a scuffle with two negroes who had halted their automobile in front of his home and whom the chief said were creating a disturbance. He was shot with his own gun. Clark at that time was an escaped convict.

The negro was wounded in the thigh at the time of his capture and was unable to walk during the previous lynching attempt. Officers said he confessed to killing Chief Jenkins, but said the shooting was accidental during the scuffle.

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"We'll be back if justice is not done," several of the mobsmen shouted as they left.

The guardsmen took possession of the jail yard early on the morning of September 15 and on the same day transferred Clark to Atlanta.

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"The reign of the mob," the judge said, "is the reign of anarchy, and must not, and will not be tolerated by a free, liberty-loving and law-abiding people."

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BROOKLYN
STANDARD UNION
OCT 1 1930

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA FOR POLICE KILLING

Masked Mob Hangs Man Held on Confession of Slaying Chief

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1 (UP).—John Willie Clark, Negro, confessed slayer of Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins, was lynched to-day by a mob that stormed Bartow County Jail. Approximately 100 men, all wearing masks, descended upon the jail, seized Clark, took him to a telephone pole less than a mile from the jail and hanged him.

"They were orderly and quiet, but descended upon us with the swiftness of a cyclone," Sheriff G. W. Gaddis said. "They were in the jail before I was awake, overpowered the turnkey, got their man and were off."

The Negro, who had been confined to Fulton County Tower, in Atlanta, for safekeeping, was brought here for trial yesterday, but, because of previous threats of mob violence, his attorneys applied for a change of venue, holding up the trial. The delay provided the mob its opportunity.

Chief Jenkins was mortally wounded in a scuffle with Clark for possession of the chief's pistol when Jenkins attempted to arrest the Negro for making a disturbance on the night of Sept. 5. Clark escaped, but was captured Sept. 14. Threats of violence led to his transfer to Atlanta pending trial.

Before retiring last night, Sheriff Gaddis said, he and the judge of the County Court satisfied themselves the situation was "calm."

"We were unprepared for what came," he said.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Wednesday, October 1, 1930

SLAYER IS HANGED AT CARTERSVILLE WHEN TRIAL LAGS

John Will Clark Taken From Jail by Group of Masked Men

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1.—(AP). A motorcade of forty-five or fifty masked men took John Will Clark, negro, from the county jail here early Wednesday and hanged him to the crossbeam of a telephone pole on the fairgrounds a mile away.

Clark, charged with murder of Chief of Police Jenkins, was removed from the custody of the three deputies sheriffs on duty at about 1 o'clock and taken on his death ride in one of the automobiles of the motorcade. County officers were unable to give the destination of the mob and the fate of the negro was not known until several hours later.

At dawn, however, local police reported finding the body hanging by a rope from the telephone pole. They said he apparently died of strangulation. The body, they said, bore no marks of other violence.

A previous effort to lynch Clark was made two weeks ago last Sunday and he was then removed from here for safe-keeping, but returned Tuesday for trial.

Ten Men Invade Jail

The lynching party came to the jail in nine or ten automobiles. Ten of the men, all unarmed so far as officers were able to determine, entered the jail office where the deputies were on duty, took the key to Clark's cell from Deputy A. J. McCoy, unlocked the cell, seized their prey, and departed. Clark was bundled in the lead car of the motorcade and was speeded eastward.

"It was all over in five minutes," McCoy said. "We had no time to draw our guns, the men overpowering us as soon as they entered the office."

McCoy said he was not able to recognize any members of the mob. Sheriff Gaddis was asleep at the time the mob entered, but arose before they departed. After Clark was taken away he and another deputy went down town in an effort to learn where the mob went. Unable to do so, he retired and the search was continued by others.

Clark was taken a few hours after his attorneys had appealed to the higher courts for a change of venue on the grounds he could not obtain a fair trial here. Judge Pittmann had denied the plea after several witnesses testified Clark could be tried impartially in Bartow County.

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Chief Jenkins was killed on the night of September 5 in a scuffle with two negroes who had halted their automobile in front of his home and whom the chief said were creating a disturbance. He was shot with his own gun. Clark, at that time, was an escaped convict.

Confessed Killing

The negro was wounded in the thigh at the time of his capture and was unable to walk during the previous lynching attempt. Officers said he confessed to killing Chief Jenkins, but said the shooting was accidental during the scuffle.

Immediately after he was brought here a mob surrounded the jail, increasing to several hundred during Sunday night. Some were local citizens, but many came from nearby communities and from as far away as Atlanta. National guardsmen were mobilized in Atlanta and Marietta and extra officers were called on duty to the jail. Without making a show of force, however, the sheriff dissuaded any members of the mob from entering the jail, telling them that a special term of court had been called to try Clark and "justice will be done."

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NEW YORK SUN

OCT 1 - 1930

MOB IN MOTORS LYNCHES A NEGRO

Foiled by Troops Two Weeks Ago, Georgians Try Again.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1 (A. P.).—Forty-five or fifty masked men in motor cars took John Will Clark, a Negro, from the county jail here early today and hanged him to the crossbeam of a telephone pole on the fair grounds a mile away.

Clark, charged with the murder of Chief of Police Jenkins, was removed from the custody of the three deputy sheriffs on duty at about 1 o'clock and taken on his death ride in one of the automobiles of the motorcade. At dawn the local police reported finding the body hanging from the telephone pole. A previous effort to lynch Clark was made two weeks ago last Sunday. National guardsmen were called out and he was then removed to Atlanta for safe keeping, but was returned yesterday for trial.

The lynching party came to the jail in nine or ten automobiles. Ten of the men, all unarmed so far as officers were able to determine, entered the jail office where the deputies were on duty, took the key to Clark's cell from Deputy A. J. McCoy, unlocked the cell, seized the Negro and departed. Clark was bundled in the lead car of the motorcade and was speeded eastward.

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Chief Jenkins was killed on the night of September 5 in a scuffle with two Negroes who had halted their automobile in front of his home and whole the chief said were creating a disturbance. He was shot with his own gun. Clark was an escaped convict.

The Negro was wounded in the thigh at the time of his capture. The officers said he confessed to killing Chief Jenkins, but said that the shooting was accidental during the scuffle.

GEORGIA BOSSES KILL 3 MORE NEGRO WORKERS, SENDING TOTAL TO 29

Definite Attempt to Create Lynching Atmosphere for Atlanta "Insurrection" Trials

Daily Worker 10-2-30

Communist Party Calls on Workers to Strike Blow Against Lynching and Vote Communist

New York, N.Y.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1.—The lynching of Negro workers as an election issue was brought more sharply to the front with the lynching of two additional Negro workers in Georgia, making three lynchings in this state inside of one week.

No sooner had the Georgia bosses got the riddled body of 20-year-old Willie Kirkland out of the way than they proceeded to further intensify their lynching terror against the Negro workers.

In this winter resort of the idle rich, the second lynching within a week occurred last Saturday night when Lacy Mitchell, a Negro worker, was lynched by a band of masked men. His crime was testifying in court against two white men accused of raping a Nego woman.

Today, three days later, another Georgia town contributed to the rapidly growing number of lynchings, as John Willis Clark, a Negro worker who dared defend himself against a vicious attack by Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins, was lynched in Cartersville. Clark was taken from the jail by a mob of 100 men traveling in automobiles and, having the usual free access to the jail, Clark was hanged to a telephone pole less than a mile from the jail.

These three lynchings send the number of mob murders this year to 29, with every indication of a further intensification of the terror. Occurring within a week of each other, these three Georgia lynchings are clearly designed to create a lynching atmosphere for the trial of the six Atlanta "insurrection" defendants, which is scheduled for this week in Atlanta, Ga., as well as to terrorize the Negro workers into working for nothing, since any demand for wages is instantly met with a lynching mob.

In the meantime, workers throughout the country are rallying to the Anti-Lynching Week designated by the American Negro Labor Congress for the week of September 27 to October 5. Protest mass meetings are being held in hundreds of centers throughout the country, with the International Labor Defense and other class struggle organizations co-operating in the mobilization of the entire working class for the struggle against the bosses and their lynching terror.

On November 4 the workers will have the opportunity of delivering a smashing blow to the capitalist system, which breeds race hatred and lynching, unemployment, wage cuts, speed-up, imperialists' wars, etc. Workers who are opposed to lynching and the starvation policy of the bosses in throwing millions of workers on the streets to starve will vote against the bosses and their parties by voting for the only working class party, the Communist Party.

Lynchings-1930
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Georgia

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2996

EORGIANS SOA AN IN "GAS"; URN HIM ALIVE

Afro-American

Alleged Slayer Tortured by Mob for Twelv Hours.

2-8-30

MUTILATE BODY

Charred Remains Hanged from Gum Tree.

OCILLA, Ga.—James Irwin, aged 25, accused of raping and killing a 16-year-old white girl, was lynched by mob of several hundred persons here Sunday morning.

Baltimore Md.

Irwin was married and the father of one child.

He was captured after a posse of more than 1,000 men thoroughly covered the neighborhood in an all-night search.

The lynching of Irwin took place at the scene of the alleged crime where a huge funeral pyre of boxes, twigs, leaves, dead grass and logs were collected.

Body Mutilated

The victim was mutilated with knives, bound with wire, then saturated with gasoline and tossed into the flames.

Members of the mob used long poles to prevent the wired figure from rolling out.

Hanged to Tree

After awhile Irwin was dragged from the flames and hanged from a black gum tree. The body was not removed until late Sunday afternoon.

The orgy lasted for 24 hours, from [illegible] o'clock Saturday afternoon until after sunset Sunday. The actual torture covered 12 hours.

Members of the posse came from several counties to join in the hunt which lasted throughout Saturday.

Twenty-five members of the white [illegible] were present when the capture of Irwin was affected through the use of fresh bloodhounds.

[illegible] by Mob

Sheriff W. E. Tyler said he was under the impression that the members of the mob were going to aid him and two deputies in getting the [illegible] to jail.

[illegible] until they were attacked in the city, he said, that they were overpowered and they lost their prisoner.

Irwin was wounded three times early in the night in attempting to escape from the mob.

Last Lynching 1925

The last lynching in this state occurred on August 30, 1925, when David Wright, a white man, was taken from jail by a mob in Coffee County.

The Macon Telegraph, editorially, declared Monday that the mob of 1,000 white men who mutilated and burned James Irwin did more than send to eternity the brutal soul of a black. They lynched justice in Georgia.

Butler, Ga., Herald
Thursday, February 6, 1930

GEORGIA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Man Who Attacked and Killed Girl Near Ocilla Is Hanged and Then Burned.

Ocilla, Ga., Feb. 1.—Overpowering Sheriff W. C. Taylor and his deputies early Saturday, a mob of 500 men took Jimmy Levine, negro, from the officers and lynched him ten miles from town. The negro had been arrested about an hour before at Mystic, Ga., for attacking and slaying a 14-year-old white girl.

Sheriff Tyler, who was roughly handled by a group of 25 or 30 members of the mob when he resisted their efforts to remove the prisoner from his automobile, Saturday night said he had made little head-way in investigating. He expected to be joined by Robert S. Foy, of Sylvester solicitor general for that district. Steps probably will be taken to identify some of the mob members.

Sheriff Tyler and his deputies had located the negro in Mystic after an all night search and, immediately started for jail at Ocilla. In the center of town, the mob met the officers and demanded the negro. Sheriff Tyler refused to surrender him and a crowd gathered about his car, finally succeeding in taking the negro.

With the prisoner in their hands, the mob set out in nearly 100 cars for the scene of the crime. Later the body was found on a blazing pyre of logs. Reports said the negro was beaten and his throat cut, after which the pyre was built. The logs and clothing of the negro were saturated with gasoline and a match applied.

Sheriff Tyler said he was unable to identify any of the men who surrounded his car, as it was just before dawn and the light was poor. He said the negro had confessed to committing the crime before the mob got him.

The girl, daughter of a prominent planter, was attacked and slain near her home Friday and her body was found in a creek nearby. Sheriff Tyler said the assailant, after killing the girl, had dragged her body across a field to the creek where it was found. Her throat had been cut and her jaw broken.

More than 1,000 men from Irwin, Coffee and Berrien counties joined in the search for the negro.

Georgia Village Is Under Martial Law After Riot

Advertiser

9-9-30

Montgomery Ala.

Mob Slays Negro Held For Shooting Night Watchman

Militia In Charge

Civilians Are Ordered To Disarm By Soldiers

DARIEN, GA., Sept. 8.—(AP)—This village was under military rule tonight after an exciting day when a band of armed men lynched a negro in his jail cell following the slaying of one officer and wounding of three others.

The militia, under Col. W. R. Neal, of Savannah, took charge of the situation under a proclamation by Gov. L. G. Hardman, who acted at the request of the civil authorities.

Police Chief Robert L. Freeman was killed and R. J. Anderson, deputy marshal, John Fisher, special officer of Darien, and Deputy Sheriff J. H. Collins, of McIntosh County, were wounded when they engaged George Grant and another negro in a gun battle in nearby swamps. The negroes were wanted for shooting at a night watchman who attempted to arrest them for loitering near a bank last midnight.

Grant, captured in the swamp, was shot to death in his cell by men who disregarded the pleas of Col. Neal that the negro not be slain. Grant's companion, said to be Fred Bryan, escaped and was believed surrounded in a 150-acre territory of swamp.

Col. Neal, with a unit of guardsmen, rushed to the scene today shortly after news of the shooting of the officers was received in Savannah. Later, approximately 150 men of the 118th Field Artillery, Savannah, were sent there but tonight all but 50 men and officers had been returned.

Under the Governor's proclamation, described by Col. Neal as "martial law," civilians who throughout the day searched the swamps and gathered in groups on the streets, were ordered to take their arms home. Only a select unit of civilians were allowed to bear arms after 5 p.m.

Meanwhile, the town was peaceful, guardsmen and possemen searching the area where the negro is believed to be hiding. Bloodhounds were being used.

A machine gun, which earlier in the day had been placed at a vantage point near the jail, was dismounted and removed to an improvised armory.

Sheriff Poppell said the lynching of Grant occurred immediately after the negro had been locked in the jail. A band of men, armed with shotguns and other weapons, rushed into the place and fired a load of buckshot in the negro's body. Grant was said to have been identified by Anderson as one of the negroes he attempted to arrest near the bank. Officers believed the negroes intended to rob the bank.

The Sheriff said he had been lured away from the jail by a ruse, some one having told him that Deputy Collins had just died. When he learned of the plan to kill the negro, he said it was too late to act. The band acted before the guardsmen could interfere as they had gone away after placing the negro inside, the Sheriff said.

WRONG NEGRO SLAIN, SAYS DARIEN MAYOR

Constitution

Willie Bryan Not One Sought in Attempted Robbery and Murder of Officer.

9-11-30

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 10.—(AP)—Mayor R. A. Young, of Darien, Wednesday issued a positive statement that Willie Bryan, the negro who died of gunshot wounds in the Savannah jail Tuesday, was not the man wanted as the companion of George Grant, another negro, who was lynched in the jail here Monday for the slaying of County Chief of Police Bob Freeman.

Atlanta Ga.

"We are convinced the negro taken to Savannah after he had been shot by deputies was not the negro with Grant when they attempted to rob the Darien bank and shot and wounded Special Officer Anderson," said the mayor's statement.

Continuing, the mayor said:

"Special Officer Anderson has given us evidence that eliminates the dead negro as a suspect. On the basis of Officer Anderson's assurance, I am wiring the police heads at Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville to keep a sharp lookout for Fred Bryan, the negro we want.

"Mr. Anderson, after seeing the negro who was shot Tuesday, has reported to me he is not the man who was Grant's companion. The negro shot weighed about 160 pounds and was dark. The negro, Fred Bryan, whom we want, weighs over 200 pounds and is ginger-cake in color.

"I have nothing but praise for the Savannah military and my expressions on their service will be of appreciation. They unselfishly gave their time to Darien in an hour of distress and the citizenry appreciates it.

"The most lamentable part of the whole affair was the death of Chief of Police Bob Freeman, of Brunswick. He was a brave and fearless officer and went to his death in defense of law and order. Our sincere sympathy goes to his family."

The mayor said he was preparing a report to Adjutant General Parker as to the entire incident and the assistance given here by the military.

TWO NEGROES TO BE FREED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10.—(AP)—Acting under instructions from Sheriff Poppell, of McIntosh county, two of the three negroes held in Chatham county jail in connection with the slaying of Acting Chief Bob Freeman, of Glynn county police in Darien last Monday, will be turned loose in the morning by authorities here and the third one, Fred Bryant, Sr., will be held for further investigation.

Fred Bryant, Jr., and James Bryant will be those freed. Colonel W. R. Neel, commander of the 118th field artillery, wired Sheriff Poppell today asking what disposition to make of the three men brought here night before last under military escort. Sheriff Poppell wired back that Fred Bryant, Jr., and James Bryant should be given their freedom and the elder Fred Bryant, Sr., should be kept in custody here to await further orders.

The hunt for the second negro thought by Darien and McIntosh county officials to be implicated in the slaying of Freeman and wounding of two other police officials stopped in Darien today at noon, in so far as systematic search of swamps and outlying territory was concerned. Police officials in neighboring cities and towns were asked to keep a sharp outlook for the suspected missing man, who is described of as dark gingercake color, about 200 pounds in weight, about 6 feet tall, and has a slight stoop.

Darien was quiet today, said both Sheriff Poppell and Chief C. C. McQuaig, of McIntosh county. There is no vestige of excitement left in the town along the Altamaha which earlier in the week was in the throes of the greatest fever. Both Sheriff Poppell and Special Officer Anderson, the latter shot three times, are fully convinced that the man, Willie Bryant, who died here yesterday, was not one of the two negroes who slew Chief Freeman. Willie Bryant was shot in the chest twice while going away from officers after being told to halt. He had turned to fire at the officers when the wounds were inflicted, thus presenting his chest to the posse.

There is doubt in the minds of Darien police that much of the stuff found in Willie Bryant's home was stolen, but there is now a probability that some of it might have been sent him by relatives living north. A spread found among the goods has been proved a gift from a resident of Darien.

Men Accused Of Attempting To Rob Darien Bank

Tribune 9-11-30

Police Chief Killed In Fight

Savannah, Ga.

Hunt Still On For Second Man Said To Be Hiding In Swamp

Darien, Ga., Sept. 11—As the result of an alleged attempt to rob the bank of Darien Sunday night late by two Negroes which has thus far terminated in the lynching of one of the Negroes and the fatal shooting of another Negro who has since been proven to be the wrong man, the killing of the acting Chief of Police of Brunswick, who was called here to assist in apprehending the men and the wounding of three other members of the sheriffs posse this town has been thrown into the throes of excitement for the past four days.

The Negro who was lynched was George Grant, 30 He was apprehended by the sheriff's posse late Monday and in the ensuing fight in the swamp was seriously wounded. He was brought to the city jail where he was placed in a cell on the third floor. Shortly after being incarcerated and the military forces rejoined the sheriff's men in searching for the second man, the wounded man being left under guard of armed citizens. Shortly after the departure of the soldiers, several shots were heard and upon investigation it was learned that the wounded man had been shot to death as he lay prostrate in his cell.

The dead man is said to have implicated Fred Bryant in the attempted bank robbery and said that he was the one who actually shot Police Chief Freeman to death. A search was made for Bryant and when the posse and soldiers appeared at his house, he attempted to flee and was shot down by his pursuers. Bryant, when asked about the shooting said that he knew nothing about the affair and was not implicated in it in any way and this he held out until he died in the Chatham County jail in Savannah, where he was carried for safety. It has since been established that Bryant was not in any way connected with the attempted robbery of the bank or the killing of the Brunswick chief of police.

The first-hand story of how the trouble started which resulted in the killings was related by Special Officer Anderson.

"There had been several robberies in Darien and several attempts to rob the Darien Bank. I had been secretly employed to catch the would-be robbers. At 2 o'clock this morning I saw two men, presumably Negroes, cross the road. I was hiding behind a stack of lumber. I circled around J. A. Britt's store, found a convenient place and laid down on the ground. One of the Negroes passed me. The other saw me and immediatel opened fire.

Wounded

"The first shot tore off my trigger finger. The next shot went down the barrel of my gun. The Negroes started running and I ran after them with my pistol. I exchanged shots with them but all the bullets went wild.

"By this time, word had reached Sheriff Poppell. The fire bell was rung arousing the town.

"When we reached the spot where the Negroes were in hiding some time later, Chief of Brunswick had arrived on the scene.

Warned

"Deputy Collins called to Chief Freeman; "Don't go down there chief, they'll get you." The chief replied, "I'm going anyhow." He went and the Negroes opened fire killing him instantly."

Search House

A trio of deputies—Edgar L. Malone, Frank Silvey and H. B. Johnson—searched Bryant's house and found quantities of merchandise said to be stolen goods.

The Negro broke into a run when he saw the officers. They called to him to halt. Instead he fired two shots at them. Malone returned the fire, bringing the Negro down.

The officers ran to the Negro and attempted, to question him.

"Why did you kill such a fine man as Chief Freeman? the Negro was asked by Malone.

"I don't know anything about it," he replied.

Find Gun

When the deputies first reached the fallen Negro, they discovered a pistol by his side. It was the one he had apparently used to fire upon them. Two cartridges were exploded. The gun was identified as the one recently stolen from the Darien Bank here. Asked where he got the gun the Negro replied he had no gun.

Thought Dead

Bryant was then thought to be dead and word was sent to Coroner Crumley. The coroner arrived in company with newspaper men. The Negro was lying in a ditch and except for slight motion of the ribs, it was hard to tell whether or not he was alive. Finally he regained consciousness and cried for water. Angered members of the crowd who had now gathered shouted "Don't give him any."

State Officer Dufour, however, gave the Negro water in the hopes of making him talk.

Wanted Comfort

The Negro then asked to be moved to the shade. He was exposed to the sun and apparently in great pain. A bullet wound, leaving a gaping scar on his head which exposed the brain, and a shattered shoulder caused him to writh in pain.

Someone found a sheet of corrugated iron and held it above the Negro's head shading him. No further information could be obtained from him, however, and he was placed in the truck and brought to Savannah.

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 9 1930

Mob in Georgia Defies Militia, Lynches Negro

Darien Put Under Martial Law After Armed Crowd Invades Jail to Get Man

Robbers Slay Police Chief

Prisoner Shot in Cell Denies Guilt in Gun Battle

By The United Press

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 8.—Several armed men today forced their way into the McIntosh County Jail and shot to death George Grant, forty-year-old Negro, accused of killing a police officer and wounding three other persons in an early morning gun battle.

Governor L. G. Hardman late today issued a proclamation placing Darien under martial law.

The shooting took place soon after Colonel Roy Neal, of the Savannah unit of the Georga National Guard, and Sheriff A. S. Poppell, of McIntosh County, had captured Grant and locked him in a cell. Colonel Neal then dispatched several Guardsmen to aid county officers in searching for Grant's companion in the gun battle which followed an attempt to rob the Darien Bank.

The group formed soon after Police Chief Robert L. Freeman had been killed while attempting to capture two Negroes who had been seen near the bank shortly after midnight. R. J. Anderson, Deputy Marshal of Darien; John Fisher, of Darien, an employee of the State Game and Fish Board, and Deputy Sheriff J. H. Collins, of McIntosh County, were wounded by bullets from the Negroes' pistols at the same time that Freeman was killed.

Colonel Neal, at Savannah, came to Darien immediately with twenty-five men, who set up machine guns in the streets, while other groups organized and began a search of the nearby swamps and marshes or the two Negroes.

Soon after 9 o'clock Grant was captured. Colonel Neal and his forces hurried him to the county jail through a protesting group of armed men. A few minutes after he had been placed in the cell an erroneous report was received from a Brunswick hospital that Deputy Sheriff Collins had died of his wounds.

The crowd, brandishing shotguns, began an immediate march toward the jail, crashed into the structure and shot Grant to death. Grant protested to the men he was not the slayer of Freeman, but Deputy Anderson, wounded in the hand, shoulder and thigh, returned to Darien from the Brunswick hospital and identified Grant as the killer.

Sheriff Poppel, of McIntosh County, who captured Grant, said that while taking the Negro to the jail the man denied the killing and blamed his companion, whom he named as Fred Bryan.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN PRISON CELL

Daily Worker

9-9-30

And, As Usual, Murderers Are "Unknown"

New York, N.Y.

DARIAN, Ga., Sept. 8.—More openly showing their hands as the economic crisis deepens and the Negro and white workers revolt against unemployment and starvation, the bosses and their state machinery today dispensed with such camouflage formalities as a "mob" and staged their own private lynching in a cell of the McIntosh county jail here.

John Tandell, a 30-year-old Negro worker, arrested on suspicion of having taken part in a gun battle this morning of Negro workers against the police, in which one cop was killed, was "shot to death" in his cell soon after he had been captured.

And none of the jailers could tell how it happened! Sheriff Poppell was "utterly mystified" and "unable to explain how Tandell was killed."

Another lynching will no doubt be staged here within a day or two, as police are confident of capturing another Negro worker "suspected" of taking part in the shootings. He has been located in a marsh near Darien and will soon be captured, they boast.

* * *

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 8.—A second Negro worker, George Grant, aged 40, was taken from the McIntosh county jail this afternoon by a mob and lynched while National Guardsmen, under the command of Colonel Roy Neal, idly looked on.

The Negro worker was accused of being one of a group who, attacked by the police this morning as "suspicious characters" because they happened to be walking along on the same block where there is a bank, returned the fire and fled to a nearby swamp. One cop was killed in the first clash and three deputies wounded when a posse pursued the workers into the swamp with the intention of capturing them for a lynching bee.

Lynchings-1930.
Cases of

Georgia

2997

OFFICERS IN DOUBT ON NEGRO'S GUILT

Constitution

9-10-30

Slain Darien Negro May Not Have Been Man Sought for Killing.

Atlanta Ga

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9—(AP)—Considerable doubt still exists among law officers that William Henry Bryant, 24, credited with an alias of Fred Bryant, who was shot and fatally wounded in Darien today in connection with the slaying early Monday of Acting Chief of Police Bob Freeman, of Glynn county, is the Fred Bryant who accompanied George Grant when Freeman was killed.

Several negroes under arrest who have the same name of Fred Bryant have complicated the situation to such an extent that officers of the law who are familiar with the full situation do not believe that the real culprit has been caught. In consequence of this situation a hunt is still being made in Darien in an effort to capture the Fred Bryant described by George Grant before the latter was slain in his cell in the McIntosh county jail.

William Bryant was brought to Savannah today by national guardsmen, a detail from the 118th field artillery. He died at the Chatham county jail at 2:17 o'clock from gunshot wounds in the left chest, according to Coroner G. H. Johnson, of Chatham county, inflicted when he fled from a house on "The Ridge," a place about four miles from Darien. He had also bruises on his head and lip. Two Fred Bryants, senior and junior, father and son, are now in jail here. Neither of these two is thought to be the man sought by McIntosh county officers. Neither one fits the description of the hunted man.

Special Officer Ora Anderson, who was shot three times by the negro near the Bank of Darien, has failed to identify the Willie Bryant who died here today as one of the two men responsible for the death of Freeman. Anderson got a clear look at both as the moon was bright. He quickly identified George Grant, one of the men, when this negro was caught.

Chatham county police officers who went to Darien and returned here today said they could have arrested the Willie Bryant who died here today on yesterday, but that he did not fit the description of the Fred Bryant being sought.

Chief McQuaig, of the McIntosh county police, in telephone conversation tonight, said he was of the opinion that the Willie Bryant who died here today is not the second desperado who had been sought. A number of others in Darien and McIntosh are of the same belief, he said, and are confident another man remains concealed in the swamp. Tracks found by the posse showed one man was without one shoe, as if the mud had pulled it off his foot. The shoe was not found. George Grant, who was caught and later killed, had on both shoes when captured.

Gasoline, poured on the marsh where the hunt for the negro is being conducted, was set on fire today with the hope that it would drive anyone out who may be in hiding there. The marsh grass was too green to burn. Some persons in Darien think the second man wanted may be lying dead in the swamp.

QUIET RESTORED, TROOPS LEAVE DARIEN.

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 9.—(AP)—Quiet prevailed in this ancient little south Georgia village tonight after 36 hours of confusion during which a police officer was slain, a negro was lynched and another negro was fatally shot.

Constitution

Meanwhile, since the evacuation of national guardsmen about noon, a sheriff's posse trailed bloodhounds through the marshes along the banks of the Altamaha river seeking still another negro, believed implicated in the fatal shooting of Bob Freeman, police chief, and the wounding of three other men.

9-10-30

Under military rule since late yesterday Darien was back in custody of its constituted authorities tonight. The guardsmen arrived early yesterday in time to capture and turn over to local officers a negro identified as one of the pair who earlier in the morning had shot Special Officer R. J. Anderson. Hardly had the guardsmen and sheriff emerged from the jail than a mob entered and shot George Grant, the negro, to death.

The second negro, believed to have been implicated in firing at Anderson and the fatal wounding of Freeman, was sought in the swamps near the town. Grant told officers before he was killed that Fred Bryan was with him when the first shooting started.

Early today, however, while deputies were searching the ridge section northeast of Dairien for stolen goods—it was believed the negro had engaged in a series of minor robberies prior to the time—Willie "Bubber" Bryan, 24, was shot and fatally wounded by the officers, after, they said, he had fired twice at them and started to run.

The trouble started when Anderson had seen two negroes loitering about the Darien bank. He hid behind an old automobile chassis as the pair came down the street. One of the negroes passed some 30 feet away. The other chanced to see Anderson crouched beside a building and opened fire. The watchman's finger was shot away and the negroes had gone before he could return the fire. He called for assistance and three others, including two officers and a citizen, came to his aid. Meanwhile the two negroes had entered the swamps near the river.

As the men went toward the river one of the negroes opened fire and the policeman nearest called to the others not to come close as he had found his men but the others disregarded his call and as a result came directly into the range of the hidden negroes. Freeman fell dead at the first volley. J. H. Collins, a deputy, was slightly wounded, as was J. W. Fisher.

All available civil authorities gathered at the river edge and watched, some entering the swamp behind bloodhounds. Soon after daylight Grant was located and brought out. Guardsmen assisted the local men in capturing him and were compelled to take him by force from civilian possemen who had formed by that time and whose muskets were pointed ominously at the negro.

Left at Jail.

Having arrived at the jail the guardsmen, under command of Colonel W. R. Neal, of Savannah, commanding the 118th field artillery, turned the prisoner over to the sheriff. The crowd left with the troops and sheriff but very shortly returned to kill Grant in his cell.

Throughout the night the guardsmen patrolled the marshy banks of the river and many fusillades of rifle shots rang through the wilderness of swamp grass and muck as the guardsmen believed they sighted moving objects.

Dying Negro Brought Back.

Daylight brought a cessation of the desultory firing along the western front, which abuts the river, but the scene shifted.

Early, a group of deputies reported the fatal wounding of "Bubber" Bryan. Civil and military authorities, including the coroner and augmented by newspapermen, went to the scene.

Into the almost primeval wilderness the strange cavalcade rode. Finding the negro alive, it was decided to bring him back to Darien.

Under a gigantic oak tree in front of the sheriff's house, where tradition has it General Oglethorpe camped nearly 200 years ago in 1736, the negro was brought. The morbidly curious mingled with civil and military authorities to view the spectacle. Within a few minutes the military had taken charge and spirited the negro to Savannah. It was only a question of time before he would die.

Not a move was made to deter the military escort as it passed from under the giant oak, down the modern highway which leads to Savannah.

COLONEL NEAL ISSUES STATEMENT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9.—(AP)—Colonel W. R. Neal, commander of the 118th field artillery, in commenting on reports which had emanated from Darien during the trouble there Monday, made the following statement here today upon his return to Savannah:

"At no time were any members of the Savannah national guard overpowered in Darien. As soon as the governor's proclamation was read to me over the telephone at Darien, I took possession of the jail, and put a machine gun crew in charge there. I took complete charge of the shore line of the swamp, roped off certain streets and guarded the whole shore line. I sent the three negro prisoners to Savannah, including the man, Bryant, who died in Chatham county jail Tuesday.

"I wish to emphasize the fact that at the time the negro, Grant, was killed by three pistol shots in his cell in the jail there was no national guardsman in the jail and had not been there after I turned Grant over to the civil authorities after seeing that he was locked in his cell.

"There were only 18 national guard officers and men in Darien at the time the negro was captured, at the time he was killed, and for more than an hour afterwards. At this later hour 155 troops reported and upon my recommendation to the acting adjutant general all were sent back to Savannah except about 75 officers and men who remained there Monday night and until 12 o'clock Tuesday, when, upon recommendation of Mayor Young, of Darien, and myself, these were withdrawn."

2997

Guardsmen Leave Darien; Posses Seek Third Negro

A. P. photo shows a national guard machine gun crew ready with its weapon and awaiting orders to fire.

Jail at Darien, Ga., where George Grant, alleged slayer, was lynched.

today by the warden of the convict camp. He was quoted as saying the Negro did not leave the camp yesterday,

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MOB LYNCHES NEGRO AT THOMASVILLE, GA.

Times

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 25 (AP).—Willie Kirkland, 20-year-old Negro convict, said to have been identified by a 9-year-old school girl as the man who attempted to attack her, was lynched here early today.

9-25-30

Kirkland, who had been serving a sentence on the chain gang for horse stealing, was taken from Sheriff Gordon E. Davis and several deputies who were seeking to transfer him to a near-by town for safe keeping.

New York, N.Y.

The mob who seized the Negro numbered between 50 and 75. Kirkland was hanged from the limb of a tree in Magnolia Gardens, a suburb about a mile from the heart of Thomasville.

The mob then tied his body to the rear of a truck and drove to the city, circled the public square and deposited it on the court house lawn.

Kirkland was arrested yesterday along with five other Negroes. During the night he was taken from the jail to the home of the girl, who identified him. Shortly after daylight he was again taken before the girl who repeated that he was the Negro who attempted to attack her. It was after this second visit that officers sought to spirit him away but were balked by the mob.

Extra guards were placed around the jail during the night while a number of townspeople kept an all-night vigil in front of the building. There was no attempt at violence then, however.

A posse estimated at 1,000 men was formed here soon after the attack on the girl was reported. Many of those in the posse were armed and they searched the swamps in the vicinity for several hours with the aid of track dogs. The hunt was continued even after Kirkland was placed under arrest.

Doubt that Kirkland attacked the girl was said to have been expressed

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Mob Lynches Negro Attacker

Advertiser

Georgia Sheriff Unable To Cope With Crowd

Montgomery, Ala.

THOMASVILLE, GA., Sept. 25.—(AP)—Willie Kirkland, young negro trusty at the county stockade, was shot to death here today by a crowd of men after he was identified as the assailant of a white school girl.

9.25.30

Leading citizens and officers tried to prevent the lynching, but the sheriff was overpowered. The negro was shot in the head with a rifle and shotgun.

His body was returned to the courtyard and left for county authorities.

The child was accosted by the negro late yesterday. Her mother heard the child's screams and learned that a negro had attempted assault.

A posse formed quickly, and dogs followed a trail to the stockade. Kirkland was arrested and the girl identified him.

A crowd gathered at the jail about midnight, but later went to the stockade on the report that the negro had been returned there.

Ministers and other prominent citizens urged the crowd to remain orderly. About 4 a.m. the negro was taken before the girl again, and identified the second time.

At 8 a.m. she picked him out from four other negroes.

The sheriff, realizing that the crowd was growing restless, planned to take Kirkland to another jail. As he came out of the stockade with the prisoner, the father of the girl raised a shotgun to kill Kirkland, but someone knocked the gun down.

A member of the crowd cried "get him" and the sheriff was attacked and disarmed. The crowd took the negro about half a mile from town and killed him.

Sheriff Davis was the only witness at the inquest and said he could not identify any members of the crowd that killed the negro.

The jury found that Kirkland came to his death from gunshot wounds or by being hanged by unknown parties. The jurors also said:

"We wish to commend our sheriff for the quiet and orderly manner in which he handled the angry crowd at the jail and stockade and for the prevention of other bloodshed."

IDENTIFIED BY GIRL, NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Constitution

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 25.—(AP)—Willie Kirkland, young negro trusty at the county stockade, was shot to death here Thursday by a crowd of men after he was identified as the assailant of a white school-girl.

Atlanta, Ga.

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9.25.30.

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A member of the crowd cried "get him" and the sheriff was attacked and disarmed. His posse was scattered and the crowd captured the negro, took him about half a mile from town in an automobile and killed him.

Sheriff Davis was the only witness at the inquest and said he could not identify any members of the crowd that killed the negro. He told of efforts to prevent the lynching.

The jury returned the following verdict:

"We find to the best of our knowledge and belief that he (Kirkland) came to his death from gunshot wounds or by being hanged by unknown parties.

"We wish to commend our sheriff for the quiet and orderly manner in which he handled the angry crowd at the jail and stockade and for the prevention of other bloodshed.

"We feel assured he did his duty in every respect."

SEVERAL ARRESTED FOR DEATH OF NEGRO

Rec

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 30.—(AP)—Several arrests have been made during an investigation of the fatal shooting of Lacey Mitchell, negro, by a number of white men, officers have announced.

Constitution

The men are alleged to have entered Mitchell's home Saturday night and shot him. He died yesterday. Members of Mitchell's family said the men wore handkerchiefs over their faces.

10-1-30

Atlanta, Ga.

Mitchell was recently a witness in a case against two white men for an alleged attempted assault on a negro woman.

NEGRO WITNESS SHOT, FOUR WHITE MEN HELD

Rec

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 28.—Four white men are in jail here faced with charges of attempting to kill Lacy Mitchell, Thomas county negro who is a star witness for the state in a case pending in Thomas county superior court in which two white men are charged with assaulting a negro woman.

The four being held charged with the attempted murder of the negro, who is in a critical condition from gunshot wounds in the stomach, are C. B. Moore, A. F. Griffin, Bruce Barton and E. O. Davis. They were arrested in Brooks county Sunday by Sheriff Gordon Davis, of Thomas county.

Constitution

The wounded negro lives in Five Points district, five miles from the Thomas and Brooks county line, and according to his statement to the sheriff, he was shot late Saturday night at his home. He stated that four men entered his house, shot him, and fled when he reached for his own gun. Shot in the stomach the negro's recovery was pronounced as doubtful by physicians Sunday.

Sheriff Davis procured bloodhounds from Mitchell county and they trailed the assailants across a field to a road near the wounded negro's home. Automobile tire tracks in the thick dust, led the officers to believe that the men escaped from that point in an automobile. A defect in one of the casings of the car made the trailing of the machine a simple matter, according to the sheriff, and the chase led to a house in Brooks county midway between Quitman and Barwick. It was there that the four were arrested Sunday morning.

Due to the fact that tracks of more than four men were in the road where the car stood, Sheriff Davis and his deputies were seeking others in connection with the affair, late Sunday.

Lynchings—1930
Cases of.

TRIBUNE
Cartersville Ga.

OCT 2 1930

Georgia.
6

NEGRO MURDERER FOUND HANGING TO TELEPHONE POLE WEDNESDAY MORNING

Summary Justice Inflicted In Early Hours of Wednesday —Action Atlanta Lawyers, In Securing Unwarranted Delay, Prompted Action

Goaded to desperation, it is confidently believed, by the tactics employed here Tuesday afternoon by Atlanta lawyers, seeking to postpone the trial of John Will Clark, confessed murderer of the late Chief Joe Ben Jenkins, a band of men appeared at the county jail shortly after twelve o'clock Wednesday morning, and took the negro from officers on guard there at the time.

Speeding away from the jail the party disappeared, and nothing more was heard from their action until day-light when the body of Clark was found, strung to a telephone pole at the Fair Grounds. There were no marks of violence upon the body, not a shot had been fired, not a knife wound, and no effort at burning, as has been done elsewhere.

A motorcade of forty-five or fifty masked men took John Will Clark, negro, from the county jail here early Wednesday and hanged him to the crossbeam of a ~~telephone pole~~ on the fairgrounds a mile away.

Clark, charged with murder of Chief of Police Jenkins, was removed from the custody of the three deputy sheriffs on duty at about one o'clock and taken on his death ride in one of the automobiles of the motorcade. County officers were unable to give the destination of the mob and the fate of the negro was not known until several hours later.

At dawn, however, local police reported finding the body hanging by a rope from the telephone pole. They said he apparently died of strangulation. The body, they said, bore no marks of other violence.

A previous effort to take Clark was made two weeks ago last Sunday and he was then removed from here for safe-keeping, but returned Tuesday for trial.

Ten Men Invade Jail

The lynching party came to the jail in nine or ten automobiles. Ten of the men, all unarmed so far as officers were able to determine, entered the jail office where the deputies were on duty, took the key to Clark's cell the cell, seized their prey, and de- from Deputy A. J. McCoy, unlocked parted. Clark was bundled in the lead car of the motorcade and was speeded eastward.

"It was all over in five minutes," McCoy said. "We had no time to draw our guns, the men overpowering us as soon as they entered the office."

McCoy said he was not able to recognize any members of the mob. Sheriff Gaddis was asleep at the time the mob entered, but arose before they departed. After Clark was taken away he and another deputy went down town in an effort to learn where the mob went. Unable to do so, he retired and the search was continued by others.

Clark was taken a few hours after his attorneys had appealed to the higher courts for a change of venue on the grounds he could not obtain a fair trial here. Judge Pittman had denied the plea after several witnesses testified Clark could be tried impartially in Bartow county.

Clark was brought here Tuesday from Atlanta, where he had been held for safe keeping since the effort to take him immediately after his capture on September 14. He was ordered held here by Judge Pittman after the petition for change of venue was denied.

Chief Jenkins was killed on the night of September 5 in a scuffle with two negroes who had halted their automobile in front of his home and whom the chief said were creating a disturbance. He was shot with his own gun. Clark, at that time, was an escaped convict.

Confessed Killing

The negro was wounded in the thigh at the time of his capture and was unable to walk during the previous lynching attempt. Officers said he confessed to killing Chief Jenkins, but said the shooting was accidental during the scuffle.

Immediately after he was brought here two weeks ago, a crowd surrounded the jail, increasing to several hundred during Sunday night. Some were local citisens, but many came from nearby communities and from as far away as Atlanta. Ntaional guardsmen were mobilized in Atlanta and Marietta and extra officers were called on duty to the jail. Without making a show of force, however, the sheriff dissuaded any members of the crowd from entering the jail, telling them that a special term of court had been called to try Clark and "justice will be done."

"We'll be back if justice is not done," the spokesman shouted as they left.

The guardsmen took possession of the jail yard early on the morning of September 15, and on the same day transferred Clark to Atlanta.

Court Hearing Tuesday

The following article was written late Tuesday, at the close of the hearing in the afternoon, when announcement was made that a delay in the trial of clark had been made necessary by the action taken by the Atlanta lawyers:

Although the State announced ready for trial in the case of John Will Clark, charged with the murder of Chief of Jolice Joe Ben Jenkins, a bill of exceptions filed by attorneys, representing the negro late Tuesday afternoon served to postpone the hearing for two or three weeks.

Clark, who has been held in Fulton tower for the past two weeks, was brought here shortly after noon Tuesday, and carried into open court. He was represented by Attorneys Harold Sheats and Marion Williamson, young lawyers of Atlanta. They announced, when the case was sounded that a plea for a change of venue in the Clark case would be made. The State was ready for such a plea, and was able to offer the testimony of more than a dozen representative citizens of the county, all of whom declared they felt positive the Clark negro could get justice in court here.

Among those taking the stand to support the State's contention were Sheriff George Gaddis, County Commissioner Arthur V. Neal, Rev. George Crow, Mr. T. W. Tinsley, City Recorder R. V. Jones, Mr. Charlie Mayes, Policeman Bill Knight, Clerk of Court W. C. Walton, Hugh B. Pettit, Oscar T. Peeples, Milton L. Fleetwood.

Pittman Turns Down Plea

After hearing from all these citizens Judge Pittman said he felt amply justified in denying a change of venue. Immediately, the attorneys for Clark filed a bill of exception, and the court took the matter under advisement.

After reading the original bill of exception, Judge Pittman suggested some changes that would be necessary before he could certify it to the higher court. This the Atlanta lawyers agreed to, and retired to re-draft their bill.

Returning to the court room, the revised bill was presented, and this left Judge Pittman with no other alternative than to sign it, as required by law.

Explains Situation

Judge Pittman said he felt an explanation was due the people, and this he proceeded to give. He said that an appeal had been made to him to change the trial from Bartow to some other county. This I have declined to do. However, they have presented to me a bill of exception, which necessitates this whole matter going to the higher court for review. If my decision is sustained, then Clark will be tried in this county, the date to be announced later, and it will probably be within two or three weeks. The Judge pointed out.

The announcement was then made from the bench that it had been decided to keep Clark in the county jail here, rather than send him back to the Fulton Tower in Atlanta. The Judge further asked that the Sheriff and all other officers of the county be given fullest co-operation from the people, in their efforts to preserve law and order.

Bill of Exception

The Bill of Exception, as presented to the court, follows:—

GEORGIA—Bartow County.

Be it remembered that on the 30th day of September, 1930 at the July adjourned term, 1930, of the Superior Court of said County, before the Hon. Claude C. Pittman, then and there presiding, there came on for trial the case of the State of Georgia against John Willie Clark; the same being an indictment for murder.

Be it further remembered that the defendant before arraignment filed his motion for a change of venue which was then and there heard by the said Judge; after hearing the affidavits and all eivdence submitted in support of and against said motion for a change of venue including the following, herein incorporated as a

Note By The Court

"Upon the hearing before the Court, the State introduced as witnesses twelve or more prominent citizens of Bartow county, who testified that they were familiar with the situation in Bartow County, and that in their opinion the defendant could secure a fair and an impartial trial in said County, and there would be no danger of any personal or mob violence to the defendant at, during or following any trial in Bartow County, Georgia, and some testified that the defendant was in Court with no signs of molestation."

the said Judge overruled said motion for change of venue, to which judgment of the Court overruling said motion for change of venue, plaintiff in error then and there excepted, now excepts and assigns the same as error.

John Willie Clark names himself as plaintiff in error herein and the State of Georgia as defendant in error.

And now comes plaintiff in error on this 30th day of September, 1930, and within the time prescribed by law and presents to the Honorable Claude C. Pittman, Judge of said Court who heard said motion, this, his bill of exceptions, and asks that the same may be filed and certified in order that the said case may be carried to the Supreme Court of Georgia, so that the errors herein alleged to have been committed, may be considered and corrected.

Lynchings-1930
Cases of.

Georgia

2999

Goldsboro, N. C. Argus
Thursday, September 25, 1930

A Georgia Mob Lynches Negro Man And Leaves Remains At Courtho[illegible]

Negro Ha[illegible]dentified As Tryin[illegible] Attack On Young Girl

BODY DRAGGED BEHIND TRUCK THRU STREET

Mob Took Accused Black From Officers As They Left Jail

Thomasville, Ga., Sept. 25.—(AP)—Willie Kirkland, 20 year old negro convict said to have been identified by a 9-year old girl as the man who attempted to attack her, was lynched here early today.

Kirkland, serving a sentence on the chain gang for horse stealing, was taken from Sheriff Gorden E. Davis and several deputies who were seeking to transfer him to a nearby town for protection.

The men who seized the negro numbered from 50 to 75. Kirkland was hanged in Magnolia gardens, about a mile from the center of Thomasville.

After hanging him, the men tied the body to the rear of a truck and drove to the city, circling the public square and deposited it finally on the courthouse lawn.

Kirkland was arrested yesterday, along with five other negroes during the night, it was said that Kirkland, in custody or officers, was taken from the jail to the home of the girl, who identified him.

Shortly after daylight he was again taken before the girl who again said he was the man who attempted to attack her. It was after this second visit that officers tried to spirit him away but were balked by the mob.

Extra guards were placed around the jail during the night while a number of townspeople kept an all night vigil in front of the building. There was no attempt at violence then.

A posse of 1,000 men was formed here soon after the girl was reported attacked. Many of those were armed and they searched the swamps for several hours with the aid of dogs. The hunt was continued even after Kirkland was placed under arrest.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
Thursday, September 25, 1930

Negro Convict In Georgia Is Lynched

Identified By Little Girl As Man Who Attempted To Attack Her.

AT THOMASVILLE.

Mob Ties Body To Rear Of Truck And Drives To Court House.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 25—(AP)—Willie Kirkland, 20-year-old negro convict, said to have been identified by a 9-year-old school girl as the man who attempted to attack her, was lynched here early today.

Kirkland, serving a sentence on on the chaingang for horse stealing, was taken from Sheriff Gordon E. Davis and several deputies who were seeking to transfer him to a nearby town for safe keeping.

The men who seized the negro numbered between 50 and 75. Kirkland was hanged from the limb of a tree in Magnolia Gardens, a suburb about a mile from the heart of Thomasville.

After hanging him, the men tied his body to the rear of a truck and drove to the city, circled the public square and deposited it finally on the court house lawn.

Kirkland was arrested yesterday along with five other negroes. During the night it was said that Kirkland, in custody of officers, was taken from the jail to the home of the girl, who identified him. Shortly after daylight he was taken before the girl who again said he was the one who attempted to attack her. It was after this second visit that officers sought to spirit him away but were balked by the mob.

Extra guards were placed around the jail during the night while a number of townspeople kept an all-night vigil in front of the building. There was no attempt at violence then, however.

A posse estimated at 1,000 men was formed here soon after the attack on the girl was reported. Many of those in the posse were armed and they searched the swamps in the vicinity for several hours with the aid of track dogs. The hunt was continued even after Kirkland was placed under arrest.

Doubt that Kirkland was the person who attacked the girl was said to have been expressed today by the warden of the convict camp. He was quoted as saying the negro did not leave the camp yesterday.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
Friday, September 26, 1930

GEORGIA CROWD LYNCHES NEGRO

Trusty At Prison Camp Is Shot To Death For Attack On Girl

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 25. (AP) Willie Kirkland, young negro trusty at the county stockade, was shot to death here today by a crowd of men after he was identified as the assailant of a white school girl.

Leading citizens and officers tried to prevent the lynching, but the sheriff was overpowered. The negro was shot in the head with a rifle and shotgun.

His body was returned to the courtyard and left for county authorities.

The child was accosted by the negro late yesterday. Her mother heard the child's screams and learned that a negro had attempted assault.

A posse formed quickly, and dogs followed a trail to the stockade. Kirkland was arrested and the girl identified him.

A crowd gathered at the jail about midnight, but later went to the stockade on the report that the negro had been returned there.

Ministers and other prominent citizens urged the crowd to remain orderly. About 4 a. m. the negro was taken before the girl again, and identified the second time.

At 8 a. m. she picked him out from four other negroes.

The sheriff, realizing the crowd was growing restless, planned to take Kirkland to another jail. As he came out of the stockade with the prisoner, the father of the girl raised a shotgun to kill Kirkland, but someone knocked the gun down.

A member of the crowd cried "get him" and the sheriff was attacked and disarmed. The crowd took the negro about half a mile from town and killed him.

Sheriff Davis was the only witness at the inquest and said he could not identify any members of the crowd that killed the negro.

The jury found that Kirkland came to his death from gunshot wounds or by being handled by unknown parties. The jurors also said:

"We wish to commend our sheriff for the quiet and orderly manner in which he handled the angry crowd at the jail and stockade and for the prevention of other bloodshed."

GEORGIA MOB SHOOTS NEGRO GIRL ATTACKER

Young Trusty Taken From Sheriff and Lynched.

Commercial Appeal

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 25.—(AP)—Willie Kirkland, young negro trusty at the county stockade, was shot to death here today by a crowd of men after he was identified as the assailant of a school girl.

Memphis, Tenn.

His body was returned to the courtyard and left for county authorities.

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9.25.30.

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Sheriff Davis was the only witness at the inquest and said he could not identify any members of the crowd that killed the negro.

MOB TAKES NEGRO AT CARTERSVILLE

Constitution

Left in Bartow Jail as Trial Is Delayed, Clark Falls to Mob.

10-1-30

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1.—(Special)—A mob of approximately 45 white men early today overpowered three guards at the Bartow county jail here and carried away John Will Clark, [illegible] confessed slayer of Police Chief Jenkins. Two hours after the negro was removed from the jail no trace of him or the mob had been found.

Atlanta, Ga.

Sheriff Gaddis, it was said, was not at the jail at the time the mob arrived in nine automobiles. Ten of the men, apparently unarmed, entered the jail, overpowered the attendants, took the keys and opened Clark's cell. No other occupants of the jail were molested.

Clark was brought here for trial at noon Tuesday, but no signs of violence were manifested during his transfer to and from the city jail to the courtroom.

A bill of exceptions to the overruling by Judge Pittman of a motion for a change of venue in the case of Clark was filed before him, Judge Pittman, late Tuesday afternoon. The judge announced that the trial of the negro would be postponed until the issue raised by the bill of exceptions could be passed upon by the higher courts of Georgia.

Clark was brought to Cartersville from Atlanta by Sheriff Gaddis, reaching here shortly after noon. The case was sounded promptly, and Harold Sheats and Marion Williamson, of Atlanta, representing Clark, immediately filed a motion for a change of venue, alleging that their client could not obtain a fair trial in this county. Judge Pittman went into a hearing on this motion. The state placed upon the witness stand more than a dozen citizens of the county, and all of them declared it to be their opinion that Clark could receive a fair and impartial trial. This evidence being completed, Judge Pittman announced he would overrule the change of venue appeal.

Williamson and Sheats promptly presented to the court their bill of exception to his ruling, making a postponement of the case necessary until it can be passed upon by the higher court.

Judge Pittman said he would call a special session of Bartow superior court immediately after the higher court's decision is handed down, and he intimated this would be within two or three weeks.

In the meantime, it was announced by Judge Pittman that Clark would remain in the Bartow county jail here instead of being returned to the Fulton Tower, where he has been held for the past two weeks.

MOB LYNCHES MAN AS HE ASKS CHANCE TO PROVE INNOCENCE

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—(ANP)—Wealthy white migrants from the North were given a demonstration of the "Georgia or Southern Method" of dealing with a Negro who attacks or who is suspected of attacking a white woman or girl, Thursday, when a mob of about seventy-five lynched Willie Kirkland, a 20-year-old youth charged with attacking a nine-year-old white girl.

Kirkland was arrested following the charge made by the child and Sheriff Gordon E. Davis, and several deputies were in the act of transporting him to another city for safekeeping when they were set upon by the mob. According to the report, the mob of armed men met the sheriff and his party near the outskirts of the city and demanded the prisoner.

Of course, the sheriff and his men prayed with the mob to let the law take its course and assured them that a speedy trial would be held, but no shots were fired in defense of the prisoner whom they were sworn to protect. The word-defense failed, and the prisoner was turned over to the whites who were determined to kill him.

With their prey heavily manacled, the lynchers made their way to Magnolia Gardens, a suburb, about a mile from the heart of Thomasville, inhabited largely by wealthy northerners and there staged the lynching. Kirkland, protesting his innocence, pleaded with the angry whites to spare his life and that he would prove that he was innocent, but his prayers were cut short by the strangling rope which had been placed about his neck, and he was hanged to a limb of one of the tallest trees in the neighborhood.

Festival Occasion

For several hours the men and women who gathered around to join in the festivities, circled the suspended body, firing shots into the lifeless form and shouting. Following the ceremonies in Magnolia Gardens, the body was tied to a truck and dragged through the streets of the city, especially in the Negro section, and finally thrown upon the courthouse lawn, thereby, showing the authorities just how much respect the mobbist had for the law.

While all of this was going on, no steps were taken to disperse or arrest any members of the mob, and as usual the officers were unable to identify any of the men who took the prisoner from them.

Kirkland was serving a sentence on the chain gang, for stealing a horse. According to the story of the girl, he met her on the steet, seized her, and dragged her into a vacant lot and attempted to assault her. Despite the differences in age, size, and physical strength, she was succesful in fighting him off and escaped to tell her parents of the affair.

Immediately a search was made for her assailant which ended with the arrest of kirkland, who was "positively identified." Although realizing that feeling was running high against the prisoner, the sheriff, in broad daylight, attempted to remove the prisoner to another town, the effect of which was telling the mob, "Well, here we come; you come get him," and they did.

"Everything is quiet in the town," and officials have assured other Negro citizens that they will be protected.

Sheriff Commended!

The sheriff, realizing the crowd was growing restless, planned to take Kirkland to another jail. As he came out of the stockade with the prisoner, the father of the girl raised a shotgun to kill Kirkland, but someone knocked the gun down. A member of the crowd cried "get him" and the sheriff was attacked and disarmed. The crowd took the Negro about half a mile from town and killed him.

Sheriff Davis was the only witness at the inquest and said he could not identify any member of the crowd that killed the Negro.

The jury found that Kirkland came to his death from gunshot wounds or by being hanged by unknown parties. The jurors ailso said:

"We wish to commend our sheriff for the quiet and orderly manner in which he handled the angry crowd at the jail and stockade and for the prevention of other bloodshed."

Lynching Was Clear

The great crowd that gathered here came from all directions, and some from considerable distances. From the first their temper was evidently for a lynching.

"If the man is convicted the law would only give him a few years in the penitentiary for an assault not accomplished," was the suggestion being iterated and reiterated among them. And that thought burned a constantly intensifying dull anger in their souls. There was a veritable swarm of men around the county jail in Thomasville, and another swarm around the stockade, a mile away, the cowd shifting its peponderance from one point to the other as new rumors spread, or another suspect was apprehended.

Crowd Remains All Night

While the crowds thinned out rapidly between two and four o'clock in the morning, they never fully dispersed, and a considerable group of them were constantly around the stockade between these hours and the time the prisoner was taken from the officers.

Journal and Guide

10-4-30

Norfolk Va.

Journal and Guide

Negro Is Lynched By Georgia Mob

Advertiser

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Oct. 1.—(P)—John Will Clark, a negro charged with the murder of Chief of Police Ben Jenkins was taken from the county jail here early today and lynched by 45 or more men traveling in automobiles.

Clark was taken from the jail about 1 o'clock and several hours later policemen found his body hanging by a rope from a telephone pole. It was apparent, authorities said, that he died from strangulation. The body bore no other marks of violation.

10-2-30

A previous effort to lynch Clark was made two weeks ago and he was removed to the Fulton County jail in Atlanta for safekeeping, being returned here yesterday for [illegible]

Montgomery Ala.

When the previous effort was made to take him from the jail national guardsmen were called to duty from Atlanta and Marietta and extra officers were employed.

A special term of Superior Court was convened here Monday and Clark was to have been tried at the session.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN
OCT 2 1930

Divided Georgia

Joe Will Clark, a Negro accused of murdering a policeman, was lynched in Cartersville, Ga., yesterday. An attempt to lynch him had been made before whereupon he was removed to Atlanta for safekeeping. Now, two weeks later upon his return for trial, he has been murdered by a mob.

Yet it was only a few weeks ago that sixty-two Georgians, including business men, lawyers, educators, clergymen, doctors and others, made one of the finest gestures imaginable when they signed and published a formal protest against the arrest of half a dozen Communists under an ancient statute of the Civil War period.

Apparently the decent and indecent elements in Georgia are drawing farther and farther apart. The fact that Georgia is the headquarters of the Commission on Interracial Coöperation and also the scene of such affairs as this at Cartersville is in itself evidence of the split in the State.

But as the decent element of the State acquires not merely enlightenment but the courage to speak out for decency the indecent element will find itself treading a harder and harder road. And this is the one hope for Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian
Thursday, October 2, 1930

DELAY BLAMED FOR LYNCHING

Delay by lawyers through technicalities in the trial of John Will Clark, negro slayer of Chief of Police J. B. Jenkins, of Cartersville, was the chief cause of the abduction and killing of the prisoner in that city Wednesday, according to statements of Bartow County officials.

Action of lawyers representing the negro in filing a bill of exceptions to obtain a technical postponement was blamed in a statement issued by A. V. Neal, county commissioner. The negro was taken from the jail by a mob Wednesday morning and hanged to a telephone pole. Neal declared:

"The people of Bartow County agreed that the negro should have a fair trial, feeling sure that the death sentence would be imposed."

Tarboro, N. C. Southerner
Wednesday, October 1, 1930

Negro Man Lynched Early Today By Band Of Fifty Men

John Clark Taken From Jail And Hanged to Cross Beam of Telephone Pole Nearby

CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF OFFICER

Deputies On Duty in Jail Office Are Made to Give Up Keys To Cell.

Cartersville, Ga., Oct. 1.—A motorcade of 40 or 50 men took John Clark, Negro, from the county jail early today and hanged him on the cross beam of a telephone pole near the fair grounds a mile away.

Negro Charged With Murder.

Clark, who was charged with the murder of Policeman Jenkins was removed from the custody of three deputies about 1 o'clock and taken on his death ride, in one of the automobiles of the motorcade.

Body Found at Dawn.

At early dawn the police reported finding the body hanging by a rope from a telephone pole.

When taken away about a week ago last Sunday National Guard troops removed him to Atlanta for safe-keeping, and he was brought back yesterday for trial.

Lynchers Get Keys From Deputies.

The lynching party came to the jail in nine or ten automobiles and were unarmed as far as the officers were able to see. They entered the jail office where the deputies were on duty, took the keys to the cell from A. J. McCoy, entered the cell and then departed.

"We have no time to draw our guns," they said as they entered the office.

Lynchings - 1930
Cases w.

Georgia.

3000

N.Y. TIMES

FEB 2 -

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO AS GEORGIA SLAYER

500 Men Overpower Sheriff at Ocilla and Burn Accused Slayer of Girl.

VICTIM HAD CONFESSED

He Was Being Taken to Jail When Angry Crowd Stopped Police Auto in Centre of Town.

OCILLA, Ga., Feb. 1 (AP).—Overpowering Sheriff W. C. Tyler and his deputies early today, a mob of 500 men took Jimmy Levine, a negro, from the officers and lynched him ten miles from town. The negro had been arrested about an hour before at Mystic, Ga., for attacking and slaying a 14-year-old white girl.

Sheriff Tyler, who was roughly handled by a group of twenty-five or thirty members of the mob when he resisted their efforts to remove the prisoner from his automobile, tonight said he had made little headway in investigating. He expected to be joined tomorrow by Roy S. Foy of Sylvester, Solicitor General for this district, and steps probably will be taken to identify some of the mob members.

Sheriff Tyler and his deputies had arrested the negro in Mystic after an all-night search, and immediately started for jail here. In the centre of town the mob met the officers and demanded the negro. Sheriff Tyler refused to surrender him, and a crowd gathered about his car, finally succeeding in taking the negro.

Negro Slashed and Burned.

With the prisoner in their hands, the mob set out in nearly 100 automobiles for the scene of the crime. Later the body was found on a blazing pyre of logs. Reports said the negro was beaten and his throat cut, after which the pyre was built, the logs and clothing of the negro saturated with gasoline and a match applied.

Sheriff Tyler said he was unable to identify any of the men who surrounded his car, as it was just before dawn and the light was poor. He said the negro had confessed to committing the crime before the mob took possession of him.

The girl, daughter of a prominent planter, was attacked and slain near her home yesterday, and her body was found in a creek near by. Sheriff Tyler said the assailant, after killing the girl, had dragged her body across a field to the creek. Her throat had been cut.

More than 1,000 men joined in the search for the negro last night.

First Georgia Lynching in 3 Years.

ATLANTA, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Commission on Interracial Cooperation here announced today that the lynching of a negro near Ocilla this morning broke a non-lynching record in Georgia of more than three years' standing.

The last person lynched in Georgia was Dave Wright, a white man, who was taken from the Douglas jail on Aug. 30, 1926, and put to death by a mob, the commission said. He was charged with killing Mrs. Zollie Rollins, at whose home he lived.

After Wright was killed seventeen men were indicted and tried at Douglas. Sixteen were convicted or pleaded guilty. Two men received life sentences and others got terms in prison ranging from one to twenty years.

NEGRO YOUTH IS LYNCHED BY MOB

Prisoner Admitted Killing Girl Before He Was Taken From Sheriff

Advertiser

OCILLA, GA., Feb. 1.—(AP)—Overpowering Sheriff W. C. Tyler and his deputies early today, a mob of 500 men took Jimmy Levine, negro, from the officers and lynched him 10 miles from town. The negro had been arrested about an hour before at Mystic, Ga., for attacking and slaying a 14-year-old white girl.

2-1-30

Sheriff Tyler, who was roughly handled by a group of 25 or 30 members of the mob when he resisted their efforts to remove the prisoner from his automobile, tonight said he had made little headway in investigating. He expected to be joined tomorrow by Roy Foy of Sylvester, solicitor general for this district and steps probably will be taken to identify some of the mob members.

Montgomery Alabama

Sheriff Tyler and his deputies had located the negro in Mystic after an all-night search and immediately started for jail here. In the center of the town the mob met the officers and demanded the negro. Sheriff Tyler refused to surrender him and a crowd gathered about his car, finally succeeding in taking the negro.

Scene Of Crime

With the prisoner in their hands, the mob set out for the scene of the crime. Later the body was found on a blazing pyre of logs. Reports said the negro was beaten and his throat cut, after which the pyre was built. The logs and clothing of the negro were saturated with gasoline and a match applied.

Sheriff Tyler said he was unable to identify any of the men who surrounded his car as it was just before dawn and the light was poor. He said the negro had confessed to committing the crime before the mob got him.

The girl, daughter of a prominent planter, was attacked and slain near her home yesterday and her body was found in a creek nearby. Sheriff Tyler said the assailant after killing the girl, had dragged her body across a field to the creek where it was found. Her throat had been cut and her jaw broken.

More than 1,000 men from this (Irwin), Coffee and Barrien Counties joined in the search for the negro last night.

Georgia Posse of 1,500 Hunt Girl's Slayer

OCILLA, Ga., Jan. 31.—(Special.) A posse of 1,500 persons joined officers of three counties in a search tonight for Jimmy Irvine, 25, Irwin county negro, alleged to have attacked and killed the 14-year-old daughter of a prominent farmer near her home today.

Constitution

The body of the girl was found in a small creek shortly after the slaying. According to A. E. Tyler, sheriff of Irwin county, an examination revealed that the girl had been rendered unconscious by a blow on the side of her face which fractured her jaw, attacked and then killed by the severing of the jugular vein.

2/1/30

The girl was in a field 300 yards from her home when the negro passed in a wagon. A wagon and a mule, identified as the property of the negro, were found five miles from the scene of the crime, the sheriff said, and the negro fled to the woods nearby when he saw that officers were about to overtake him.

Ga. Atlanta

Blood stains were found on the seat and bed of the wagon, officers reported.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB AT OCILLA

Slayer of 14-Year-Old Georgia Girl Nabbed From Irwin County Officers.

OCILLA. Ga., Feb. 1.—(AP)—Overpowering Sheriff W. C. Tyler and his deputies early today, a mob of 500 men took Jimmy Irvine, negro, from the officers and lynched him ten miles from town. The negro had been arrested about an hour before at Mystic, Ga., for attacking and slaying a 14-year-old white girl.

Sheriff Tyler, who was roughly handled by a [illegible] bers of the mob when he resisted their efforts to remove the prisoner from his automobile tonight said he had made little headway in investigating. He expected to be joined tomorrow by [illegible] Foy, of Sylvester, solicitor-general for this district. Steps probably will be taken to identify some of the mob members.

Constitution
2/2/29
Atlanta
Ga.

Sheriff Tyler and his deputies had located the negro in Mystic after an allnight search and immediately started for jail here. In the center of town, the mob met the officers and demanded the negro. Sheriff Tyler refused to surrender him and a crowd gathered about his car, finally succeeding in taking the negro.

With the prisoner in their hands the mob set out in nearly 100 autos for the scene of the crime. Later the body was found on a blazing pyre of logs. Reports said the negro was beaten and his throat cut, after which the pyre was built. The logs and clothing of the negro were saturated with gasoline and a match applied.

Sheriff Tyler said he was unable to identify any of the men who surrounded his car as it was just before dawn and the light was poor. He said the negro had confessed to committing the crime before the mob got him.

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More than 1,000 men from this (Irwin) Coffee, and Barrien counties joined in the search for the negro last night.

FEB 1 - 1930

Negro Lynched By Georgia Mob For Girl's Death

Victim Taken From Sheriff, Beaten to Death and Burned at Murder Scene

Ocilla, Ga., Feb. 1 (AP)—Jimmy Irvine, a Negro accused of attacking and killing a 14-year-old white girl yesterday, was beaten to death and his body burned about 10 miles from here today by a crowd of several hundred persons who had taken him by force from Sheriff W. E. Tyler of Irwin County.

Irvine was captured at Mystic, Ga., after an all-night manhunt by Sheriff Tyler and his deputies. Bringing the Negro to jail here, the Sheriff was accosted by a chowd in the center of Ocilla. The crowd overpowered the Sheriff, he said, in a struggle in which he was injured slightly.

The Negro then was taken to the place where the body of the girl, daughter of a prominent farmer, was found late yesterday. The lynching occurred there. Sheriff Tyler said the Negro confessed the crime on his capture.

FEB 2 - 1930

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB IN GEORGIA

Crowd of 1,000 Seizes Man Who Admitted Killing White Girl

BEATEN, BURNED, HANGED

Incident Is First of the Kind In the State Since 1926

OCILLA, Ga., Feb. 1.—A mob of 1,000 citizens lynched Jimmy Irvine, a Negro, to-day after his confession to the murder of Mary Lee Whitley, sixteen, daughter of a white farmer.

It is the first lynching that has occurred in the State since 1926.

Three posses scoured the country for Irvine after the body of the girl was found hidden in a clump of bushes and he was taken by Sheriff Tyler and his Deputies in a Negro settlement about ten miles away. Tyler started with his prisoner for the county seat at Macon but the mob met him half way and took the prisoner away. When they learned that Irvine had confessed to the Sheriff he was beaten to death, his body tied with wire to a burning pyre and afterward the body strung up to a black gum tree. The mob then quietly dispersed.

The attack occurred while the girl was on her way home from visiting a neighbor. Irvine was driving a mule team and overtook her on the highway. He told the Sheriff that he dragged her into a field and attacked her.

FEB 3 - 1930

GEORGIA SPOILS A GOOD RECORD

After having a clean slate for more than three years, the State of Georgia has been disgraced by another lynching, and one attended by peculiar manifestations of barbarity. The victim of the mob, a Negro accused of attacking and slaying a young white girl, was in the hands of officers of the law and had confessed his crime. There was no doubt that he would have received the full penalty if the law had been allowed to take its course, but a savage mob surrounded the sheriff in the darkness as he was taking the prisoner to jail, rough-handled the officer, seized the Negro and spirited him away to the scene of the crime. There the wretch was beaten and mutilated and his body was finally burned on a pyre of logs.

For Georgia this is a decidedly backward step. Two decades ago that State frequently led all the rest in the number of its lynchings, but more recently it had shown conspicuous improvement. After the last lynching before this one, in August, 1926, seventeen alleged members of the mob were arrested, and sixteen were found guilty and received prison sentences ranging from one year to life. The mob's victim in that case was a white man. It will be much harder to obtain convictions when the victim is a Negro accused of the crime which most enrages Southern men, but if the State hopes to suppress mob lawlessness it will need to convince that element of its citizen body which furnishes the mobs that it is dangerous to take part in a lynching.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR SLAYING OF WHITE GIRL, 14

Ocilla, Ga., Feb. 1.—(AP)—Overpowering Sheriff W. C. Tyler and his deputies early today, a mob of 500 men took Jimmy Levine, Negro, from the officers and lynched him ten miles from town. The Negro had been arrested about an hour before at Mystic, Ga., for attacking and slaying a 14 year old white girl.

Sheriff Tyler, who was roughly handled by 25 or 30 members of the mob when he resisted their efforts to remove the prisoner from his automobile, tonight said he had made little headway in investigating the affair. He expected to be joined tomorrow by Roy Foy of Sylvester, solicitor general for this district, when efforts probably will be made to identify some of the members of the mob.

The mob met the officers in the center of town, and with the prisoner in their hands, they sat out for the scene of the crime.

Later the body was found on a blazing pyre of logs. Reports said the Negro was beaten and his throat cut, after which the pyre was built. The logs and the Negro's clothing were saturated with gasoline and a match applied.

Sheriff Tyler said the Negro had confessed to committing the crime.

The girl, daughter of a planter, was attacked and slain near her home yesterday and her body was found in a creek nearby. More than 1,000 men joined in the search for the Negro last night.

Georgians Lynch Negro For Killing

OCILLA, Ga., Feb. 1.—(AP)—Overpowering Sheriff W. C. Tyler and his deputies early today, a mob of 500 men took Jimmy Levine, Negro, from the officers and lynched him ten miles from town. The Negro had been arrested about an hour before at Mystic, Ga., for attacking and slaying a 14-year-old white girl.

Sheriff Tyler, who was roughly handled by a group of 25 or 30 members of the mob when he resisted their efforts to remove the prisoner from his automobile, tonight said he had made little headway in investigating. He expected to be joined tomorrow by Roy Foy, of Sylvester, solicitor general for this district. Steps probably will be taken to identify some of the mob members.

Enquirer Sun

Sheriff Fails

Sheriff Tyler and his deputies had located the negro in Mystic after an all-night search and immediately started for jail here. In the center of town, the mob met the officers and demanded the negro. Sheriff Tyler refused to surrender him and a crowd gathered about his car, finally succeeding in taking the negro.

Columbus Ga.

With the prisoner in their hands, the mob set out in nearly 100 cars for the scene of the crime. Later the body was found on a blazing pyre of logs. Reports said the negro was beaten and his throat cut, after which the pyre was built. The logs and clothing of the negro were saturated with gasoline and a match applied.

2-3-30

Sheriff Tyler said he was unable to identify any of the men who surrounded his car, as it was just before dawn and the light was poor. He said the negro had confessed to committing the crime before the mob got him.

Body Found in Creek

The girl, daughter of a prominent planter, was attacked and slain near her home yesterday and her body was found in a creek nearby. Sheriff Tyler said the assailant after killing the girl had dragged her body across a field to the creek where it was found. Her throat had been cut and her jaw broken.

More than 1,000 men from this (Irwin), Coffee and Berrien counties joined in the search for the negro last night.

GEORGIA'S PROUD NAME TARNISHED

We would be the last to say a word in justification or defense of any man, white or colored, who was guilty of the infamous crime confessed by the Negro lynched by a mob of Georgia men near Ocilla. The extreme penalty of the law is little enough for the commission of such an unspeakable crime.

Enquirer Sun

But one crime does not right another crime. It simply adds to the odium. Lynching is a capital crime. No one disputes that. Some attempt to justify it. It is unjustifiable. Georgia's laws and courts provide for the swift and sure punishment of any guilty man.

Columbus Ga.

In this case particularly was justice assured. The Negro had been captured, he had confessed and an officer of the law and courts was taking him to jail. His trial would have been prompt and certain. His conviction and his sentence to death were inevitable. Law and order would have prevailed. All the people would have acclaimed the state for its quick and proper course.

2-3-30

Georgia won the plaudits of the nation when it was able to show a record for 1929 free from the tarnish of a single lynching. Now the fair name and fame of the state are tarnished by this act of Georgians themselves.

Governor Orders Lynching Inquiry

ATLANTA, Feb. 2.—(AP)—Governor L. G. Hardman announced today that he had telegraphed Sheriff W. E. Tyler and Solicitor-General Roy Foy of Irwin county to investigate the lynching yesterday of Jimmy Levine, Negro, in Ocilla.

Enquirer-Sun

The governor said he had instructed Mr. Foy, who lives in Sylvester, and Sheriff Tyler in Ocilla to report to him the results of their probe. Until he had received their reports, Governor Hardman said, the state would take no action in the lynching.

"Any action of the state," the governor declared, "will depend upon what the sheriff and the solicitor-general report to me."

Levine was burned by a mob estimated at 500 yesterday morning after being taken from Sheriff Tyler's automobile in the center of Ocilla. The sheriff had arrested the negro in Mystic, Ga., on a charge of attacking and killing a 14-year old white girl and was taking him to the Irwin county jail.

2-3-30

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE EARLY INVESTIGATION.

OCILLA, Ga., Feb 2—(AP)—Irwin county officials said today that an investigation would be made of the lynching here yesterday of Jimmy Levine, negro, but no members of the mob of 500 had yet been arrested or officially identified.

Columbus

Levine, who had been arrested on a charge of attacking and killing a 14-year-old white girl, was taken from the hands of Sheriff W. E. Tyler in the center of town and carried to a spot about ten miles away and burned. The sheriff, who was taking Levine to jail after arresting him in Mystic, reported his hand was slightly bruised by the mob which took the negro.

Ga.

Solicitor General Roy Foy who lives in Sylvester, said today that he would come here Thursday to begin an investigation. He said he could not come earlier because of court duties elsewhere.

Judge R. Eve, of the Tifton circuit, which includes Irwin county said he would consult with Mr. Foy tomorrow on steps to be taken. He said he had just returned from Atlanta and had not yet been able to take any action on the lynching.

The sheriff's office reported today that no headway had been made in identifying members of the mob. Sheriff Tyler said there was not light enough at the time Levine was taken from him to recognize the lynchers.

The girl the negro was charged with attacking and killing was the daughter of a prominent planter. Her body was found Friday and approximately 1,000 men from this and Berrien and Coffee counties joined in searching for her assailant. Sheriff Tyler, however, found Levine in Mystic and said he confessed to the assault and slaying.

The burning of Levine is reported to be the first lynching in Georgia since 1926.

Lynchings - 1930
Cases of.

Indiana.

3001

Fight Lynching

Scene of a Negro worker murdered by a boss gang. In Marion, Ind., the state militia conveniently arrives after two Negroes were lynched. When it comes to putting down strikes the militia is on the scene at the drop of the hat. In every instance, the bosses' state is used against the workers—white and black.

Marion Police Bully Negroes After Lynching

MARION, Ind., Aug. 10.—Police officers who deliberately refused to protect 18-year-old Thomas Shipp and 19-year-old Abraham Smith, Negro young workers, from a lynching mob last Thursday night, were busily engaged today disarming Negro workers and breaking up indignation mass meetings called to protest last Thursday's murders.

Local Negro preachers were also co-operating with the police in the capacity of stool pigeons warning police of plans of the Negro workers for reprisals against the police and business element who collaborated in Thursday's double murder.

* * *

On Fake Charge.

MARION, Ind. (By Mail).—Four thousand blood-thirsty lynchers stormed the Grant County jail here August 7, and brutally hanged two Negro workers, Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith. A third Negro worker, Herbert Cameron, was brutally tortured by the mob, and barely escaped the same fate as the other two.

Using crowbars and hammers, ripping iron doors from hinges, punching holes in the inside walls, the 4,000 lynchers attacked the prison from two points, from the front and side, and by the use of tear gas bombs, kicks, and brutal beatings, terrorized over a dozen prisoners who were in the jail, dragged out their victims, and hanged them on a tree in the prison yard.

Sheriff Campbell, who is always ready to arrest Negro workers without any charge, made no effort to protect the lives of the Negroes. On the contrary, as the jail was stormed, the sheriff ordered his deputies "not to fire," which was tantamount to saying: "Give the lynchers every opportunity to murder the Negro workers."

The two Negroes were arrested on the same old baseless charge of "attacking a white woman," and "fatally wounding her man companion." This is the lying charge which is always concocted against Negro workers who dare stand up for their rights, or demand wages for which they had slaved. This always terrifies the white ruling class, and their first recourse is the lynch law weapon.

* * *

Form Defense Corps!

NEW YORK.—The International Labor Defense denounces most emphatically the brutal lynching of Shipp and Smith, and the cruel torture inflicted upon Cameron.

It has instructed its district organizations in Illinois, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cleveland to arrange a series of mass protest meetings and demonstrations against the lynching of Shipp and Smith, and to intensify their campaign against the lynch terror.

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2 LYNCHED IN INDIANA

Guardian

IN JAIL YARD AND COURT HOUSE YARD — MOB OVERCOMES SHERIFF AND DEPUTIES WHO REFUSE TO SHOOT, DISLOYAL TO DUTY — SHOULD BE REMOVED—LEAGUE WRITES GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

8-9-30

Marion, Ind., Aug. 7 (UP)—A mob of 2500 persons stormed the Grant County jail tonight and hanged two of the four Colored men accused of murdering a man and attacking his sweetheart.

Guardian Boston Mass

One was hanged in the jail yard, the other in the court house yard, half a block away.

"Overpowered"

Sheriff Jacob Campbell and a squad of deputies, aided by the fire department, made a desperate attempt to prevent the mobs entrance into the jail, but finally were overpowered because they refused to use guns.

The youths, Tom Shipp, 18; Herbert Cameron, 16; Abram Smith, 19, and another whose name was unknown, were arrested today and brought here. They were accused of shooting Claude Deeter, 23-year-old Fairmount, Ind., youth, mortally wounding him, and attacking his sweetheart, Miss Mary Ball, 19, during a holdup last night on a country road.

The crowd about the jail grew from about 1200 to more than 2000 by 9 o'clock when several automobiles loaded with Fairmount men arrived. Excitement began to increase, and soon the mob made two attempts to rush the sheriff and his deputies, stationed in a corridor at the jail.

These were repulsed, and with the use of tear gas bombs, an attempt to rush the iron jail door also was stopped.

Mob Lynches Two Negroes

Advertiser

8-8-30

Flogs Another Held For Slaying And Assault

Montgomery, Ala

MARION, IND., Aug. 8.—(Friday).—(AP)—A mob which late last night broke into the Grant County jail and hanged two negroes charged with fatally shooting Claude Deeter, 23, of Fairmount, Ind., and with assaulting his girl companion, dispersed early today after taking a third negro from the jail and beating him severely.

The mob, estimated at 1,000, was dispersed on its first attempt to enter the jail by tear gas bombs tossed by sheriff's officers. It returned, however, broke in, and removed Thomas Shipp, 18, and Abe Smith, 19. Shipp was hanged from the base of a window in the jail building and Smith from a tree on the Courthouse square. Sam Cameron was taken from the jail early today and beaten.

Deeter and his companion, Miss Mary Ball, 19, of Marion, had parked on a country road East of Marion Wednesday night, when four negroes approached and ordered the youth to throw up his hands. They fired four shots at him, after which one of them assaulted the girl. Deeter died in the County Hospital Thursday.

The three negroes were arrested yesterday. Police said they confessed to having held up the couple, and that Smith and Cameron accused Shipp of firing the fatal shots. Smith admitted, police officers said, that he attacked the girl.

When the tear bombs failed to discourage the mob that gathered about the jail late last night, the fire department was called. Members of the crowd, however, threatened the firemen, who retreated.

The hangings were reported to have been handled by about 25 members of the mob. The negroes were beaten severely before they were hanged.

Th mob refused to disperse after the lynchings and stayed about the jail, where Cameron and Robert Sullivan, 19, the fourth negro were held. In response to Sheriff Campbell's calls for aid, police squads from Huntington, Kokomo, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis, armed with submachine guns and additional gas bombs, were en route to Marion.

Indiana Mob Lynches Two Young Negroes

8-9-30

MARION, Ind., Aug. 7.—(AP)—Two negroes held in connection with the fatal shooting here last night of Claude Deeter, 23, of Fairmount, Ind., and an assault on his girl companion, were taken from the Grant county jail tonight and hanged on the courthouse square.

A mob estimated at 1,000 was dispersed on its first attempt to enter the jail by tear gas bombs tossed by sheriff's officers. It returned, however, broke in and removed Thomas Shipp, 18, and Abe Smith, 19. Shipp was hung from the base of a window in the jail building and Smith from a tree on the courthouse square. The mob remained on the square, apparently undecided as to action regarding Herbert Cameron, the third man held.

Deeter and his companion, Miss Mary Ball, 19, of Marion, had parked on a country road east of Marion last night, when four negroes approached and ordered the youth to throw up his hands. They then fired four shots at him, after which one of them assaulted the girl. Deeter died in the county hospital this afternoon.

Troopers Are Sent To Indiana City Where Mob Lynched Two Negroes

Advertiser

8-9-30

MARION, IND., Aug. 8.—(AP)—Intense excitement over last night's mob violence which resulted in the lynching of two negroes, still prevailed in Marion tonight. As a precaution against a recurrence of mob spirit, two companies of the Indiana National Guard were en route here to aid in policing the city.

Montgomery Ala

Fear was manifested in many quarters of either a new outbreak or of reprisals for the hanging of Thomas Shipp and Abe Smith last night on the lawn of the Grant County courthouse.

News that the state troops were expected soon from Camp Knox, Ky., where they are in training, helped to bring the tenseness to a high pitch.

Meanwhile, an investigation of last night's violence in which a mob of several thousand persons stormed the county jail, smashed the doors, and dragged their two victims to their doom, was being planned at a conference between Prosecutor Harley F. Hardin and Earl Stroup and Merl M. Wall, deputy attorney general.

Hardin announced today that he would summon the Grant County Grand Jury Sept. 1 to investigate last night's affair.

Another safeguard was taken today when Sheriff Jacob Campbell spirited two other negro prisoners from the jail to the Indiana state penitentiary at Pendleton. They were Herbert Cameron and Robert Sullivan, held on robbery charges.

Although Shipp and Smith were the only victims of last night's violence, the mob also sought Cameron as the third of a trio accused of having fatally shot Claude Deeter, 23-year-old Fairmount youth, and criminally assaulted his 18-year-old girl companion Wednesday night. Deeter died yesterday from the effects of four bullet wounds which Shipp is alleged to have confessed having inflicted.

Coroner O. L. Stout late today returned a verdict that "Shipp and Smith met their deaths by hanging by a mob composed of persons so far unknown."

RAPE ANGLE IN LYNCHING CASE FALSE REPORT

Whig

Rumor Says White Bully Was Shot With Own Gun As He Threatened Boys

MARION, Ind., Aug. 15. — With most of the state troops withdrawn the two victims of last week's flare buried, and the unrest somewhat quited down, rumors are becoming current that the crime for which the jail was broken into and the youths hanged was not so dastardly as the daily press tried to paint it.

8-16-30

Chgo. Def.

It is being consistently stated here that there was no rape angle connected with slaying of Claude Deeter, a Fairmount white youth, who was allegedly held up and murdered and his sweetheart, Mary Ball, attacked by two or three colored men as the couple were parked in a car at a lonely spot on the highway.

Were Walking

According to the rumors, Deeter and the girl were not in a car, but edge of the Negro district, when they met the three colored boys. Deeter objected because, as he said, they stared at the girl too much. He cursed them and called them vile names, and when they showed resentment, he pulled out a gun. At this, the three boys wrested the gun away from him, and in the struggle, Deeter was shot and killed. The girl was not touched, according to the rumors, but the boys fled as soon as they saw Deeter fall.

The girl's story, that the boys led Deeter away and killed him while one of their number attacked, or attempted to attack her, is dismissed by the colored population here as pure fabrication.

Youths Buried

Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith, the two youths lynched, were buried Monday. Funeral services for Shipp were held in the morning at Weaver, a colored settlement west of Marion. Smith was buried there in the afternoon.

The two boys were taken from the Grant county jail Thursday night by a mob and lynched while officers of the law looked on and refused to fire on the mob for fear of injuring the women and children in it. The third accused youth, Herbert Cameron, was beaten by the mob and a rope placed about his neck, but he pleaded innocence and was later allowed to return to the jail.

Troops On Guard

Troops were immediately rushed to quell the racial conflict that threatened, since whites were talking of burning the Negro district and Negroes were grimly arming and preparing for an attack.

After the troops rescued the bodies of the dead youths, cut them down, and took them to Munice for safekeeping, members of the mob continued to stand about the courthouse yard, the scene of the lynching, and talk over other lynching and express satisfaction over the despatch with this one had been carried out. There was no expression of shame or horror coming from the "better element" of the community.

Although at first it was said that no investigation of the lynching could be carried on until the grand jury met in September, Sheriff Jacob C. Campbell, apparently worried at the tendency of the press to blame him for temporizing with the mob, announced Monday night that he would ask an immediate inquiry and prompt action toward punishment of those who participated in the lynching. He said he would ask an immediate calling of the county grand jury, even though it would mean a special term of court.

The sheriff said he had encountered great difficulty in getting persons to identify members of the mob and that grand jury investigation is the only way by which the identity of the mobbists can be learned.

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100 SOLDIERS SENT TO SCENE OF LYNCHING

Constitution

8-9-30

Atlanta

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8—(UN)—Troops numbering about 100 were started late today from Camp Knox, Ky., to Marion, Ind., scene of last night's double lynching.

The troops, under command of Colonel George Healey were taken in trucks to Louisville, where they will proceed by interurban train for Marion under orders of L. O. Chasey, secretary to Governor Harry Leslie.

Chasey ordered out the national guardsmen at the request of Mayor Jack Edwards, of Marion, who said they were needed to protect the negro quarter and to keep the mob spirit from rising again.

MARION QUIET AFTER LYNCHING.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 8.—(UN)—Marion, which was the stage last night for Indiana's first lynching in 28 years, was as calm tonight as if a mob never had stormed through its tree-lined streets to take two negroes from the county jail, beat them, and finally hang them.

Only the presence of more than the usual number of police, particularly in the negro section, and the battered appearance of the jail, indicated the frenzy that gripped the mob of 4,000 lynchers.

Sheriff Jacob Campbell today cut down the swaying bodies of the lynched negroes, Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith, both 18, while some of the erstwhile lynchers looked on quietly. Herbert Cameron, 16, who confessed he was the third member of the trio which attacked Miss Mary Ball, 19, and killed her 23-year-old escort, Claude Deeter, was given medical attention for the severe beating administered him after the mob had executed his two comrades.

Coroner O. L. Stout held that Shipp and Smith had "met death as the result of a riot by persons so far unknown."

Prosecuting Attorney Harley F. Hardin told the United News that the Grant county grand jury would go immediately into an investigation of the lynching when it met September 1. He said that he would conduct a complete investigation into the conduct of the mob and would lend the jury every assistance in bring indictments against its leaders.

Sheriff Campbell, in announcing that national guardsmen would not be needed to control the situation, defended his orders not to shoot when the attackers stormed the jail, tore down doors, and carried the screaming negroes to their deaths.

"If a shot had been fired, three or four hundred persons would have been endangered," he said. "It would have been a terrible slaughter. Dozens of ringleaders brandished revolvers."

SOLDIERS PATROL STREETS OF MARION

~~Constitution~~

8-11-30

Scene of Lynchings Is Quiet as Bodies of Victims Are Returned.

Atlanta, Ga.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 10.—(UN)—Military units guarding the negro district of Marion were doubled today with the arrival of the bodies of Tom Shipp and Abram Smith, negro men who were lynched last Thursday night after being taken from the county jail where they were held for slaying a white man and attacking his girl companion.

Only immediate relatives were allowed to view the bodies when they were returned to the Shipp and Smith homes from Muncie. Most of the citizens of Marion, however, had seen the two negroes swinging from the same branch of a tree on the courthouse lawn Thursday night and Friday morning. The move to Muncie was made after the bodies had been cut down in the interest of restoring order to the city after its orgy of race hatred.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets stopped everyone a block from the Shipp and Smith homes today. The mob victims will be given private funerals Monday and will be buried in Weaver, a negro settlement since the Civil War days, near Marion. Soldiers will remain on duty here until after the funerals.

Today negro women and children, many of them servants in Marion homes, were beginning to return to work. They fled to Weaver Thursday night during the height of the lynching.

The troops which came here from Camp Knox, Ky., at the request of Mayor Edwards, of Marion, probably will report back to their training quarters there on Tuesday, Colonel George W. Healey told the United News.

Over the week-end the mob spirit was held in check by three powerful influences: 1. The presence of soldiers. 2. A campaign started by the newspapers. 3. The clergy, who had been requested by Mayor Edwards to devote part of their Sunday sermons to lectures against allowing race hatreds to break through the normal restraints of civilized society.

The newspapers reprinted comment from other Indiana papers condemning the action of the Marion mob, which seemed to be changing public sentiment. At first the lynchings had been condoned by some residents. The Marion press also is understood to be starting a campaign for the arrest and conviction of the mob leaders, 20 of whom are said to be known.

Names of suspects will be submitted to the September grand jury.

Hundreds of tourists swarmed into Marion today to view the scene of the lynching. State police worked overtime to keep traffic moving near the courthouse.

TWO LYNCHED IN INDIANA, THIRD NEGRO ESCAPES

Age

8-16-30

Epidemic of Lynching Spreads to Middlewest

New York

N.Y.

Marion Ind.—Grant County jail here was under heavy guard last week to prevent a possible attempt by a mob which early Friday morning lynched two Negro prisoners to mete out the same fate to a third. Two units of the National Guard were also called out.

The Negroes—Tom Shipp, Herbert Cameron and Abraham Smith—were charged with attacking a young white woman after murdering her escort. Ship and Smith were hanged to trees, but Cameron escaped when another Negro prisoner was mistaken for him.

Sheriff Jacob Campbell prevailed upon the mob to release the man mistakenly seized, and eventually to disperse.

Breaking through a police cordon armed with tear gas bombs and clubs, the enraged mob, numbering more than 2,000 persons crashed through the jail wall with a battering ram. They seized a jailer and two deputy sheriffs, obtained the keys to the cells, and carried Shipp and Smith to the street.

One of the Negroes was hanged to a tree in front of the jail. The second was marched to the center of the town and hanged in front of the court house.

Lynchings-1930
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Indiana.

3002

NEW YORK EVE POST

AUG 8 - 1930

MOB LYNCHES 2 AT INDIANA JAIL

Breaks Through Wall to Reach Youths Accused in Killing and Attack

WOMEN TRAMPLE VICTIM

MARION, Ind., Aug. 8 (AP).—A frenzied mob of 1,000 persons stormed the Grant County jail, snatched two Negroes from their cells and hanged them in the courthouse square.

The victims of the mob's fury were Thomas Shipp, eighteen, accused of fatally shooting Claude Deeter, twenty-three, of Fairmount, Ind., and Abe Smith, nineteen, who, police said, admitted attacking Deeter's girl companion after the shooting on a lonely country road east of here.

Using sledge hammers after they were driven off once by use of tear gas bombs, members of the mob smashed a hole in the masonry beside the jail door and broke their way through two steel doors to reach the cells of the Negroes.

Shipp's clothing was torn from his body by the maddened mob and he was borne in a blanket to the courthouse yard and hanged from the bars of a window in the building. Smtih, borne from the jail by a group of men after they had knocked him unconscious with their fists and hammers, was thrown on the ground, where a horde of screaming women trampled on him and tore his body with their finger nails. He then was hanged from a tree in the courthouse yard.

The mob dispersed early today after it had taken from the jail and severely beaten Herbert Cameron, sixteen. Today fifty State Policemen and police officers from surrounding towns, armed with sub-machine guns, maintained order in this city, while Governor Harry G. Leslie said he stood ready to call the National Guard from its training quarters at Camp Knox, Ky., if further trouble developed.

The vengeance of the mob was appeased after Cameron was returned to the jail. It was discovered that the men had intended taking Robert Sullivan, nineteen, who was implicated in the killing of Deeter, instead of Cameron, whose connection with the other Negroes was only that of an accomplice in several recent robberies.

A move toward Sullivan, after the mistake was discovered and Cameron returned, was thwarted by a man who said he was an uncle of the girl attacked. He harangued the mob, saying the two men directly involved had been punished, and advised against further violence. Soon afterward the crowd broke up into small groups and the danger of another outbreak was considered slight.

Bodies Left Hanging

Early today the bodies of Shipp and Smith still swung from the places where they were hanged, the lynchers announcing they would be left there until noon as a warning to other Negroes.

Deeter was fatally shot Wednesday night as he sat in his parked automobile with Miss Mary Ball, nineteen, of Marion.

Four Negroes appeared and, after ordering him to throw up his hands, shot him four times. One of the assailants then attacked the girl. Deeter was brought to the Grant County Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon.

Shipp, Smith and Cameron were arrested at their homes and Sullivan arrested in an automobile later.

Rumors of possible mob violence were heard, and authorities said they had learned that the crowd assembled at Fairmount, Deeter's home town. Shortly after dark they left for the county seat, and their automobiles surrounded the jail building.

Aid Arrived Too Late

While preparations were made to repulse the attack Sheriff Jacob Campbell called for assistance from surrounding cities, and a large posse of officers responded, but arrived too late to prevent the lynchings.

For a short time the maddened throng was driven back by tear gas, but using water to counteract the gas's effects, they successfully stormed the jail.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

AUG 8 - 1930

WOMEN IN MOB AID LYNCHING OF INDIANA NEGROES

Feminine Avengers of Girl Kick and Claw Body on Ground

Two Victims Swing From Ropes on Marion, Ind., Courthouse Lawn

MARION, Ind., Aug. 8 (A. P.)—Two Negroes who are said to have confessed the slaying of Claude Deeter, Fairmount, Ind., youth, and a criminal attack on his eighteen-year-old girl companion were victims of mob violence last night.

Thomas Shipp, eighteen, and Abe Smith, nineteen, were taken from jail here, beaten to death and their bodies suspended from a tree on the court house lawn. At 6 o'clock this morning the mob spirit had subsided sufficientl yto permit Sheriff Jacob C. Campbell to remove the bodies.

The negroes were taken from the jail last night by a mob which formed at Fairmount, Deeter's home city, ten miles south of here. Traveling in automobiles, the mob came on to Marion, where many recruits were obtained. A swift attack swept aside a handful of local police and county officers who sought to repulse the crowd with tear gas bombs. Using heavy sledges, the mob smashed locks and bars and soon had possession of the Negroes.

Women joined with men in belaboring the youths with clubs and hammers. Some women in the throng tore with their fingernails at the victims.

Shipp was first clubbed to death. His body was then suspended from a jail window by a rope. Smith was next taken from his cell and beaten to death. His body was hanged from a tree. Shipp's body later was strung up alongside that of his companion.

The two bodies hung throughout the night, the mob milling about warning officials against removing them. As daybreak came the mob faded away.

The city was quiet today. Authorities expressed the belief that there would be no recurrence of the mob spirit and that other Negroes in the city were safe.

Prosecutor Harley Hardin, with whom rests the responsibility of taking action against members of the mob, said he did not know yet what he would do. He said so far as he knew no one in the throng had been identified. He awaited the arrival of two representatives from the office of Attorney General James M. Ogden before making any formal announcement.

Nearly a hundred peace officers who rushed here from nearby cities at the call of Sheriff Campbell were ready to assist in maintenance of order. There was little for them to do, however, for Marion citizens were going about their usual business affairs.

NEW YORK HERALD

AUG 9 - 1930

Troops Rushed To Indiana City After Lynchings

Militia Called to Balk New Marion Outbreak After 2 Negroes Are Hanged

Tension Appears Lessening

Sheriff Defends Action in Barring Firing on Rioters

By The United Press

MARION, Ind., Aug. 8.—Word that two companies of the Indiana National Guard left Louisville tonight at 9:30 for Marion helped ease the tense situation between whites and Negroes which has persisted since the lynching last night of two Negro youths accused of murder and attack upon a white woman.

The guardsmen, in summer training at Camp Knox, near Louisville, were ordered here by the Governor at the request of Mayor Jack Edwards. Officials hoped that martial law would not be necessary, however, by the time the troops arrive at 2:30 a. m. Saturday.

Crowds continued to mill about the downtown section of the city. Negroes also gathered in groups in their three residential districts, but were dispersed by city police, deputies in plain clothes or state police, who were on patrol there. About 1,800 Negroes are residents.

Beneath the outward calm of the city, Mayor Edwards and other officials said they feared some small disturbance might cause a race riot to flare up at any moment. This decided the Mayor to make the request for troops, he said.

Strained feeling existed between the races prior to the murder of Claude Detter, twenty-three years old, and the attack on his fiancee, Miss Mary Ball, nineteen, Wednesday night, one high county official told The United Press.

Negroes were being coached to take a more prominent part in politics, he said, and citizens had been aroused by reports of alleged leniency in three or four criminal cases involving Negroes.

It was this background, this official said he believed, which helped pave the way for last night's outbreak, the first lynching in Indiana in twenty-eight years. The situation, he said, was being laid before the Governor, who probably will call a state inquiry.

Colonel George E. Healey was in command of the battalion of Companies I, of South Bend, and K, of Fort Wayne, of the 157th Infantry, which are en route. The early morning arrival was selected by officials to prevent any possible excitement. There are about 200 men in the battalion.

Bodies of the two lynched Negroes, Abe Smith and Tom Shipp, both eighteen, were taken today to Muncie. Herbert Cameron, a third suspect in the case, was removed from the county jail to the State Reformatory at Pendleton.

Cameron narrowly escaped the fate of the other two by pleading to mob leaders that he was held for train robbery and not for the murder and attack. Sheriff Campbell feared the crowd might decide to return and hang Cameron when it learned of the ruse.

Prosecuting Attorney Harley F. Hardin told the United Press that the Grant County Grand Jury immediately would start an investigation of the lynching when it met September 1. He said that meanwhile he would conduct a complete investigation into conduct of the mob and would lend the jury every assistance in bringing indictments against its leaders.

Sheriff Campbell, in announcing that National Guardsmen would not be needed to control the situation, defended his orders not to shoot when the attackers stormed the jail, tore down doors and carried the screaming Negroes to their deaths.

"If a shot had been fired, three or four hundred persons would have been endangered," he said. "It would have been a terrible slaugnter. Dozens of ring leaders brandished revolvers."

Texas Executes Negro Mob Sought

HUNTSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 8 (UP).—The State of Texas today took the life of a Negro whom it had protected with every agency of law when he was threatened with mob violence.

Rainey Williams, convicted of assaulting a Negro woman and admitted the attack of eight white women, was executed in the electric chair at the state prison just after midnight.

Williams was saved twice from mobs which attacked the jails at Port Arthur and Beaumont and attempted to lynch him.

Mexico.

3003

Lynchings-1930

Cases of

N Y TIMES

JAN 21 1930

Mexicans Lynch ~~Negro as~~ Cannibal.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20 (AP).—A dispatch from Cuernavaca to El Universal Grafico today said that José Hernandez had been lynched at Yatepec, in the State of Morelos, for cannibalism. Agrarians charged that Hernandez, a negro, had devoured two small girls. An enraged mob caught him and lynched him.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
Monday, January 20, 1930

Mexican Negro Charged With Devouring Childre Run Down and Lynche

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—(AP)—
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Universal Grafico Monday said tha
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Lynchings-1930
Cases of.

Mississippi.

3004

POSSE SCOURS WOODS FOR SLAYER OF YOUTH

Commercial Appeal

Negro Escapes and Heads Toward Mississippi River.

4-23-30

KNOWN AS "BAD MAN"

Memphis, Tenn.

Blood Hounds Chase Killer Through Swamp—Feeling Is High After Negro Shoots Share-cropper Yesterday.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

ROSEDALE, Miss., April 22.—Slipping through a cordon spread by a posse of more than 300 armed men, Dave Harris, 40, negro, who killed Clayton Funderberg, 17, tenant farmer, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, near Waxhaw on the Scott plantation, was headed toward the Mississippi River swamp tonight.

The negro's gun was found on a bride three miles north of Rosedale at 8 o'clock tonight, near the border of Gibson Swamp where the slayer had been hiding since the shooting.

Bloodhounds on Trail.

Bloodhounds took up th etrial and headed west toward the river and officers immediately ordered guards to the river area.

Though he was surrounded several times, Harris slipped through the net with the posse handicapped by heavy undergrowth and thickets. Feeling was running high and threats of violence were heard but officers outnumbered other searchers, and it was not believed a lynching would ensue after the capture.

Harris this afternoon shot Funderbeg and then turned the gun on the victim's brother as the latter fled across a cotton field near the scene of th eslaying.

Went to Negro's Cabin.

The shooting, precipitated when Funderberg accused the negro of stealing his groceries several days ago, culminated when Funderberg, his brother, Cliff, and a youth named Fred Ayers, went to the slayer's cabin in answer to a challenge sent Funderberg to come and get him.

Despite pleas of Mrs. Cliff Funderberg, the three went to the negro's house and when they drove up, Harris opened fire, a charge striking the victim in the neck. His brother and Ayers, unarmed, then ran. The negro reloaded his gun and shot at Cliff Funderberg, who stumbled and fell at about the same time the negro opened fire. Before he had time to reload again Funderberg was out of range.

Has Gun With Him.

During the chase, the negro's shotgun was found but he is said to have a pistol with him and because he is known as a "bad negro" officials are predicting trouble.

The trouble between Funderberg and the negro, who is a hostler on Mr. Scott's plantation, began last Sunday when Funderberg returned home after a visit. His supply of groceries was missing and he blamed Harris for the thefts. The negro heard of the accusation and after two days sent the challenge to the youth.

Harris has been in trouble several times previous to the shooting this afternoon.

Funderberg, with his family, came to this section last year from Calhoun City and began share cropping on the Scott plantation. He was well and favorably known throughout Bolivar County.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon near Lula.

Negro Lynched In Mississippi

Advertiser

GUNNISON, MISS., April 23.—(AP)—A negro accused of murdering a 17-year-old boy was shot to death by a crowd of about 250 men near here today on a levee ~~overlooking the~~ Mississippi River.

Dave Harris, about 35, married and a father, was captured after an all-night search for the slayer of Clayton Funderberg, who had accused Harris of stealing groceries from the Funderberg farm. The boy was shot down yesterday afternoon.

4-24-30

The negro was taken to the levee and there volleys of gunshot were fired into his body. Deputy Sheriff T. L. Courtney said Harris was first handcuffed to a tree, although another account had it that he was told to run and was shot as he dashed away.

Courtney said no inquest was likely and did not expect any investigation before the next ~~term of~~ Circuit Court next Fall.

Montgomery Ala

Another negro found Harris this morning and reported to members of a posse which had searched throughout the night. Deputy Sheriff A. S. Day said he arrived too late to make a formal arrest and declared that the crowd blocked the road when he tried to do so. He said he called other officers but none arrived.

ANOTHER NEGRO WORKER LYNCHED

Daily Worker

4-24-30

Gang of 200 Ties Man and Shoots Him

New York, N.Y.

ROSEDALE, Miss., April 23.—A gang of 200 white landlords and business men took Dave Harris, a negro farm hand worker out into the country last night, tied him to a tree, and riddled him with bullets.

Previous to the murder of Harris, the gangs had hunted him down in the Mississippi River swamps. He was accused of shooting a white farmer and fled knowing that no evidence of innocence would be accepted.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 2 4 1930

NEGROES ARE LYNCHED BY MOBS IN 2 STATES

One in Mississippi Accused of Slaying Boy—Another Dragged From South Carolina Jail.

GUNNISON, Miss., April 23 (AP).—A Negro accused of slaying a 17-year-old boy was shot to death by a crowd of 250 men near here today. The shooting occurred on a Mississippi River levee.

6

Dave Harris, about 35, married and a father, was captured after an all-night search for the slayer of Clayton Funderberg, who had accused Harris of stealing groceries from the Funderberg farm. The boy was shot down yesterday.

The Negro was taken to the levee and there volleys of gun shot were fired into his body. Deputy Sheriff T. L. Courtney said Harris was first handcuffed to a tree, although another account had it that he was told to run and was shot as he dashed away.

The Deputy Sheriff said no inquest was likely, and did not expect an investigation before next Fall.

Another Negro found Harris this morning and reported to members of a posse which had searched throughout the night. Deputy Sheriff A. S. Day said he arrived too late to make a formal arrest and declared that the crowd blocked the road when he tried to do so.

Courtney sent an undertaker to reclaim the body on the levee where it was left by the crowd.

MISSISSIPPI LYNCHES ANOTHER HELPLESS NEGRO

Several Hundred Men Riddle Body With Bullets Near Levee

GUNNISON, Miss.—A crowd of several hundred men, Wednesday, shot and killed Dave Harris, 35-year-old colored man, accused of slaying Clayton Funderberg, 17-year-old farm boy, adding another inhuman murder to the long list of law violations in the state of Mississippi.

Tribune

4/25/30

Deputy Sheriff T. L. Courtney said the men took Harris to a levee along the Mississippi River near here, handcuffed him to a tree and shot him to death.

Washington D.C.

William H. Thompson, planter, near whose farm the man was killed, said several hundred shots were fired into the body.

Harris was found in the home of another colored man this morning and the crowd soon learned of his whereabouts. Deputy Sheriff A. S. Day said he was called, but that the crowd took Harris away before a formal arrest could be made.

Harris was killed within two miles of where young Funderberg was shot to death, Tuesday, while harrassing Harris, and accusing him of a minor theft which Harris firmly denied. A pose and sheriff's officers sought him throughout the night. Many had given up the search when Harris was found.

TWO NEGROES HANGED BY 25 MASKED MEN

Commercial Appeal

Officers Watch Lynching While Tied to Tree.

9-11-30

WERE ON WAY TO TRIAL!

Memphis, Tenn.

Pair Who Threatened Wife of Tennessean During Holdup Are Taken From Kemper County Officers Yesterday Morning.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

SCOOBA, Miss., Sept. 10.—Two negroes who threatened Mrs. Thomas McCoy of Fayetteville, Tenn., and obtained money, a wrist watch and a pistol during a holdup of her and her husband Friday night, were taken from two deputies sheriff at 11 o'clock this morning by a group of approximately 25 men and lynched.

The negroes were being transferred from the jail at DeKalb to Scooba for preliminary hearing before Judge Rynolds when the officers were set upon and the prisoners taken away.

Tie Officers to Tree.

The lynching occurred about six miles north of here in a thickly wooded section of the county and the pair was hanged after the officers had been taken from their automobile and tied to a tree.

Guy Byrd and J. J. Dotson, who had the negroes in custody, stated that the group rushed from the woods and ordered them to halt. At the point of pistols they relieved them of the prisoners and went quietly about their business of taking the lives of the two defendants. They were unable to identify any member of the mob, the officers stated.

Byrd, shortly after the group left the scene, managed to realse himself from the rope binding him to the tree. He released Dotson and the pair came into Scooba, giving the first news of the affair.

Threatened to Harm Woman.

Pig Lockett and Holly White, victims of the mob, were accused of holding up Mr. and Mrs. McCoy Friday night on Highway 45, six miles from Scooba. They threatened to harm Mrs. McCoy if money was not handed over. A few hours afterward they were caught when bloodhounds were put on their trail.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy were returning to their home at Fayetteville after a honeymoon trip to California and were passing throguh Kemper County after visiting at Athens, Ala. They continued their trip to Fayetteville early Saturday.

Another negro whose name is not known, is still sought for the holdup. Lockett and White contended their innocence and were to have been bound over to the grand jury or freed here this morning.

The two officers from whom the pair was taken have refused to openly discuss the lynching. There is little talk of the affair here, though many believe the negroes should have had a trial.

Mob Lynches Negro Robbers

9-11-30

Two Prisoners Are Taken From Officers, Hanged

SCOOBA, MISS., Sept. 10—(AP)—County authorities were tonight without clues as to the personnel of a masked band of 15 men who today lynched two negroes after forcibly taking them from two Kemper County deputy sheriffs.

The negroes, Pig Lockett and Holly White, were being taken from DeKalb to Scooba for preliminary hearing on a robbery charge when they were seized and hanged in trees.

The two deputies, Guy Byrd and J. J. Dotson, were tied to a tree by the masked band, but later released.

Lockett and White had been accused of robbing Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCoy as the couple motored from California to their home in Athens, Ga. The McCoys, returning from a honeymoon trip, said the negroes stopped them by waving a flashlight after which they were robbed of jewelry and $42. McCoy said the negroes threatened his life and threatened to kidnap his wife.

The negroes were arrested about a week ago in connection with the robbery and had been taken to DeKalb for safe keeping.

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2 Negroes Lynched By Mississippi Mob

Constitution

SCOOBA, Miss., Sept. 10.—(AP)—Two negro prisoners were taken from two deputy sheriffs near here today by a mob and lynched. The two officers were tied to a tree by the mob.

9-11-30

The two negroes, accused of robbing Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCoy, on the Tennessee highway, were being transferred from DeKalb, Miss., to Scooba for preliminary trial on the robbery charge when the two officers said they were set upon by the mob and the prisoners taken away.

After tieing the two officers, Guy Byrd and J. J. Dotson, to a tree, the mob hanged the negroes to a near-by tree and departed.

The negroes were Pig Lockett and Holly Write.

First reports from the scene of the lynching did not say how many persons were in the mob.

NEW YORK NEWS

SEP 11 1930

MOB LYNCHES TWO HELD ON THEFT CHARGE

Scooba, Miss., Sept. 10 (AP).—Two colored prisoners were taken from two deputy sheriffs near here today by a mob and lynched. The two officers were tied to a tree.

The prisoners, accused of robbing Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCoy, on a highway, were being transferred from DeKalb, Miss., to Scooba for a preliminary hearing.

After tieing the officers, Guy Byrd and J. J. Dotson, the crowd hanged the colored men to another tree nearby and departed.

The colored men were identified as Pig Lockett and Holly Write. First reports from the scene of the lynching did not say how many persons were in the crowd.

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 11 1930

Two Officers Tied to Tree As Mob Lynches Negroes

Mississippi Crowd Seizes 2 Prisoners During Transfer

SCOOBA, Miss., Sept. 10 (AP).—County authorities were tonight without clews as to the personnel of a masked band of fifteen men, who today lynched two Negroes after forcibly taking them from two Kemper County deputy sheriffs.

The Negroes, Pig Lockett and Holly White, were being taken from De Kalb to Scooba for preliminary hearing on robbery charges when they were seized and hanged to trees. The two deputies, Guy Byrd and J. J. Dotson, were tied to a tree by the masked band, but later released.

Lockett and White had been accused of robbing Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCoy as the couple motored from California to their homes in Athens, Ga. The McCoys, returning fron a honeymoon trip, said the Negroes stopped them by waving flashlights, after which they were robbed of jewelry and $42. McCoy said the Negroes menaced his life and threatened to kidnap his wife.

The Negroes were arrested about a week ago in connection with the robbery and had been taken to De Kalb for safe keeping.

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 11 1930

MISSISSIPPI BAND HANGS 2 NEGROES

Deputies With Holdup Suspects Reported Tied to Tree

PASSERSBY FREE THEM

Victims Strung Up in View of Bound Officers

Special Dispatch to The World

SCOOBA, Miss., Sept. 10—Seized while being transferred from De Kalb to Scooba for preliminary hearing on charges of highway robbery, two Negroes were lynched near here today after a mob of several score tied two accompanying officers to a tree.

The Negroes, Pig Lockett and Holly White, were hanged to a tree within a few feet of where the officers had been tied by members of the mob.

The officers, Guy Byrd and J. J. Dotson, both deputy sheriffs, said they were proceeding along the highway between here and De Kalb when they were set upon.

The officers said that while several members of the band held the two Negroes others in the group bound the deputy sheriffs and tied them to a tree.

The officers said that after the members of the mob had disposed of them they turned their attention to the Negroes and immediately hanged them and departed.

The Negroes were accused of robbing Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCoy of Tennessee several nights ago while the Mississippi couple was traveling by automobile toward Tennessee from Scooba.

Passersby were attracted to the scene of the lynching by the departing crowd and within a few minutes had liberated the two officers.

County officials had given no indication late today as to what form investigation of the lynching would take.

JOURNAL

Louisville, Miss.

SEP 12 1930

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED

Men Were Accused of Robbing Couple on Highway; Pair on Way to Hearing.

Scooba, Miss. — Two negro prisoners were taken from two deputy sheriffs near here today by a crowd and lynched. The two officers were tied to a tree by the mob.

The two negroes, accused of robbing Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCoy, on the Tennessee highway, were being transferred from DeKalb, Miss., to Scooba for preliminary trial on the robbery charge when the two officers said they were set upon by the mob and the prisoners taken away.

After tieing the two officers, Guy Byrd and J. J. Dotson, to a tree, the mob hanged the negroes to a nearby tree and departed.

The negroes were Pig Lockett and Holly White

First reports from the scene of the lynching did not say how many persons were in the mob.

Lynchings-1930
6
Cases of.

North Carolina.

3005

NORTH CAROLINA MOB KILLS NEGRO FARMER

Constitution

Man Accused of Attacking Little Girl Taken From Jail.

8-20-30

Atlanta Ga.

TARBORO, N. C., Aug. 19.—(AP)—A mob which early today lynched Oliver Moore, 29, negro, confronted tonight the expressed determination of Governor O. Max Gardner to see that its members are prosecuted.

The governor, who is on a vacation in the western part of the state, characterized the lynching as "a disgrace to North Carolina." Late today he was undetermined whether the state would make an investigation independent of that of Sheriff W. E. Bardin, of Edgecombe county, but said the sheriff had "the state back of his county forces."

Moore, a tenant farmer who was accused of attacking his landlord's two small daughters on July 18, was taken from the Edgecombe county jail here by the mob shortly after midnight.

The mob carried him into Wilson county, a stone's throw from the spot where the crime was committed, strung him from a tree and shot him to death.

Suspended by two plow lines passed under his armpits, the negro's body hung from a limb of a giant pine tree until 9 o'clock this morning when it was cut down and an inquest held.

The coroner's jury, drawn from Wilson county, reached no verdict.

Deputy R. O. Watson, who lives at the jail, said there were 200 men, most of them masked, in the mob. He said he attempted to telephone Sheriff Bardin, but before he could do so the mob had smashed in the door. With drawn pistols, the masked men forced him to surrender the cell keys and took Moore.

Moore was captured Thursday and was given a preliminary hearing yesterday. He was ordered held without bond. Both girls are now in a hospital here.

Today's lynching was the first in North Carolina since 1921 and was the first in Wilson county.

GOVERNOR BRANDS AFFAIR AS "OUTRAGE."

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Aug. 19.—(AP)—Governor O. Max Gardner, vacationing here, today said the lynching of Oliver Moore, negro, near Tarboro, was "a disgrace to North Carolina."

"I am horrified," the governor said. "It is a black blot on a fine record which the state had made for nearly a decade and of which its citizens were justly proud."

The governor said the state would do "everything in its power to find the guilty parties and bring them to justice."

Mob Lynches Negro Attacker

Advertiser

8-20-30

North Carolina Governor Threatens Prosecution

Montgomery Ala.

TARBORO, N. C., Aug. 19.—(AP)—A mob which early today lynched Oliver Moore, 29, negro, confronted tonight the expressed determination of Gov. O. Max Gardner to see that its members are prosecuted.

The Governor, who is on a vacation in the western part of the state, characterized the lynching as "a disgrace to North Carolina." Late today he had not decided whether the state would make an investigation independent of that of Sheriff W. E. Bardin of Edgecombe County, but said the sheriff had "the state back of his county forces."

Moore, a tenant farmer who was accused of attacking his landlord's two small daughters on July 18, was taken from the Edgecombe County jail here by the mob shortly after midnight.

The mob carried him into Wilson County, a stone's throw from the spot where the crime was committed, strung him from a tree and shot him to death.

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Moore was captured Thursday and was given a preliminary hearing yesterday. He was ordered held without bond. Both girls are now in a hospital here.

Today's lynching was the first in North Carolina since 1921 and was the first in Wilson County.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS FIRST MOB PARTY IN DECADE

Age
8-30-30
New York N.Y.

Negro Lynched By Masked Crowd In Wilson County; Riddled With Bullets

Tarboro, N. C.—A mob lynched Oliver Moore, 29, Negro, early Tuesday morning, August 19, and on August 20 Gov. O. Max Gardner expressed determination to see that its members are prosecuted.

The Governor, who is on a vacation in the western part of the state, called the lynching a "disgrace to North Carolina."

He was undetermined whether the state would make an investigation independent of that of Sheriff W. E. Bardin of Edgecombe County, but he said the sheriff had "the state back of his county forces."

Moore, a tenant farmer, who was accused of attacking his landlord's two small daughters July 18, was taken from the Edgecombe County Jail here by the mob soon after midnight.

Victim Shot To Death

The mob carried him into Wilson County, a stone's throw from the spot where the crime was committed, strung him from a tree and shot him to death .

Suspended by two plow lines passed under his armpits, the Negro's body hung from a limb of a giant pine until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, when it was cut down and an inquest held.

The coroner's jury, drawn from Wilson County, reached no verdict ..

An examinatoin by V. C. Martin, Wilson County coroner, and Dr. J. E. L. Thomas, Edgecombe County coroner, showed that more than 200 shots had been fired into the Negro's body .

Moore's nearest relative, Andrew Moore, a brother, refused to claim the body and Sheriff Bardin made arrangements to bury it in the Edgecombe Potters Field.

Deputy Makees Explanation

Deputy R. O. Watson, who lives at the jail, said there were 200 men, most of them masked, in the mob . He said he attempted to telephone Sheriff Bardin, but before he could do so the mob had smashed in the door . With drawn pistols the masked men forced him to surrender the cell keys and took Moore

Moore was captured Thursday and had a preliminary hearing on Monday He was ordered held without bond Both girls are in a hospital here.

Tuesday's lynching was the first in North Carolina since 1921 and was the first in Wilson County .

NEGRO WORKER IS LYNCHED BY AUTOMOBILE MOB

Bosses Enter Jail For Victim

Daily Worker

TARBORO, N. C., Aug. 19.—A mob that traveled in expensive automobiles and had easy and unchallenged access to the Edgecombe county jail here, entered that building last night and took Oliver Moore, 29-year-old Negro worker, out of his cell and lynched him.

8-20-30
New York N.Y.

The mob numbered 200 white men. They bundled Moore into one of fifty automobiles and carried him to his home, 15 miles from here. There they strung him up to a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

Moore, who was a farm laborer on the farm of a white Edgecombe county farmer, had been accused of attacking the two daughters of this farmer. This is the usual charge made by the southern bosses against Negro workers who attempt to collect their wages or show other signs of revolt against the frightful oppression to which they are subjected under capitalism utilizing and supporting the semi-slave remnants of chattel slavery in this section. Moore had evidently tried to collect his wages and the accusation against him followed, the white farmer knowing the Negro worker would be dealt with out of hand either by a lynching mob or by the capitalist courts in the form of a legal lynching and would have no opportunity to disprove the charges.

As usual, none of the lynchers "were recognized," although it is admitted that most of them had not even taken the trouble to wear masks when they entered the jail.

The ease with which the lynchers got their victim and the fact that the sheriff knew where to look for the body, although the lynching occurred 15 miles from here, clearly prove collusion between the lynchers and the capitalist state authorities.

This latest outrage against the workingclass brings the number of lynchings to 22 for this year, with the eighth month not yet ended.

The lynching terror must be combatted by organization of self-defense corps of Negro and white workers and by mobilizing the entire workingclass in support of the struggles of the Negro masses, in support of the right of the Negro masses to determine their own form of government in those sections where they are a majority.

The Communist Party calls upon the Negro workers to come out in masses September first in protest against unemployment and the bosses' lynch terror. Negro and white workers! Organize against lynching and hunger! Defeat the bosses drive to split the wrokingclass and further isolate the Negro masses for a more intensive super-exploitation!

Union, S. C., Times
Tuesday, August 19, 1930

NEGRO LYNCHED CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING GIRLS

Mob Gained Entrance To the Jail Thru Ruse

Tarboro, N. C., Aug. 19 — (AP) — Mob violence, dormant in North Carolina since 1921, reared its head again early today and left swinging from a tree the bulletriddled body of Oliver Moore, 29-year-old negro, who was charged with criminally assaulting two small white girls.

Moore was taken from the Edgecombe county jail here shortly after midnight by a mob of 200 masked men who gained entrance to the building by a ruse and to the negro's cell at the point of pistols.

Silently, Deputy R. O. Watson, who lives with his family at the jail, said, the negro walked down the corridor to his fate. On every side of him quiet men brandished pistols, while others kept the deputy guarded.

Bundling Moore into one of 50 waiting automobiles, the mob carried him to a spot near his home, approximately 100 yards across the line in Wilson county and 15 miles from here. There they strung him to a tree, and as his body writhed scores of bullets were fired at him. When the last shot had found its mark, the crowd quietly dispersed.

Moore was given a preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon on a charge of assaulting two little girls, daughters of an Edgecombe county farmer. He waived examination and was ordered held for trial without bond.

Sheriff W. E. Bardin, of Edgecombe county, ordered the negro placed in the county jail pending his trial at the September term of superior court.

Deputy Watson had retired when he heard a voice calling him early today. Believing it to be an officer with a prisoner, he said, he went to the door and called, asking, "Have you got a man for me?"

Someone in the mob answered affirmatively and Watson said he unbolted the door. As he did so, he saw the crowd of masked men and made an effort to throw the bolt. The men, however, rushed through, he said, and demanded the cell keys. Pistols were pushed against his ribs as he hesitated.

Watson said he told the men he did not keep the cell keys at the jail at night but that Sheriff Bardin kept them for his protection.

The men, he said, were not contented with this reply and forced him into his office.

"He done told a damn lie," Watson said one of the men remarked as he reached for the keys hanging on the wall.

Going down the jail corridor, the deputy related, the men unlocked cell after cell until they found Moore.

Sheriff Bardin, notified as soon as the men drove off, came at once to the jail an dfrom there headed a small band of persons who went in search of the lynchers.

"I didn't know where to look," Sheriff Bardin said, "but I had always heard that they took them back to their homes to lynch them so we went right there first. We had a little trouble finding the body but there it was hanging from a tree directly over a little county road'"

Both Deputy Watson and Sheriff Bardin said that none of the men had been recognized.

"Those who were not masked were strangers to the deputy," the sheriff said. He did not see any of them, he said.

Sherifff Bardin said that although the casc had attracted considerable attention in the county, he had not feared mob violence would befall the negro.

"It took us completely by surprise," he said.

The body, found by Sheriff W. E. Bardin of Edgecombe county several hours after Moore was removed from the jail, was cut down from the tree this morning and a brief inquest held. The coroner's jury, called from Wlison county in which the body was found, recessed without reaching a verdict.

The inquest was held under a tall inpe tree where the negro was killed. He had been drawn into the air by a rope passed over a tree limb and under his armpits.

An examination by V. C. Martin, Wilson county coroner, and Dr. J. E. L. Thomas, Edgecombe county coroner, disclosed more than 200 shots were fired into the negro's body as it swung from the tree. His body was riddled and shots had passed through his head, hands and legs.

Moore's nearest relative, Andrew Moore, a brother, refused to claim the body and Sheriff Bardin made arrangements to bury it in the Edgecombe potter's field.

The inquest will be resumed when Sheriff Bardin and Sheriff O. A. Glover, of Wilson county, have completed their investigations.

Deputy R. O. Watson, of Edgecombe county, who was in charge of the jail last night, said the mob leaders gained admittance to it by pretending they had brought a prisoner. Once inside, they forced the depty to surrender Moore and dragged him outside to an automobile.

Watson said most of the mob's leaders wore masks and that he recognized no one. He said the license tags had been removed from the automobiles.

Hendersonville, N. C., Aug. 19—(AP) — "North Carolina expects Sheriff Barden of Edgecombe county to do everything in his power to find the guilty parties and bring them to justice," Gov. O. Max Gardner declared this morning when notified of the lynching of a negro in Wilson county early today.

"I am horrified," the governor said. "It is a disgrace to North Carolina; a black blot on a fine record which the state had made for nearly a decade, and of which its citizens were justly proud."

The governor said that the state was back of Sheriff Barden in the effort to apprehend the mob members, "who, pretending to wish justice done, have flaunted the law of the state, and its record as a defender in justice."

NEW YORK
AMERICAN

AUG 20 1930

MASKED MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

TARBOPO, N. C., Aug. 19 (AP) Oliver Moore, twenty-nine, negro tenant farmer accused of attacking his landlord's two small daughters, was dragged from the county jail by a mob early today, swung from a tree by a rope about his body, and riddled with more than 200 bullets.

Deputy Sheriff R. O. Watson, who was in charge of the jail, said the mob leaders gained admittance by pretending they had brought a prisoner. Once inside, they forced the deputy to surrender Moore and dragged him outside to an automobile.

Watson said most of the men in the mob wore masks and he recognized no one. He said the license tags had been removed from the automobiles.

Governor O. Max Gardner, vacationing at Henderson said the lynching was "a disgrace to North Carolina."

"I am horrified. It is a black blot on a fine record the State had made for nearly a decade."

The Govenor said the State would do "everything in its power to find the guilty parties and bring them to justice."

Lynchings-1930
Cases of

Oklahoma

3006

OKLAHOMA JOINS LYNCHING ORGY

Washington Tribune

6-6-30

Four Men Lynched In Four Weeks Shot and Stabbed

Washington D.C.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—That the charge of rape against Henry Argo, who was brutally shot and stabbed at Chickasha by a mob, was false, was proven by investigation. Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Black Dispatch of the city, gives the following facts in the case:

"What did happen is just this: Henry Argo, the man slain, is a half-wit of violent temper. His mother before him was a half-wit and her husband divorced her twelve years ago at Marion, Ark., for that reason. Henry Argo was released recently from the penitentiary at Little Rock, Arkansas, after serving a term for stealing a gun. He had been in Chickasha about nine weeks. During that time he had tried to kill a colored girl, Emma Potts. Thursday, before he was slain, Argo, the half-wit, was fishing a couple of miles from Chickasha near the dugout of G. W. Skinner, the white man whose wife he was alleged to have raped. A dog belonging to the Skinners began annoying Argo while he was fishing. The dog angered him, and he sought to punish him. The Skinners saw Argo chasing their dog and they set out to protect him. That precipitated a quarrel between Argo and the Skinners. That afternoon Argo made threats that he was going to kill the white woman.

"Thus Argo was lynched, not because of the rape of any woman, white or black, but because he, an irresponsible half-wit, whom the state should have had in an institution, became involved in an argument over a dog.

"Argo was arrested and placed in jail. Scarcely any effort was made by the proper parties to protect him."

CHIKASHA, Okla.—The south in its glorification of lynching the Negro continued its barbaric tactics on Decoration Day by taking the life of Henry Argo, 19-year-old youth, charged with an attack on a white woman.

Bringing the total number of lynchings to four within the last four weeks, Argo was taken by a mob of 1,000 men from the county jail here, shot in the forehead and stabbed through the heart. Although fatally wounded, the boy was removed to a hospital at Oklahoma City, where he died later.

The mob battled the National Guards and it was during this skirmish that the fatal wounds were inflicted to Argo. The husband of the alleged attacked woman is said to have stabbed the boy as he was being taken from the jail with a bullet in his head. Unlike the Sherman rioting, no harm was made to attack other colored citizens of the town.

The mob bent on destruction fired the truck which conveyed the National Guard to the jail. Oklahoma has joined Texas, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina in the lynching orgy now sweeping the Christianized south.

CITIZENS DOUBT INTEGRITY OF LYNCH PROBERS

7-12-30

Chicago, Ill

Prosecuting Attorney is Target of Attack By Citizens' Committee

CHICKASHA, Okla. July 9—Negroes here have doubt about the sincerity of the efforts of the prosecuting attorney to deal sternly with the leaders of the mob in the recent lynching of Henry Argo, the halfwit who was murdered on the night of May 30. A delegation headed by Dr. W. A. J. Bullock has asked Governor Holloway to supersede the Grady county prosecutor.

The letter transmitted to the governor is as follows:

Oklahoma City, Okla.,

Honorable Sir and Friend for the protection of every citizen of this American Democracy:

"We the undersigned citizens, taxpayers and believers in peace, protection and justice, beg plead and pray, that you will please take under advisement and clo[illegible] scrutiny the present condition of ours, the colored citizenship and the city of Chickasha as a whole, and the county as well, and broadmindedly speaking, the State of Oklahoma at large, made so by the recent lynching of Henry Argo on Memorial Day, the destruction of property and the peace of our citizenship.

Ask for Grand Jury

"We hereby pray you to supersede our county attorney, B. F Holding, and call a grand jury for thorough investigation.

"Our prayer and plea is based upon the following facts:

"First, we conscientiously believe that there were persons connected with this mob action that have not been apprehended.

"Second: The persons appreheed are not duly charged.

"Third: From a public statement made by the county in open court June 17.

Fourth: The bond of $1,500 is too low for persons charged with murder, and since the preliminary has been concluded even this bond has been lowered to $1,000.

"Fifth: Public sentiment."

NEGRO DIES OF HURTS ADMINISTERED BY MOB

Constitution

6/1/30

CHICKASHA, Okla., May 31.—(AP) Lynch law today exacted the life of Henry Argo, [illegible]ar-old negro charged with attacking a white woman—the second member of his race to die at the hands of a mob in the southwest within a month.

A mob of more than 1,000 men and boys which stormed the Grady county jail intermittently throughout the night and battled national guardsmen, inflicted fatal injuries on the negro before he was removed to a hospital at Oklahoma City, where he died this afternoon.

Constitution

A bullet fired by an unidentified member of the mob pierced the negro's brain as he was caged helpless in his cell.

6-1-30

Later, when it was believed the mob spirit had subsided and spectators were permitted in the jail, the negro was stabbed near the heart by the husband of the woman alleged to have been assaulted.

Atlanta

Early this month a mob burned the courthouse and jail at Sherman, Texas, killing a negro charged with the same offense and dragged his body through the streets, later burning it.

Unlike the rioting at Sherman, no attempt was made here to harm other negroes. The situation was quiet tonight.

Six members of the Chickasha artillery battery of the Oklahoma National Guard suffered minor injuries from missiles thrown by the mob. Several citizens were injured.

The husband and three other members of the turbulent crowd were arrested but were released later without bond.

B. F. Holding, county attorney, announced after the negro's death that an inquest would be held Tuesday. Governor W. J. Holloway, who had advocated firm dealing with the mob while the attack was at its height, detailed J. Betty King, attorney general, to the task of assisting in the investigation.

Reported Dead Twice.

Twice reported dead from his wounds, the negro clung tenaciously to life. The first report came when it was learned he was wounded, the second when, wrapped in a blanket, he was carried through a crowd that officers believed still possessed the potentialities of a mob. He was loaded into an ambulance and rushed to the University of Oklahoma hospital at Oklahoma City. He died about an hour after arrival there.

With the husband as a leader, the mob assembled early last night after Argo had been arrested and identified by his victim as the man who she said, had attacked her in their little dug-out home a mile from Chickasha.

Deputy sheriffs repulsed the first advance on the jail. As the mob grew more menacing, local national guardsmen were ordered out by Charles F. Barrett, Oklahoma adjutant-general.

Using battering rams and sledge hammers, about 100 men crashed in the steel door of the jail just as the national guardsmen arrived in a truck, clearing a path with high-aimed machine gun volleys.

Drawing sidearms, Captain E. R. Smith and Lieutenant H. G. White kept the leaders from storming the second floor where the negro's cell was located, but earlier a lone rioter had gained access to the upper corridor and had fired point-blank at Argo, neither shot taking effect.

Drive Mob Away.

With the arrival of more guardsmen the mob was driven from the jail. Captain Smith and his 30-odd men held the besieged structure until a skirmish in which tear gas bombs were thrown. The fumes drove out the guardsmen and rioters alike, momentarily. The mob permitted the transfer of other prisoners, including two negroes, to the city jail.

Rioters cut light and telephone wires, flung brickbats, fired the national guard truck in front of the building and at least a dozen times attempted to set fire to the jail.

Bolder men advanced to the door of the cell in which the negro was confined and attacked the walls, seeking to make an opening through which they could extricate their intended victim. Argo fought back with desperation, hurling whatever missiles reached his hands. Finally he wrenched an iron bar from one of the attackers and flailed about with it.

Rioters, seeking clubs and levers, tore water pipes from the interior of the jail, loosing a flood to add to the confusion. Officers believed the negro was shot during this stage, probably by someone who climbed the ivy-covered walls outside and fired into the cell.

The husband, an overalled tenant farmer who had been much in demand during the day among corner crowds for retelling of his part, collapsed on the jail lawn this afternoon. He was taken to a hospital, where physicians said they believed he had been overcome by fatigue.

Lynchings - 1930
Cases of.

Oklahoma

3007

Bullet Of Mob Gets Negro Despite Protection Of National Guardsmen

CHICKASHA, OKLA., May 31.—(AP)—Lynch law today exacted the life of Henry Argo, 19-year-old negro charged with attacking a white woman—the second member of his race to die at the hands of a mob in the Southwest within a month.

Advertiser

A mob of more than 1,000 men and boys which stormed the Grady County jail intermittently throughout the night and battled National Guardsmen, inflicted fatal injuries on the negro before he was removed to a hospital at Oklahoma City where he died this afternoon.

A bullet fired by an unidentified member of the mob pierced the negro's brain as he was caged helpless in his cell.

Later when it was believed the mob spirit had subsided and spectators were permitted in the jail, the negro was stabbed near the heart by G. W. Skinner, husband of the woman alleged to have been assaulted.

Early this month a mob burned the courthouse and jail at Sherman, Texas, killing a negro charged with the same

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6-1-30

Drawing sidearms, Capt. E. R. Smith and Lieut. H. G. White kept the leaders from storming the second floor where the negro's cell was located but earlier a lone rioter had gained access to the upper corridor and had fired point blank at Argo, neither shot taking effect.

Montgomery, Ala.

With the arrival of more Guardsmen the mob was driven from the jail. Capt. Smith and his 30-odd men held the beleaguered structure until a skirmish in which tear gas bombs were thrown. The fumes drove out the guardsmen and rioters alike, momentarily. The mob permitted the transfer of other prisoners, including two negroes, to the city jail.

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offense, and dragged his body through the streets, later burning it.

Unlike the rioting at Sherman, no attempt was made here to harm other negroes. The situation was quiet tonight.

Six members of the Chickasha Artillery Battery of the Oklahoma National Guard suffered minor injuries from missiles thrown by the mob. Several citizens were injured. 6-1-30

Skinner and three other members of the turbulent crowd were arrested but were released later without bond.

B. F. Holding, county attorney, announced after the negro's death that an inquest would be held Tuesday. Gov. W. J. Holloway, who had advocated firm dealing with the mob while the attack was at its height, detailed J. Betty King attorney general, to the task of assisting in the investigation.

Montgomery adv

Twice reported dead from his wounds, the negro clung tenaciously to life. The first report came when it was learned he was wounded, the second when

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MOB BATTLES STATE TROOPS TO KILL NEGRO

Columbus Enquirer-Sun

Alleged Attacker of Woman Slain in Jail in Oklahoma City

6-1-30

CHICKASHA, Okla., May 31.—(AP)—Lynch law today exacted the life of Henry Argo, 19-year-old negro charged with attacking a white woman—the second member of his race to die at the hands of a mob in the southwest within a month.

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A bullet fired by an unidentified member of the mob pierced the negro's brain as he was caged helpless in his cell.

The negro was stabbed near the heart by the husband of the woman alleged to have been assaulted.

Early this month a mob burned the courthouse and jail at Sherman, Texas, killing a negro charged with the same offense.

Situation Quiet.

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The husband of the woman and three members of the turbulent crowd were arrested but were released later without bond.

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With the husband as a leader, the mob assembled early last night after Argo had been arrested and identified as the man who the woman said had attacked her in their little dugout home a mile from Chickasha.

Deputy sheriffs repulsed the first advance on the jail. As the mob grew more menacing, local national guardsmen were ordered out by Charles F. Barrett, Oklahoma adjutant general.

Break In Door.

About 100 men crashed in the steel door of the jail just as the national guardsmen arrived in a truck, clearing a path with high-aimed machine gun volleys.

Rioters cut light and telephone wires, flung brickbats, fired the national guard truck in front of the building and at least a dozen times attempted to set fire to the jail.

Bolder men advanced to the door of the cell in which the negro was confined and attacked the walls, seeking to make an opening through which they could extricate their intended victim. Argo fought back in desperation, hurling whatever missiles reached his hands. Finally he wrenched an iron bar from one of the attackers and flailed about with it.

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SHOOT NEGRO IN JAIL, ATTACK GUARDSMEN

Oklahoma Rioters Fire Building and Defy Machine Gun Volleys of Militia.

Times

VICTIM DIES IN HOSPITAL

6-1-30

Husband of Woman, Accusing Prisoner, Stabs Him as He Lies Unconscious—Four Arrested.

New York

May

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 31 (AP).—Henry Argo, a Negro, died at 12:40 A. M. today at the University of Oklahoma Hospital here from wounds received at the hands of a mob at Chickasha early this morning. W. H. Burgess, Grady County Commissioner, and Deputy Sheriff W. C. Camp accompanied the Negro here.

The officials said Argo was carried from the jail at Chickasha wrapped in a blanket and that the onlookers apparently believed he was dead and being removed to a morgue.

Governor Holloway directed B. F. Holding, Gray County attorney, and J. Berry King, Attorney General, to take immediate action in prosecuting leaders of the Chickasha mob. The Governor said he would insist upon immediate prosecution so "law and order might be upheld."

"The people of that community and every other in the State must understand that law and order must take their course," the Governor said. "Immediate and vigorous prosecution will be demanded by me."

Negro Removed Through Ruse.

CHICASHA, Okla., May 30 (AP).—Shot in the head by a member of a mob that stormed the Grandy County jail and fought national guardsmen in an effort to lynch him last night and stabbed later by the husband of a white woman he was alleged to have attacked, Henry Argo, a negro, was placed in an ambulance early today and taken to the University Hospital in Oklahoma City. Reports that the negro was dead were circulated to give officers a chance to get him out of town.

Machine guns with blank cartridges were fired at the mob in the height of the rioting and tear gas bombs were hurled by national guardsmen. Attempts to burn the jail were unsuccessful.

G. W. Skinner plunged a knife into the chest of Argo as he lay on a cot in the jail after having been shot in the head by an unidentified member of the mob in his cell. The bullet was fired apparently through a window by a man who climbed vines on the outside of the jail near Argo's cell.

Four Arrests Made.

Skinner was arrested. He said he was glad he stabbed the Negro. Six National Guardsmen were injured in the battle with the mob and several citizens were hurt.

No attempt was made to molest other Negroes. While the rioting was at tis height, Negro porters were sweeping a sidewalk a block from the jail. Other Negroes went about their business unharmed.

Mayor Larson said the mob leaders were not among the town's "most substantial element." Sheriff Sankey arrested three of the alleged ringleaders of the mob and placed them in the jail, while it was still smoke-filled and water-soaked early today. Later they, with Spinner, were released without bail.

The Negro, wrapped in a sheet, was taken from the jail soon after it was discovered he had been shot. The bullet pierced his skull. Members of the mob, believing him dead, made no effort to molest him. He first was taken to a hospital, where, it was said, attendants declined to receive him. Then he was carried back to the jail. The mob apparently had dispersed at that time and a handful of persons who were believed only to be curious was permitted to loiter about the jail.

Husband Stabs Dying Negro.

Some of these were allowed to go to the second floor, where the Negro lay in his cell. Skinner was among them. He paused over the unconscious Negro and suddenly thrust a knife into the Negro's chest.

The assault was alleged to have been committed in Skinner's dugout home, a mile from town, yesterday. Argo was seized two miles from the city on the highway and brought to jail after identification by Mrs. Skinner. He denied the attack.

When the mob formed, shouting threats of violence against any one that stopped them, Mayor Jess L. Larson attempted to argue with them. But men carrying crowbars got around in bac kof him as he stood on the jail steps and rammed in the steel doors that had been locked. J. D. Carmichael, city attorney; the Rev. J. W. Bruner and B. F. Holding, county attorney, all pleaded with the mob in vain.

Mob Invades Jail.

Bursting through the heavy doors the crowd surged up the stairs to the steel cell where the Negro was con-

3007

NEGRO DIES OF HURTS ADMINISTERED BY MOB

[illegible]

6-1-30

CHICKASHA, Okla., May 31.—(AP) Lynch law today exacted the life of Henry Argo, 19-year-old negro charged with attacking a white woman—the second member of his race to die at the hands of a mob in the southwest within a month.

Phila. Pa.

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B. F. Holding, county attorney, announced after the negro's death that an inquest would be held Tuesday. Governor W. J. Holloway, who had advocated firm dealing with the mob while the attack was at its height, detailed J. Betty King, attorney general, to the task of assisting in the investigation.

Reported Dead Twice.

Twice reported dead from his wounds, the negro clung tenaciously to life. The first report came when it was learned he was wounded, the second when, wrapped in a blanket, he was carried through a crowd that officers believed still possessed the potentialities of a mob. He was loaded into an ambulance and rushed to the University of Oklahoma hospital at Oklahoma City. He died about an hour after arrival there.

With the husband as a leader, the mob assembled early last night after Argo had been arrested and identified by his victim as the man who, she said, had attacked her in their little dug-out home a mile from Chickasha.

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Using battering rams and sledge hammers, about 100 men crashed in the steel door of the jail just as the national guardsmen arrived in a truck, clearing a path with high-aimed machine gun volleys.

Drawing sidearms, Captain E. R. Smith and Lieutenant H. G. White kept the leaders from storming the second floor where the negro's cell was located, but earlier a lone rioter had gained access to the upper corridor and had fired point-blank at Argo, neither shot taking effect.

Drive Mob Away.

With the arrival of more guardsmen the mob was driven from the jail. Captain Smith and his 30-odd men held the besieged structure until a skirmish in which tear gas bombs were thrown. The fumes drove out the guardsmen and rioters alike, momentarily. The mob permitted the transfer of other prisoners, including two negroes, to the city jail.

Rioters cut light and telephone

fined. The steel door was immovable, but they began work immediately, prying away the plaster and wood at the side of the door to make an opening.

As they worked, the Negro fought them, throwing glass and wood through the bars. He screamed for help and finally wrenched a bar away from a white man, using it on his assailants.

Lieutenant H. G. White, a National Guard officer, failed to quiet the mob. Fire engines were called to fight the crowd with water, but the hose was cut. Telephones to the jail were disconnected and men in search of iron bars with which to fight tore water pipes out of the building. The floors were flooded.

At 10 o'clock a detachment of the National Guard sent to the scene by Governor Holloway arrived under orders to protect property and prisoners at all costs but to use violence only in case violence first was displayed by the mob.

The National Guard arrived in trucks and for a moment scattered the mob by a volley of blank cartridges from machine guns.

A truck was set afire and the mob attempted to turn it over as members of the guard took to cover in the building, under a rain of bricks that broke all of the windows and drove the officers to the second floor, where all of the windows were barred so heavily that the guardsmen were virtual prisoners.

The mob stacked a pile of mattresses in a downstairs room. These were soaked in gasoline and a match applied. The smoke lifted to the second floor, choking the guardsmen, and Captain E. R. Smith then gave orders to shoot a way out. The mob permitted the guardsmen to leave the second floor and agreed that the officers could remove all prisoners but Argo. The fire was then extinguished.

OKLAHOMA TOWN SCENE OF LATEST FIENDISH ATROCITY

Amsterdam News

Husband of Woman Who Accused Suspect Stabs Wounded Prisoner as He Is Taken From His Cell—Militia Helpless

6-4-30

New York, N.Y.

CHICKASHA, Okla., June 2.—Taken into custody two miles from this town on the highway Friday, Henry Argo was brought back here, "identified" by a white woman as the man who had attacked her, fired on as he lay helpless in a prison cell, and stabbed twice by the woman's husband. Argo died later in a hospital in Oklahoma City, fifty miles away, Saturday night, to which place he had been spirited only after the mob thought that he was already dead.

G. W. Skinner, the woman's husband, and three of the alleged ringleaders of the mob were arrested but have been released on their own recognizance pending an investigation ordered by Governor Holloway.

Mayor Pleads With Mob.

When the mob formed, shouting threats of violence against any one that stopped them, Mayor Jess L. Larson attempted to argue with them. But men carrying crowbars got around in back of him as he stood on the jail steps, and rammed in the steel doors that had been locked. J. D. Carmichael, city attorney, the Rev. J. W. Bruner, and B. F. Holding, county attorney, all pleaded with the mob in vain.

Bursting through the heavy doors the crowd surged up the stairs to the steel cell where Argo was confined. The steel door was immovable but they began work immediately, prying away the plaster and wood at the side of the door to make an opening.

As they worked Argo fought them, throwing glass and wood through the bars. He screamed for help and finally wrenched a bar away from a white man, using it on his assailants.

Then Lieut. H. G. White, National Guard officer, entered and tried to dissuade the mob, but was unsuccessful.

Fire engines were called to fight the crowd with water, but each time the hose was cut. Telephones to the jail were disconnected and men in search of iron bars with which to fight tore water pipes out of the building.

Orders arrived about 10 o'clock Friday night to mobilize the local National Guard unit. Governor Holloway commanded the guardsmen to protect all property from destruction, using whatever means necessary and to protect prisoners at all costs, but to use violence only in case violence first was displayed by the mob.

The National Guard arrived in trucks which they drove to the jail steps, scattering for a moment the mob by use of a round of blank cartridges from machine guns. A truck at the door was set afire and the mob attempted to turn it over as members of the guard took to cover in the building, under a rain of bricks that broke all the windows and drove the officers to the second floor of the building, where all of the windows were barred so heavily that the guardsmen were virtual prisoners.

Amsterdam News

The mob next stacked a pile of mattresses in a downstairs room. These were soaked with gasoline and a match applied. The smoke lifted to the second floor, choking the guardsmen, and Capt. E. R. Smith then gave orders to shoot a way out.

The mob permitted the guardsmen to leave the second floor and made agreement that the officers could remove the other city prisoners, including sixteen white men and two colored prisoners. The fire was then extinguished.

6-4-30

While this was being done, the mob overpowered the guard again and made its way to Argo's cell. Steel bunks and heavy screens made it difficult to get the prisoner [illegible] range of a gun, and it is

that one of the men who climbed vines on the outside wall of the building was probably the one who shot Argo.

New York

While the guard was trying to regain control of the building again, a special car from Fort Sill arrived with the tear bombs and the crowd scattered in all directions as they were set off.

After one rioter had shot Argo through the head, Skinner, husband of the woman upon whom the attack was said to have been made, stabbed Argo twice near the heart as officers took him from the wrecked jail in an unconscious condition.

The lynching at Chickasha is the fifth in as many weeks.

Federal authorities have been asked to investigate the lynching on the ground that a truck burned in front of the jail belonged to the government.

Lynchings-1930
Cases of

South Carolina

3008

CAROLINA MOB SHOOTS NEGRO

Body Is Riddled With Bullets Following Attack on Two White Women.

Union, S. C., June 21.—(AP)—Dan Jenkins, Beaufort, N. C., negro, was shot to death by a mob here this afternoon after he had been identified by two young white women as the man who attacked them last night.

J. Austin Latimer, secretary to Governor Richards, arrived here here this afternoon with instructions to mobolize the local national guard units for the protection of the man.

Before the guardsmen could be called out, the mob had taken the man and departed.

A mob of a thousand men had been searching for the negro since this morning, when the young women reported the attack. They were sisters-in-law.

Body Is Riddled

Those who viewed Jenkins' body said it was "shot all to pieces." It was taken to Maple Ridge church, negro, where an inquest was called for this afternoon.

The two women said they were walking together when Jenkins accosted them with a pistol. The younger woman tore her dress jerking away from the man but he held the married woman at the point of his gun.

The younger woman told officers that she then ran to spread the alarm and attracted the attention of one of her brothers. The youth attempted to come to the aid of his elder sister, she said, but the negro fired at him.

Mob Gathers

The boy, unarmed, fell, she said, and faked death until the negro became frightened and left, giving him an opportunity to spread the alarm.

A mob quickly gathered with shotguns and pistols. County officers and rural policemen assisted in the search which was begun this morning and lasted until 3:30 p. m., when the negro was found.

Jenkins was taken before the two women and identified by them as their attacker. The mob, according to information from witnesses, then emptied volley after volley into the negro's body.

Ledger-Enquirer
Columbus Ga.
6-22-30

SHERIFF CRITICISED

Columbia, S. C., June 21.—(AP) Governor John G. Richards tonight declared that "the conduct of Sheriff J. C. Greer, of Union, was utterly reprehensible" in connection with the lynching of Dan Jenkins, negro, who was shot to death there today as an alleged attacker of two young white women.

"The sheriff told me that he did not know a soul in the mob; that he could not get into the mob to see its members. I consider his conduct reprehensible."

S.C. MOB CAME BACK TO BURN ITS VICTIM

Afro-american
6-28-30
Baltimore, Md

600 Men Stage Second Lynching in Last Two Months.

MILITIA LATE

Reached Scene 30 Minutes After Mob Left.

UNION, S. C.—A South Carolina mob staged a second lynching within the last two months here Saturday when 600 men riddled the body of Daniel Jenkins, accused of attacking two white women.

Not satisfied with having shot their victim to death, members of the mob, bent on burning him, stormed an undertaking establishment where the body had been taken for burial.

A detachment of militia which had arrived at the lynching scene 30 minutes late is said to have formed a cordon around the undertaking establishment to prevent further mob action.

Jenkins was buried in a pauper's grave at the county poor house.

Accused by Women

Two white women, one 23, married and the other a 16-year-old sister, accused Jenkins of attacking them while they were on their way home Saturday.

According to their story, they were walking together when Jenkins accosted the mwith a pistol. Shortly after the women had told their story a mob formed, they found Jenkins and it is alleged they took him for identification before the women.

Governor Sends Secretary

Gvernor Richards, it is said, when advised of the impending mob violence, sent his private secretary to mobilize the local National Guard to prevent a lynching.

Although county officers and Union police assisted in the capture, they declared that they did not know any of the men who took part in the lynching.

More than one hundred men are said to have fired volley after volley of bullets into the body of Jenkins during the lynching.

Some time ago a mob at Walhalla, S.C., lynched a Negro who had saved the town from destruction from fire in 1911. This lynching has been investigated and the alleged lynchers will be brought to trial July 7. Coming right on the heels of this outrage, the lynching Saturday has stirred the better class of both races and they are urging that something be done to curb this form of outrage in the state.

The lynching here will be investigated, and it is expected that the governor will send his secretary and a group of picked men to conduct the investigation.

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS BIG LYNCHING PARTY

UNION, S. C., June 26—(A. N. P.)—Try as he might, Governor Richards cannot make South Carolina a lynchless state. This fact was evidenced Saturday when some five hundred whites lynched Dan Jenkins near here.

As usual, Jenkins was accused of attacking a woman, in this instance not one white woman, but two. He was captured by a posse of men who had been transformed into savages and killed before officers, who also were searching for him, arrived on the scene.

Following the report of the alleged attack, Jenkins made his escape, with the mob pursuing him. Officers were rushed to the scene and, sensing the danger of mob violence, Governor Richards ordered the state militia to proceed to the scene of the man hunt and use every measure to protect the prisoner from the mob.

Before the troops could be mobilized the savages found their prey and with little ceremony riddled his body with bullets. When the officers of the law arrived they found only the bullet-riddled body of the man, which was transported to a Negro church, where the inquest was held, which resulted in the usual "death at the hands of unknown parties."

According to the story told by the victims of the assailant, Jenkins accosted them on the street, attempting to terrorize them with a pistol. He seized one of the women, but she succeeded in tearing herself away from him and escaped. He then turned his attention to the other woman and in the meantime fired a shot at her brother, who feigned death in order to save his life. He grappled with the second woman, but before he could accomplish his purpose the screams of his first would-be victim frightened him away.

The alarm was given and the man hunt was on. Mobilizing forces much quicker than the troops were able to accomplish the villagers were out, heavily armed and on the trail of the attacker. When he was trapped and standing helpless before the group of angry and armed men he was shot down without any attempt on his part to protect himself, despite the fact that he was alleged to have been armed.

Governor Richards has on all occasions where mob violence was possible taken extra precautionary measures. On some of these occasions he has dispatched troops to keep in direct touch with the movements of the posse composed of citizens, while officers carried on the search. In this manner he has kept down lynching to some extent.

Some time ago a mob at Walhalla, S. C., lynched a Negro who had saved the town from destruction by fire in 1911. This lynching has been investigated and the alleged lynchers will be brought to trial July 7. Coming right on the heels of this outrage, the lynching Saturday has stirred the better class of both races and they are urging that something be done to curb this form of outrage in the state.

The lynching here will be investigated, and it is expected that the governor will send his secretary and a group of picked men to conduct the investigation.

Courier
6-28-30
Pittsburgh
Pa

Lynchings - 1930
Cases of

South Carolina

3009

South Carolina Negro Lynched

Advertiser

4-24-30

WALHALLA, S. C., April 24.—(Thursday).—(AP)—A 50-year-old negro, charged with attempting to attack an 18-year-old Oconee County woman, was dragged from the county jail and shot to death early this morning by a mob of masked men.

The mob overpowered Sheriff John Thomas, seized the negro, Allen Green, and carried him off in an automobile. The body, riddled with bullets, was found a short time later tied to a tree two miles from Walhulla.

Green had been in jail since Sunday when he was arrested on a charge of attempting to attack a young married white woman.

Montgomery

Sheriff Thomas said the mob gathered around the jail about midnight last night and aroused him and his son, Eugene, who were asleep. Leaders demanded the prisoner be turned over to them, the officer said.

When Sheriff Thomas resisted the demands of the mob, he and his son were overpowered, and the officer's keys taken from him. The mob then went to the negro's cell and dragged the prisoner out.

Negro Shot Dead By Masked Mob

Constitution

4-24-30

WALHALLA, S. C., April 24.—(Thursday)—(AP)—A 50-year-old negro, charged with attempting to attack a Oconee county woman, was dragged from the county jail and shot to death early this morning by a mob of masked men.

Atlanta Ga

NEW YORK SUN

APR 24 1930

MOB BEATS SHERIFF AND LYNCHES NEGRO

Official's Skull Fractured Defending Prisoner.

WALHALLA, S. C., April 24 (A. P.).—A masked mob today lynched Allen Green, fifty-year-old Negro, charged with attacking a white woman, after clubbing and seriously injuring Sheriff John Thomas, who tried to protect his prisoner. Green was dragged from the Oconee county jail, tied to a tree and shot.

At Anderson, S. C., where Sheriff Thomas was taken, hospital attaches said his skull was fractured and that he might die.

The mob carried the Negro three miles from here before lynching him. His body was found, the torso torn almost to shreds from bullets, a few hours after the mob stormed the jail. Officers removed the body to an undertaking establishment at Seneca, S. C.

Green was arrested Sunday after the alleged attack upon a young woman of this county. The next day he was given a preliminary hearing and ordered held in jail without bond for trial in Court of General Sessions.

Eugene Thomas, twenty-one-year-old son of the sheriff, said the mob gathered outside the jail about midnight last night. Leaders aroused the officer and his son, who were asleep in the building, and demanded the Negro.

Taking his shotgun with him, Sheriff Thomas went to the front of the building and pleaded with the mob to leave the prisoner alone. Instead, one of the men hit him on the head, his son said, with the butt of a pistol and took his keys.

The Negro then was taken from his cell, marched to an automobile and carried away.

Eugene Thomas said he and his father recognized one member of the mob.

NEW YORK GRAPHIC

APR 24 1930

Mob Beats Sheriff, Lynches Prisoner

Walhalla, [redacted] (UP).—Sheriff John Thomas was in a hospital at Anderson today, recovering from wounds received last night when he was overpowered by a mob of 200 men who broke into the county jail and carried Allen Green, a Negro, two miles from town, where they riddled him with bullets.

Green was being held on suspicion of attacking a white girl.

Thomas was seriously injured when he attempted to protect his prisoner.

WALHALLA, S. C., Thursday, April 24 (AP).—A 50-year-old Negro, charged with attempting to attack an 18-year-old Oconee County girl, was dragged from the county jail and shot to death early this morning by a mob of masked men.

The mob overpowered Sheriff John Thomas, seized the Negro, Allen Green, and carried him off in an automobile. The body, riddled with bullets, was found a short time later tied to a tree two miles from Walhalla. Sheriff Thomas was slightly injured when he resisted the mob's demands.

4-24-30

Mob Lynches Negro For Attacking Sisters

Constitution

UNION, S. C., June 21.—(AP)—Dan Jenkins, Beaufort, N. C., negro, was shot to death by a mob here this afternoon after he had been identified by two young white women as the man who attacked them last night.

A mob of a thousand men had been searching for the negro since this morning, when the young women reported the attack. They lived about six miles from here.

6-22-30

Those who viewed Jenkins' body said it was "shot all to pieces." It was taken to Maple Ridge church, colored, where an inquest was called for this afternoon.

Atlanta, Ga

Jenkins came here recently and had been working on a highway passing in front of the women's home.

Mob Lynches Negro Attacker

Advertiser

6-22-30

Man Shot To Death After Assaulting Women

Montgomery, Ala.

UNION, S. C., June 21.—(AP)—Dan Jenkins, Beaufort, N. C., negro, was shot to death by a crowd of men here this afternoon after he had been identified by two young white women as the man who attacked them last night.

A mob of 1,000 men had been searching for the negro since this morning when the young women reported the attack. They were sisters-in-law. They lived about six miles from here.

Those who viewed Jenkins's body said it was "shot all to pieces." It was taken to Mapleridge Church, negro, where an inquest was called for this afternoon.

Jenkins came here recently and had been working on a highway passing in front of the Shipman home.

The two women said they were walking together when Jenkins accosted them with a pistol. The younger woman tore her dress jerking away from the man, but he held the married woman at the point of his gun. 6-22-30

The younger woman told officers that she then ran to spread the alarm, and attracted the attention of one of her brothers. The youth attempted to come to the aid of his elder sister, she said, but the negro fired at him.

The boy, unarmed, fell, she said and faked death until the negro became frightened and left, giving him an opportunity to spread the alarm.

A mob quickly gathered with shot guns and pistols, county officers and rural policemen assisted in the search, which was begun this morning and lasted until 3:30 p.m., when the negro was found.

Jenkins was taken before the two women and identified by them as their attacker. The mob, according to information from witnesses then emptied volley after volley into the negro's body.

Gov. John G. Richards was advised this morning of the attack, and immediately sent J. Austin Latimer, his private secretary, here to mobilize the local National Guard unit. Before the Guardsmen could be called out, the lynching had occurred.

NEGRO VICTIM OF MOB BURIED UNDER GUARD

Constitution

Troops Arrive Just Too Late To Save Man From Guns.

6-23-30

UNION, S. C., June 22.—(AP)—Guarded by the same national guard unit that arrived 30 minutes too late to save him from death at the hands of an angry mob, the bullet-laden body of Dan Jenkins, Beaufort, N. C., negro, was buried in a pauper's grave at the county poor farm here today.

Atlanta, Ga

Jenkins was shot to death after he had been identified by two young white women of the Santuc community, five miles from here, as their attacker. The older of the women, under care of physicians, was reported today to be suffering from a severe case of shock and her general condition was considered serious. The younger, who said she escaped from Jenkins' grasp by jerking away and leaving part of her clothing in the negro's hands, had recovered from her fright.

The feeling that reached its height when 50 to 100 men emptied volley after volley from pistols and shotguns into Jenkins' body, had died down today with the burial of the ill-fated negro.

Town talk last night that an effort would be made to burn the body was dissipated when a cordon of uniformed guardsmen was thrown around the undertaking establishment where the body was held pending a coroner's inquest. The national guard was withdrawn after the negro had been buried today.

The inquest which was opened last night on orders from Governor John G. Richards, of Columbia, who denounced what he termed the "reprehensible conduct" of Sheriff J. C. Greer, of Union, brought from the sheriff the statement that he did not recognize any member of the mob.

The national guard, ordered out by Governor Richards, arrived 30 minutes after the negro had been lynched.

Jenkins was the second negro to be lynched in South Carolina within two months. Allen Green, 50, was killed by a mob at Walhalla, S. C., April 23. He too, was accused of attacking a white woman. Seventeen men are under indictment in this case.

Prior to that time there had not been a lynching in the state since 1926 when three negroes were lynched in Aiken. Jenkins was the 163d person lynched in South Carolina since records have been kept, according to Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Johnston, S. C., Herald
Friday, June 27, 1930

NEGRO LYNCHED BY UNION MOB

Dan Jenkins Riddled With Bullets After Being Identified By Women Victims.

Union, June 21.—Mob violence, aroused by an attack upon two young white women, including a criminal assault upon one, reared its head here today and left in its wake the bullet-riddled body of Dan Jenkins, Beaufort, S. C., negro, who was shot to death after he had been identified as the alleged attacker.

Jenkins, object of a county-wide search since the attack was reported late yesterday, was captured four miles south of here shortly before 3 p. m. today. He was marched down the road leading to Santuc by a mob that halted when an automobile bringing the young women, sisters-in-law, one 16 and the other 23 married, met them.

Filled With Bullets.

The women, witnesses said, identified the man as their attacker. Jenkins was then placed upon a low embankment and volley after volley fired into his body until it dropped into a ditch beside the road. He died instantly, his head smashed with bullets.

Tonight the body lay in an undertaker's establishment here around which a cordon of national guardsmen had been thrown to prevent further violence and to frustrate rumored plans of the mob to burn the body. Although talk persisted for sometime that an effort would be made to secure the body, officers in charge declared the feeling had quieted down and that they feared no further demonstration.

The national guard, mobilized under orders of Governor John G. Richards, arrived on the scene 30 minutes late to prevent mob action.

The soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Harry M. Arthur, were held under orders tonight, however.

Sheriff J C. Greer, who with his deputies had assisted in the search for the negro after the attack had been reported, was unable to cope with the maddened mob. Although more than 1,000 men were estimated to have been searching in various sections for Jenkins, many of them were miles away from the scene of the lynchnig when the negro was shot.

The young married woman told officers the negro had assaulted her after accosting the two of them on the highway and ordering them into the nearby woods at the point of a pistol. He threatened to kill them if they resisted or made outcry, she said.

The younger woman succeeded in jerking away from the man, she said, leaving part of her torn clothes in his hand. She ran to spread the alarm and attracted the attention of one of her brothers.

As the youth rushed to the scene, the negro fired at him, he said, and he, being unarmed, fell to the ground and faked death. The negro, becoming frightened, made his escape as other male members of the family began to arrive.

Jenkins was employed as a laborer by a highway construction company working near here but had been dismissed yesterday.

An inquest into his death was ordered held.

Lynchings-1930
6
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Texas.

3010

Trial In Sherman Lynching Put Off

Argus

10-11-30

SHERMAN, Texas, Oct. 9—(ANP)—Under a flimsy excuse offered by County Attorney Joe Cox—fourteen alleged lynchers, escaped the ordeal of going to trial Monday before Judge Charles A. Pippen, Dallas. Cox alleged that he was too busy with cases in Grayson County. The lynchers were able to get a venue change to the Dallas Court, and now seem not to be ready for an official probe of their conduct last May, when to the tune of "Happy Days Are Here Again" three thousand human hyenas lynched George Hughes, Negro. The cases will not be tried now until the November term of court.

St. Louis

Aftermath Is Felt

The tree from which the victim of the lynching, George Hughes, was hanged and his body burned with a huge bon-fire, has since been cut down. The courthouse, which was burned by the mob in getting him, still stands stark and bare. None of the Colored people whose homes and business places were destroyed by the mad mob have been able to rebuild their property.

Poor crops and low wages have struck the Negroes hard. They are also being replaced by poor whites in almost all of the menial task. There is a general uneasiness among them based on the belief that things are being made hard for them as a reprisal visited as a reaction from the coming lynching trials.

JURY WON'T HEAR TRIAL AT SHERMAN

Defender

11-22-30

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 21.—Seventy-three Texans under vow admitted in court that they would not send to the penitentiary 14 of the men arrested for the burning of the courthouse at Sherman May 9 to lynch George Hughes.

Chicago, Ill.

Judge C. A. Pippen, after questioning the panel of 73 prospective jurymen, said that it was evident the state could not obtain a fair trial in Dallas, and transferred the case to Austin.

The defendants are arraigned on charges of burglary by explosives to commit arson, rioting, riot with intent to murder, and two charges of arson. Several of the men were held without bond and have been in jail since they were brought from Sherman.

"If you don't enforce the law, you can't criticize another man for not enforcing another law," said Judge Pippen. "Practically all of you have said under oath that, although the state might prove that these men burned the courthouse in one of our great counties, you would not return a conviction."

Prosecution Of 14 Balked By Race Sentiment

DALLAS, TEXAS, Nov. 17—(AP)—Sentiment against punishment of persons accused of burning courthouse at Sherman, Texas, in a riot which resulted in the death of George Hughes, negro, charged with attacking a white woman, balked prosecution of the 14 defendants here today.

Advertiser

Man after man called for prospective jury service declared he would not vote to send the accused to the penitentiary.

11-18-30

Judge A. C. Pippen then transferred the cases to Austin, Texas, sayin it was evident the State could not obtain a fair trial in Dallas to which the cases had been sent from Sherman.

Montgomery, Ala.

The attitude of the prospective jurors was scored by Judge Pippen.

"If you won't enforce one law you can't criticize another man for not enforcing another law," he said.

Three-fourths of the 73 veniremen examined before the change of venue was ordered said they would not vote to send a defendant to the penitentiary on the charge, under the circumstances.

The courthouse at Sherman was burned last May 9, after hours of rioting by a white mob seeking to lynch the negro. Hughes was locked in a vault in the courthouse for safekeeping at the height of the outbreak. When the vault was opened after the fire, he was dead.

GAZETTE
PHOENIX, ARIZ
NOV 19 1930

UPHOLDING THE LAW

A CURIOUS situation developed in Dallas, Texas, when trial was opened for a number of men accused of having taken place in the Sherman riot. The riot was a serious one. The courthouse was burned. Heavy damage was done. A colored man accused of assaulting a woman was burned to death in the courthouse. A number of other persons were injured. When an effort was made to obtain a jury three-fourths of the veniremen examined said they would not send a defendant to the penitentiary in the circumstances.

Judge Pippen, presiding, naturally was indignant over this attitude.

The specific charge against the defendants was rioting to commit arson by explosion.

"Practically all of you have said under oath that although the state might prove these men burned the courthouse in one of our great counties you would not return a conviction," Judge Pippen told the veniremen.

"When you do that, you give every other man the right to take the same position.

"Many of you have heard persons say they would not enforce the liquor laws because they believed those laws were wrong. Of course they were wrong in that position but they had just as much right to take that stand as you had to do as you did today.

"Let me tell you what this may lead to. Such action opens the flood gates to every individual. The majesty of the law fails and its dignity falls. You are going to set yourself up as bigger than the law."

Later the judge ordered a change of venue to Austin, saying he did not believe a fair trial obtainable in Dallas county. But it is a curious attitude towards the duties of citizenship when men called for jury service say that they would not send to the penitentiary defendants who burned a courthouse and were responsible for one of the worst riots known in Texas.

Lynchings-1930
Cases of

Texas.

3011

TEXAS MOB KILLS NEGRO.

Found Shot to Death After Alleged Attempted Attack.

Commercial Appeal
6-19-30
Memphis, Tenn

BRYAN, Texas, June 18.—(AP)—The body of Bill Roane, negro, who had been sought by a posse after an attempted attack on Mrs. Henry Bowman, was found today. The negro had been killed by buckshot.

The posse had been seeking Roane since Monday afternoon. Mrs. Bowman lives on a farm near Benchley.

Mrs. Bowman told officers that the negro, who worked on the farm, attempted to attack her and that she beat him off.

Wo[illegible] got around the community and a posse was formed. The negro was hunted unsuccessfully Monday night and Tuesday.

Last night several members of the posse gathered in Bryan and were told to "scatter out" by Deputy Sheriff C. L. Baker. The possemen dispersed. Baker said, and this morning he received a call that the negro had been found shot.

TEXANS LYNCH MAN; RIDDLE HIS LIFELESS CORPSE

7-?-30
Chicago, Ill.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 2—(ANP).—A citizens committee, composed of some of the leading men and women of Round Rock, a little hamlet near here, captured and lynched Jack Robertson, who was accused of shooting a white man and his wife.

The white couple, R. L. Egger and his wife, were shot at their home about 11:45 a. m. and three hours later, Robertson's bullet-riddled body was brought to town for the inquest.

It was reported that Robertson had been seen coming to this city and the citizens took up the trail. He was caught at the farm of Otto Stolley, a white man, where is was reported he was waiting for officers from this city to come for him. The citizens committee arrived first and the officers found only the remains.

TEXAS MOB KILLS NEGRO WHO SHOT WHITE COUPLE

Age
7-5-30
New York, N.Y.

Mobs In North Carolina And Texas Foiled In Two Lynching Attempts

Austin, Texas.—Texas lynch law claimed another victim here Saturday, June 28, when a mob from Round Rock, a village near here, lynched Jack Robertson, Negro, after he had been charged with shooting Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Eggers.

Robertson was shot and killed about an hour and a half after the shooting was discovered. He was located on the farm of Otto Stolley, four and a half miles southeast of Round Rock and when the mob surrounded him he was killed instantly when round after round of shots were fired into his body.

Robertson was said to have been an employee of Egger. He is said to have gone to the Egger home and shot Egger through the head and Mrs. Egger through the breast The cause of the attack was not determined.

Travis County officials took charge of the Negro's body.

Texas Mob Outsmarted by Sheriff.

Beaumont, Texas.—A mob of approximately 200 persons failed in an attempt here Friday to lynch Rainey Williams, 38-year old Negro, who is alleged to have attacked eight white women in Port Arthur.

While policemen fought off the mob around the City Hall where Williams had been held in jail, Chief of Police M. B. Word, succeeded in sliding his prisoner down the pole in the fire station in the building. Williams was placed in the rumble seat of Fire Chief Enright's car and the car was driven to Beaumont where he was jailed.

Williams was indicted by the County Grand Jury Saturday, June 28, on six counts, one a capital offense, and his case was set for trial Wednesday, July 2.

THIRD MOB GETS MAN IN TEXAS; 9TH VICTIM IN YR.

Journal & Guide
7-5-30
Norfolk, Va

Would-Be Lynchers Run When Sheriff Slaps Leader

GOVERNOR ACTS

Send Troops Without Waiting For Call For Help

America had a spotted record in the battle of the forces of law and order against mobs seeking to lynch men accused of crimes during the past week end. Lawless groups sought to cheat justice three times, twice in Texas and once in North Carolina, and were balked at one place in Texas and in North Carolina by quick thinking and determined officials. Details of the riotings follows:

Balked In North Carolina

Concord, N. C.—Seven Negroes held in jail on suspicion following an attack on a 15-year-old white girl Friday were spirited away from Concord, Saturday, for safe keeping at the Mecklenburg County jail at Charlotte. Indications of violence vanished.

Even after National Guardsmen, ordered out by Governor O. Max Gardner, arrived, roving bands of men continued to roam the countryside for hours, convinced that the girl's assailant had not been apprehended. The troops were ordered out by the Gov. when a mob formed before the local jail early Saturday.

Before the troops arrived, members of the mob threw stones through the jail windows and shouted. They had dispersed, however, when the troops got to the scene, chiefly through the efforts of Sheriff R. W. C. Caldwell. He let two men in who said they could identify the suspect. They informed the mob that the man was not among those in jail.

The girl was nervous and hysterical, but was expected to view the arrested men this week in an effort to identify her assailant.

Doesn't Wait For Appeal

When the sheriff called the Governor for help, he was informed that troops had already been ordered out. North Carolina has not had a lynching in several years. Eleven Negro men were arrested, but some were later released.

Brave Sheriff Beats Mob

Beaumont, Texas—A good blow to the jaw of a mob leader by a sheriff who knew his duty and did it, broke up a possible lynching party early Sunday. The wallop was landed by Sheriff W. W. Covington on a sailor who had made himself leader of about 40 men, remnant of a mob of 200 which had milled around the Jefferson County jail during the early hours of Sunday morning.

The blow sent the sailor and his lawless followers retreating in cowardly confusion, abandoning their attempt to remove from the jail a Negro accused of attacking a white woman.

The man, Rainey Williams, was rushed to the jail here from Port Arthur, 22 miles south, where the alleged attack took place.

Sheriff Arms Aides

For hours Sheriff Covington had armed men on guard outside the jail. Inside he had picked aides, each with rifle and pistol. Tear bombs and machine guns were ready to see that, guilty or not, the accused got a fair trial.

When the mob broke up around he jail it went to the dock, but being leaderless and watched by newspapermen, failed to do anything definite until the sailor appointed himself leader. While talking to his followers, the Sheriff arrived at the dock where the would-be lynchers had gone. His slap in the sailor's face cured a situation which a few hours before had been of the gravest nature.

Will Be Tried

Williams, indicted six times by the Jefferson County grand jury, will be brought to trial Wednesday of this week on one bill—that charging a criminal assault on a colored woman May 3. Williams is reported as ha ing confessed to eight attacks on whi women. When being put into Fire Chi J. C. Enright's automobile at Port A thur to be brought here, members the mob there almost tore William from the rumble seat. But tear g bombs and shots fired into the air e abled officers to get the accused ma out of town.

Texans Lynch One More

Austin, Texas—Citizens of Rour Rock, a village near here, sent th lynching record of Texas to three f the first six months of the year, an the country's record for the same pe iod to 9, when they lynched Jack Rob ertson, who is alleged to have sh Mrs. R. L. Egger about noon Saturd

He was shot about an hour and half after the crime, being located a farm of Otto Stolley, four and half miles southeast of Round Rock.

He attempted to protect himself a was killed in an exchange of sho with the mob. Robertson was said have been an employee of Egger. T wounded man and his wife were ta en to a hospital in Georgetown. Ro ertson is said to have gone to the E ger home about 11:45 and shot Egg through the head and Mrs. Egger th the breast. He escaped in an aut mobile and fled toward this city.

Cause of Attack Unknown

The wounded couple were reported a serious condition. The cause of th attack is not definitely known, but supposed the men had had an argu ment. County officials took charge the dead's man's body.

Six Months Lynching Record

1930	9
1929	4
1928	5
1927	9
1926	9
1925	9
1924	5
1923	15
1922	30
1921	36

Race of Victims, 1930

White	1
Negro	8

Offenses Charged, 1930

Murder	1
Bombing House	1
Slaying Landlord in altercation over debt	1
Attempted Rape	1
Rape	5

States Where Occurerd

Florida	1
Georgia	1
Mississippi	1
Oklahoma	1
South Carolina	2
Texas	3

◆

Third Tex. Lynching

St. Louis Argus
6-20-30

Special to the St. Louis Argus.

BRYAN, Tex., June 19.—Texas' third Negro mob victim within two months, Bill Roane, who was accused of attempting to attack a white woman, was found horribly mutilated Wednesday in a field. A man hunt had been conducted for Roane since Monday afternoon, when the woman, on whose farm he worked, said he made advances to her. The Sheriff was said to have told a mob seeking Roane that he would attend to the fugitive.

BELIEVE TEXAS MAN A VICTIM OF ENRAGED MOB

Crime

Suicide

Norfolk, Va.

BRYAN, Texas—ANP—The finding of the body of Bill Roan, for whom a posse searched diligently for several days, has given rise here to the opinion that he had been found by the mob and killed in the usual manner—without any trial whatever. 6-21-30

Roan was charged with an atempted attack upon a white woman, by the name of Bowman, on her farm near here. Immediately after the alarm was given the posse was organized and the quest was on. Ever since Monday the mob has sought the attacker and recently the search was called off and everything was calm again.

In the midst of the calm came the report that Roan's body had been found in a pasture about five miles from here. The body was riddled with buckshots and it was evident that Roan did not inflict these wounds himself as they were too numerous. The case will be investigated.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

7(a)

Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation Survey of Lynchings.

3199

3199

STATE IS BACKWARD, GEORGIANS ARE TOLD

Lynchings
12-28-30

Unpleasantly Frank Speech Is Made to Kiwanians by New Legislator.

New York N.Y.

MOVE TO CURB LYNCHING

Southern Commission May Urge Uniform Anti-Lynching Law for States Concerned.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Dec. 25.—Just as the Southern Commission on the study of lynching completed a four-hour session in which the belief was expressed that a reaction would set in and that leading men in the South would more than ever before speak frankly of conditions in this section, Judge Orville A. Park of Macon was addressing in a spirit of inspiring candor a meeting of the Atlanta Kiwanis Club.

The Judge, who is a distinguished member of the State Bar Association and a legislator-elect, took as his subject "The Condition of Georgia." He raked without mercy that bit of bunk "It's great to be a Georgian," a slogan which has done tremendous harm in scores of ways, but principally by creating a spirit of smugness and complacency among Georgians too susceptible to cliques.

Calls State Backward.

Judge Park said, in part: "Georgia, once the Empire State of the South and recognized as such by the entire nation, now has dropped to the bottom with her sister States going steadily ahead, and we remain in complete lethargy except to continue the now empty shout that 'it's great to be a Georgian.'

"The last census showed the State to have gained less in population during the last ten years than any other State in the Union save the Rocky Mountain State of Montana. While the per capita wealth of the nation is $3,000, in Georgia it is $1,380. In bank savings and industrial gains we are at the bottom.

"Educationally, Georgia is the forty-eighth State in the Union, paying for maintenance of educational institutions less per capita of population and per student than any other State, and with its school equipment the poorest except for Tennessee, which, however, will soon surpass Georgia. In State expenditures for public health and care of the dependents, we are at the bottom.

"We do lead in some things. We hold the world's lynching record, we are the home of the Klan, the Supreme Kingdom and the Black Shirt movement, and the State is divided into more counties than any other State in the country except Texas, which is several times larger than this State."

The eminent jurist and author of legal works deplored the condition of the Georgia farmer, whose income, he said was less than one-half that of the average United States farmer, low as that is, and the fact that Georgia's native population is "being buried in mill villages, where the raw materials and machinery come from every place but this State and the finished products are distributed everywhere but in Georgia, the State furnishing the single element of impoverished, exploited labor."

Primarily, Judge Park concluded, it is imperative that Georgia citizens awake from their lethargy and face the facts.

Act to Curb Lynching.

Whatever the plans of the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching it seems quite certain that along with case studies of the mob-murders, an effort will be made to bring about action leading to the prevention of lynching. Excellent work has been done by the commission's investigators, and a study of the contents of their reports will be of value.

The commission also made a move in the direction of checking mob lawlessness. It required the University of North Carolina Law School to undertake a survey of laws now on State statute books regarding the prevention of lynching and other crimes of mob violence, the apprehension and punishment of lynchers and the effectiveness of methods for preventing and punishing "such disgraceful episodes."

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ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

DEC 24 1930

SCHOOL TO UNDERTAKE LYNCHING LAW SURVEY

Preparation of Uniform Preventive Statute Contemplated by Commission.

The southern commission on the study of lynching Tuesday announced the University of North Carolina law school would undertake a survey of laws now on state statute books regarding the prevention of lynching and other crimes of mob violence, the apprehension and punishment of lynchers and the effectiveness of methods for preventing and punishing "such disgraceful episodes."

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The commission by resolution tendered its thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of woman's work of the commission on interracial co-operation, and her associates. Mentioning a recent meeting in Atlanta of representative women, who repudiated lynching as a defense of womanhood, the commission said "it is expected that this will be followed by the organization of strong committees of women in each of the southern states to oppose this type of crime, whatever the provocation."

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Besides the chairman other members of the commission attending the meeting were Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman University; Dr. W. P. King, Nashville, book editor of the Methodist Episcopal church, south; Julian Harris, of the Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, Nashville.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 28 1930

STATE IS BACKWARD, GEORGIANS ARE TOLD

Unpleasantly Frank Speech Is Made to Kiwanians by New Legislator.

MOVE TO CURB LYNCHING

Southern Commission May Urge Uniform Anti-Lynching Law for States Concerned.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Dec. 25.—Just as the Southern Commission on the study of lynching completed a four-hour session in which the belief was expressed that a reaction would set in and that leading men in the South would more than ever before speak frankly of conditions in this section, Judge Orville A. Park of Macon was addressing in a spirit of inspiring candor a meeting of the Atlanta Kiwanis Club.

The Judge, who is a distinguished member of the State Bar Association and a legislator-elect, took as his subject "The Condition of Georgia." He raked without mercy that bit of bunk "It's great to be a Georgian," a slogan which has done tremendous harm in scores of ways, but principally by creating a spirit of smugness and complacency among Georgians too susceptible to cliques.

Calls State Backward.

Judge Park said, in part: "Georgia, once the Empire State of the South and recognized as such by the entire nation, now has dropped to the bottom with her sister States going steadily ahead, and we remain in complete lethargy except to continue the now empty shout that 'it's great to be a Georgian.'

"The last census showed the State to have gained less in population during the last ten years than any other State in the Union save the Rocky Mountain State of Montana. While the per capita wealth of the nation is $3,000, in Georgia it is $1,380. In bank savings and industrial gains we are at the bottom.

"Educationally, Georgia is the forty-eighth State in the Union, paying for maintenance of educational institutions less per capita of population and per student than any other State, and with its school equipment the poorest except for Tennessee, which, however, will soon surpass Georgia. In State expenditures for public health and care of the dependents, we are at the bottom.

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The eminent jurist and author of legal works deplored the condition of the Georgia farmer, whose income, he said was less than one-half that of the average United States farmer, low as that is, and the fact that Georgia's native population is "being buried in mill villages, where the raw materials and machinery come from every place but this State and the finished products are distributed everywhere but in Georgia, the State furnishing the single element of impoverished, exploited labor."

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[illegible] World

DEC [illegible] 1930

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Mr. Milton is editor of the Chattanooga News, and among his associates on the commission, created by the Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation, are Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. W. C. Jackson of the North Carolina College for Women and Julian Harris.

"This commission was thought desirable," he said, "because of the alarming number of lynchings in the early months of the year. We determined to undertake a thorough going investigation into each of the lynchings of 1930, as well as into a number of instances in which incipient lynchings had been frustrated. For this purpose a staff of competent social investigators, white and colored, was assembled, and for the last several months careful and painstaking work has been in progress.

"In addition to seeking the facts and the truth behind the facts, as to the alleged crime which precipitated the lynching and the details of the lynching itself, the commission has been greatly concerned to secure an adequate and interpretable picture of the background of the community in which the deed of mob violence occurred.

"We have sought the facts as to the economic circumstance of the community, the average per capita wealth and income as well as its distribution among the social groups of the community; the educational status of the community, with the length of school terms, proficiency of teachers, per capita expenditure per pupil; the history of race relations in the community; the adequacy with which religious, philanthropic and other social building agencies perform their tasks; the psychology of community groups and the way in which these groups have accumulated dangerous masses of emotional tensions demanding escape.

"The commission's case studies are as yet uncompleted and probably will not be finished for three or four months. Obviously I cannot predict our conclusions and recommendations until the work has been carried through. None the less, there are a number of interesting tentative conclusions.

"Studies thus far completed show that lynchings occur most frequently in communities considerably below the average in economic well-being Where many men are living, year after year, on the fringe of hunger and heartbreak, they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction. Furthermore, in the majority of studies thus far completed the communities in which the lynchings occurred had less than a six months' school term. Thus we believe that, in final outcome, a definite relation will be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of a mob.

"But there is no need to go further. Suffice it to say that we of the commission are encouraged by the progress thus far of our studies and believe that we can offer a real contribution to the understanding of lynchings, the necessary preliminary to their prevention."

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS

DEC 30 1930

ON CAUSES OF LYNCHINGS

To the Editor of the Miami Daily News:

I have read your editorial "Where Lynching Lingers," as printed in the Dec. 16, 1930, issue of your paper, quoting the decision of George Fort Milton in regard to lynching.

I see by newspaper reports that he says: "A definite relation probably will be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of the mob." "Where many men are living, year after year, on the fringe of heartbreak and hunger," he says, "they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction Furthermore, in the majorities of studies thus far completed the communities in which the lynchings occurred has less than a six months' school term."

In this manner the learned investigator "passes the buck" to a people who are practically unable to help themselves, and such a brilliant example of the art should be commemorated

It seems the time of this commission would be spent to better advantage in trying to locate the reason that prevents these people who are so belittled, from having the educational advantages for which they are taxed, and is theirs by right. They might be able to help alleviate the heartbreak and hunger, instead of giving them another shove downward.

It is not my purpose to defend and uphold lynching, for I agree that it is a deplorable thing, but if the real cause of it is brought to the final analysis, it may be justified to some extent.

One thing that makes lynch law so unpopular is the fact that it is a swift, sure, economical and relentless method of punishment from which there is no appeal, for I have never yet heard of a case where the victim's money talked loud enough to purchase freedom from the mob.

Mr. Milton says it is poverty and illiteracy that causes this condition. I believe there are hundreds of thousands of people that think it is caused by outraged justice; the failure of the established courts of the land to mete out justice, and execute the sentences imposed, as they should, until an outraged public does the duty of the court outside the law.

Everyone knows that crime is a highly organized body, financed involuntarily by the rich and poor, the honest and dishonest. If I remember correctly, an American statesman once told some pirates: "We have millions for defense, but not a penny for tribute." The condition of the country today seems to be the reverse of this.

The time has been when a man received a sentence from the court, it was executed as directed, but now a sentence is only a problematical procedure, maybe so—but mostly maybe not.

In the Dec. 4, 1930, issue of the Daily News, page 1, column 7, this headlines appears: "Dozen In Dade Given Clemency By State Board—200 Throughout State Granted Pardons or Paroles." According to this article the crimes range from first degree murder to forgery, yet it seems that every effort is being made to turn them loose on the public so they can continue their career of crime against the commonwealth. This condition will hold true in every state.

Perhaps this commission will get some valuable information on this subject by investigating the necessity of having courts to convict criminals and employing pardon boards to free them. Let them check the number of cases that incite lynching and get an average of the length of trial, the expense incurred, the sentence, and the ultimate execution of the sentence; then, I believe, they will begin to arrive at a better reason for so much lynching than the one given. As soon as the courts act swiftly and mete out proper punishment and execute the sentence, lynching will become a thing of the past. Entirely too often the perpetrator of these crimes receives a lengthy and expensive trial and a sentence wholly out of keeping with the nature of the offense, and then, in many cases, serves only a portion of the sentence, due to a great extent to the efforts of the "sob-sisters" who coddle the criminals.

I will add that the writers, who lament the fact of so many lynchings, have very little to say about the offenders in these crimes. They do not mention the women and girls that are the victims of these fiends, but it is a terrible crime, according to them, for a man to avenge himself on the despoiler of his mother, wife, sister, or daughter, or to aid his friend or neighbor to do so.

J. R. P.

Adel, Ga., Dec. 26, 1930.

DEMOCRAT

St. Louis Mo.

DEC 31 1930

SOUTH'S COMMISSION ON LYNCHING.

The results of preliminary studies made by the Commission of Southern Publicists and Educators, instituted some months ago to investigate the causes of lynchings, are summarized by its chairman, Editor George Fort Milton of the Chattanooga News.

He says that the first step was to organize a staff of competent social investigators, white and colored, who have been doing earnest, effective work for some time. So far, at least, as the sudden outbreak of mob violence early in 1930 is concerned, it is found that the background of the average lynching is a locality no little below the average, not only in economic well being, but in education.

A definite relation seems to be established between mob violence and places where schools are in session less than six months in the year. "Where many men are living," says Mr. Milton, "on the fringe of hunger and heartbreak, they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction," and, occasion being offered, they go out and lynch somebody.

Manifestly this is not a formula accounting in full for the evil. We can all remember highly representative communities that have not been immune from the evil, in both North and South. Undoubtedly the power of suggestion reacting to a barbaric tradition of long standing is a potent factor. Education, urged for generations as a remedy for many adverse conditions, has often been disappointing, but new incentives for applying it will be provided, if it can wipe out this disgrace.

Much is hoped for from the facts brought out by this commission of intelligent men in the region where the problem is most acute. It is now attacking other phases of the subject and a final report is expected by next spring.

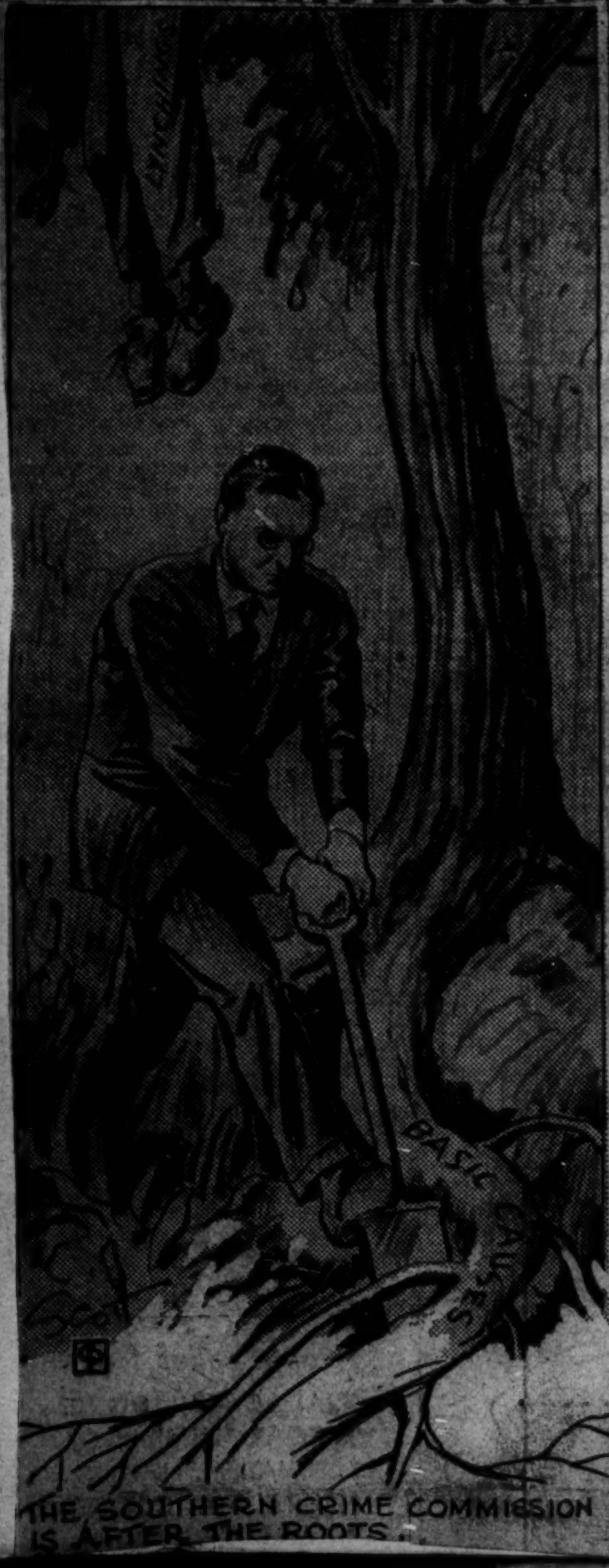
Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation Survey of Lynchings.

3015

LAFAYETTE, IND., JOUR.-COUR
Monday, November 10, 1930

A Scientific Study Of Lynchings Begun To Stem Rising Tide


LYNCHING
BASIC CAUSES
THE SOUTHERN CRIME COMMISSION IS AFTER THE ROOTS.

George F. Milton
Chairman

Julian Harris

Dr. W. J.
McGlothlin

Dr. W. P. King

Dr. Howard W.

(By Central Press)

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The first scientific study of lynchings ever conducted in the south has been undertaken by a commission of six well known men, seeking an equitable adjustment of this section's race problem.

Moved by an epidemic of lynchings this year, which already has reached double the number for the whole of last year, a group of southern leaders in journalism, education and religion have accepted appointment by the commission on interracial co-operation, a body of representative people, to investigate the evil, bare its basic causes, and devise a working program of prevention.

The interracial co-operation group will advise and assist in the survey through its president, Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of North Carolina College for Women, at Greensboro, N. C., and its executive director, Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

The commission of six which will make the study is composed of George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, chairman; Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina; Julian Harris, of the Atlanta Constitution and formerly editor of the Columbush Enquirer-Sun; Alex W. Spence, lawyer, of Dallas, Tex.; Dr. W. King, book editor, Methodist Episcopal church, South, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. W. King, J. McGlothlin, president of Furman university and president of the Southern Baptist convention, Greenville, S. C.

An advisory committee of four prominent negro educators also has been named. It includes Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute; John Hope, president of Atlanta university; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk university, and B. F. Huber, president of the Georgia State college, Savannah.

A detailed case study will be made of each of the 1930 lynchings and similar investigations will be conducted of several typical cases in which attempted lynchings were frustrated, according to plans revealed at a preliminary meeting just held here.

REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED.

After the analysis has been completed, a public report will be formulated, to include a digest and evaluation of all special legislation and legal agencies already provided in various states for the prevention and punishment of mob violence.

In announcing the membership of the commission and the work it will undertake, Dr. Alexander pointed out that "the steady decline of lynchings prior to this year led us to hope that we had a new south morally, economically and politically."

"But the depressing record for the present year," he added, "has seriously shaken our confidence and revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we hoped we were leaving behind.

"So ominous is the situation that we feel the people of the south must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization. The first approach to this task, we believe, should be a thorough study of all facts involved, such as is contemplated by the commission just created. The personnel of this commission justifies us in expecting a piece of work which will command the confidence of the public.' '

EDITOR AND WRITER.

Milton is known not only as an editor but also as a magazine writer of distinction. Dr. Odum heads the Social Science Research Institute of the University of North Carolina. He is the editor of "Social Forces," author of a number of books on various topics, and is recognized as one of the country's ranking sociologists.

Julian Harris, son of the author of the Uncle Hemus stories, in 1926 received the Pulitzer gold medal for "the most disinterested and meritorious service of any American newspaper in 1925." Among the citations were Harris' "fight for justice for the negro against- lynching."

Dr. King is an outstanding Methodist pastor, editor, and author, while Dr. McGlothlin occupies first rank in the Southern Baptist denomination. Spence is a prominent attorney, and civic leader in Texas.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 26, 1930

LYNCHINGS TRACED TO THE BACKWARD

Researcher Reports Standard of Living Clue of Lawlessness

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Mr. Milton is editor of the Chattanooga News, and among his associates on the commission, created by the Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation, are Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. W. C. Jackson [illegible] North Carolina College for Women and Julian Harris.

"This commission was thought desirable," he said, "because of the alarming number of lynchings in the early months of the year. We determined to undertake a thorough going investigation into each of the lynchings of 1930, as well as into a number of instances in which incipient lynchings had been frustrated. For this purpose a staff of competent social investigators, white and colored, was assembled, and for the last several months careful and painstaking work has been in progress.

"In addition to seeking the facts and the truth behind the facts, as to the alleged crime which precipitated the lynching and the details of the lynching itself, the commission has been greatly concerned to secure an adequate and interpretable picture of the background of the community in which the deed of mob violence occurred.

"We have sought the facts as to the economic circumstance of the community, the average per capita wealth and income as well as its distribution among the social groups of the community; the educational status of the community, with the length of school terms, proficiency of teachers, per capita expenditure per pupil; the history of race relations in the community; the adequacy with which religious, philanthropic and other social building agencies perform their tasks; the psychology of community groups and the way in which these groups have accumulated dangerous masses of emotional tensions demanding escape.

"The commission's case studies are as yet uncompleted and probably will not be finished for three or four months. Obviously I cannot predict our conclusions and recommendations until the work has been carried through. None the less, there are a number of interesting tentative conclusions.

"Studies thus far completed show that lynchings occur most frequently in communities considerably below the average in economic well-being Where many men are living, year after year, on the fringe of hunger and heartbreak, they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction. Furthermore, in the majority of studies thus far completed the communities in which the lynchings occurred had less than a six months' school term. Thus we believe that, in final outcome, a definite relation will be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of a mob.

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N. Y. EVENING POST

DEC 2 3 1930

UNIVERSITY PLANS LYNCH LAW STUDY

North Carolina Institution Accepts Invitation of Commission to Initiate Reform

STANDARD LAW PROPOSED

ATLANTA, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Southern commission on the study of lynching today announced that the University of North Carolina Law School would undertake a survey of laws now on State statute books regarding the prevention of lynching and other crimes of mob violence, the apprehension and punishment of lynchers and the effectiveness of methods for preventing and punishing "such disgraceful episodes."

The announcement by Chairman George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, also stated "if such a step seems necessary," the project would include preparation of a uniform anti-lynching law for presentation to the various States for their adoption. Through Dean Charles T. McCormick, the University of North Carolina Law School accepted an invitation to conduct the special study.

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The commission tendered its thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of women's work of the commission on interracial co-operation, and her associates. Mentioning a recent meeting in Atlanta of representative women who repudiated lynching as a defense of womanhood, the commission said, "It is expected that this will be followed by the organization of strong committees of women in each of the Southern States to oppose this type of crime, whatever the provocation."

ELIZABETHTON, TENN., STAR
Wednesday, December 24. 1930

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BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
DEC. 11, 1930

GROUP GIVES OUT LYNCHINGS STUDY

Poverty, Lack Of Education Blamed In Preliminary Report By Body

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—(AP)—Poverty and lack of education are responsible for lynchings in the opinion of a national commission studying mob violence causes.

George Fort Milton, editor The Chattanooga News, chairman, has issued a preliminary report on findings, saying "A definite relation probably will be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of the mob."

Tuskegee

"Where many men are living year after year, on the fringe of heartbreak and hunger," he says, "they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction. Furthermore, in the majorities of studies thus far completed the communities in which the lynchings occurred had less than a six months' school term."

Other commission members are Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; Julian Harris, The Atlanta Constitution; Alex W. Spence, Dallas, lawyer; Dr. W. P. King, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, head of Furman University.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JOURNAL
Wednesday, December 24, 1930

ANTI-LYNCHING LAWS OBJECT OF INQUIRY

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23. (UP).—The law department of University of North Carolina has accepted an invitation of the Southern Commission of the Study of Lynching to make a special study of all state laws dealing with the subject with a view possible drafting of a model anti-lynching law for enactment by all states.

SCHOOL TO UNDERTAKE LYNCHING LAW SURVEY

Constitution

Preparation of Uniform Preventive Statute Contemplated by Commission.

12-24-30

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Atlanta Ga

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MENOMINEE, MICH., HER.-LEA.
Tuesday, December 23, 1930

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ATLANTA, (AP) — The Southern Commission on the study of lynching today announced the University of North Carolina law school would undertake a survey of laws now on state statute books regarding the prevention of lynching and other crimes of mob violence, the apprehension and punishment of lynchers and the effectiveness of methods for preventing and punishing "such disgraceful episodes."

The announcement by Chairman George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, also stated "if such a step seems necessary," the project would include preparation of a uniform anti-lynching law for presentation to the various states for their adoption.

As causative factors of mob violence discussed at a meeting here yesterday the commission listed "tensions resulting from economic competition of racial groups, the interacting effect of pauperized education and community backwardness and the cultural and religious backgrounds of communities in which lynchings occur."

18

Meetings of Women Protesting Lynchings.

3196

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

NOV 4 - 1930

Women Against Lynchings

For 60 years, those who lynch and those who write letters to the newspapers defending lynchings, have said they were necessary for the protection of Southern womanhood. Those who lynch simply because they are bestial enough and indifferent enough to human life and contemptuous enough of law, to do so, have never troubled to give any excuse, but those who have ever attempted to make a defense have always endeavored to justify it by a false chivalry.

The resolution of women gathered from eight Southern states to consider the lynching question is significant, because it cuts the ground from under the justifiers. They said, among other things, "Distressed by the recent upsurge of lynchings, and noting that people still condone such crimes on the ground that they are necessary to the protection of womanhood, we, a group of white women representing eight Southern states, desire publicly to repudiate and condemn such defense of lynching and to put ourselves definitely on record as opposed to this crime in every form and under all circumstances. We are profoundly convinced that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or anything else, but rather a menace to private and public safety and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions."

If the women become seriously enough aroused, they may be able to do what men have not done, because they have been too apathetic or too timid: force the sheriffs into fulfillment of their oaths to protect their prisoners. The Telegraph long ago came to the conclusion that in nine cases out of ten, at least, lynchings were due to cowardice on the part of some civil officer. No officer who convinces a mob that he means business with his gun will have a prisoner taken away from him, because the primary characteristic of a mob is cowardice. If the women, having deprived lynchers of their justification, will not build fires under sheriffs, they will have brought the lynching era to its death-bed.

WOMEN ON LYNCHING

A group of intelligent, patriotic and sincere Southern women have organized for the purpose of combating the evil of lynching. They intend to let it be known that criminal outrages and murders perpetrated by mobs in defiance of law and order shall not proceed under any color of authority to excuse themselves as acting upon a [illegible] the "purity, dignity and honor of Southern womanhood must be "protected" in any such way. Here, then, this writer thinks, is a movement that may get somewhere and do some good.

11-15-30

Time was when a woman was supposed to accept supinely and obediently any alleged tenet of "chivalry" some of her "men folks" might dish up for her. Happily, woman has emerged from that most humiliating estate and is in the main quite capable of protecting her own purity, dignity and honor in her own way and without the assistance or interference of lawless elements and criminals.

Southern womanhood does not desire or invite "protection" upon the part of mobs bent upon lynchings—even for the "usual crime", so-called. I think the "men folks" of the mobs may be very sure of that; and it is not surprising, therefore, that Southern womanhood should be—somewhat tardily, perhaps—arising to let that fact be known in such wise as not in the least to be doubted!—James B. Nevin in the Atlanta Georgian.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

NOV 1 1 1930

THE SOUTH MUST FIND ITS OWN CURE FOR LYNCHING.

At a conference held at Atlanta under the auspices of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, which has its headquarters in that city, 21 white women active in the religious, educational and social life of eight Southern states put themselves on record against lynching "in every form and under all circumstances." The statement they adopted said:

"We are profoundly convinced that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or of anything else, but rather a menace to private and public safety, and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions."

The Atlanta meeting was called to plan a South-wide crusade against mob violence. A similar meeting for women representatives of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas is to be held at Dallas, and a group of Virginia women have asked for a conference of the same sort to be held in their state.

It is safe to say that any progress made in the battle against this mob crime in the South will come from the efforts of our own people. It will not come from organizations in the North and East, or from anti-lynching bills introduced in Congress. Lynching is by no means confined to the South, but so far as it constitutes a Southern problem, its solution must be found in the South, through the building up of so general and powerful a public sentiment against it that it cannot survive.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 1 6 1930

SOUTHERN WOMEN STRIKE AT LYNCHING

Group Repudiates "Defense of Womanhood" Excuse for Lawlessness.

CALL FOR OFFICIAL ACTION

Georgia Newspapers Take Up the Fight and Condemn Recent Crime in State.

By JULIAN HARRIS,

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—Straight from the shoulder, a group of twenty-one women prominent in the religious, educational and social life of the South, struck a smashing blow at lawlessness and repudiated the mob's ever-ready excuse that lynching is "a defense of womanhood." This meeting of courageous and enlightened Southern women took place in Atlanta, and their attack on lynching and lynchers might well furnish a text for editorials throughout this section, and to some newspapers, notably The Atlanta Constitution and The Macon Telegraph, it did.

Charging that "lynching represents the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy," the resolutions closed with these vigorous statements:

"We would call attention to the fact that lynching is not alone the crime of ignorant and irresponsible mobs, but that every citizen who condones it, even by his silence, must accept a share of its guilt.

"We therefore call upon all our public officials to use every power at their disposal to protect from mob anarchy the laws they are sworn to defend; upon our religious leaders to cry aloud against this crime till it ceases to exist; upon parents and teachers to train up a generation incapable of such relapses into barbarism, and upon all right-thinking men and women to do their utmost in every way for the complete eradication of this crime."

Endorsing the resolutions, The Macon Telegraph charged that cowardice of officials, particularly sheriffs, was responsible for lynchings. The Atlanta Constitution, following the appeal made by this same group of women to the Governors of thirteen Southern States, assailed the complacency of Governors who silently permitted organized lawlessness to pass unnoticed and uncondemned. In view of the silence of Governor L. G. Hardman of Georgia, who even failed to comment on the report made on the Darien lynching, The Constitution's editorial becomes particularly apropos when it says:

"No Governor with a backbone stronger than an eel's and a heart with more courage than a rabbit's should let his constituents believe for a minute that he will allow lynchers to escape detection and prosecution to the last limit of a sovereign State's power.

"There is scant doubt that a stern proclamation to that effect by a Governor of a State would put the fear of God and the State into the craven hearts of most would-be mobbers.

"It is the idea that their acts will be condoned by the authorities that inspires such blood-thirsty spirits. A civilized public should back this latest and strong demand from a commendable source that lynching be made the most dangerous form of law-breaking."

Governor Hardman continues his silence. He made the Darien report public without comment despite the fact that his Adjutant General, Homer C. Parker, has stated that the slayer of the Negro is known. Nor has the Governor adversely criticized the lynchers or the equally responsible sheriffs. It is the mob that seems to have "put the fear of God" into officials.

But while the women of the South and the enlightened press of this section remain unafraid, there is sure to be some salutary change.

STATES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOV 1 5 1930

CHURCH WOMEN RAP LYNCH LAW

Missionary Body Meeting at St. Paul's Elects Officers

The condemnation of lynching as a protection to womanhood was voiced in a resolution Friday drawn up by the Women's Interdenominational Church and Missionary Federation of New Orleans, at a meeting at St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Election of officers for the coming year was held and the naming of a president was referred to the executive committee when the nominating committee failed to name a successor for Mrs. A. H. Becker, past president who was named vice president at the meeting.

Other officers include Mrs. O. E. Kriege, treasurer; Mrs. A. B. Harris, Christian church, vice president; and Mrs. Thomas Shaw, Presbyterian vice president. Officers holding over until the next biennial election are Mrs. J. D. Britton, assistant recording secretary, Mrs. A. M. Jones, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. L. Rau nominating chairman; Mrs. C. Rosenberg, constitution and by-laws chairman, and Mrs. Julius Meyer, publicity chairman.

A resolution offered to change the name of the organization to the Federation of Protestant Church Women of New Orleans was submitted and will be acted on at the May meeting of the organization.

Another resolution calling for an investigation of the affairs of the school of missions was submitted and committees to make the investigation were named:

"Women as Stewards of Beauty, Home and Children," was discussed by Mrs. J. A. Sporles, president of the New Orleans Baptist Missionary Society. "Our Women's Adventures in Stewardship," was discussed by Mrs. A. J. Abraham, Baptist representative; Mrs. J. Pistorius, Christian church representative; Mrs. Krieger, Methodist Episcopal; Mrs. D. Beach Carre, Methodist, South; Mrs. Thomas Shaw, Presbyterian, South; Mrs. C. S. Barnes, Episcopal, and Mrs. H. E. Neumann, Evangelical.

SOUTHERN WOMEN STRIKE AT LYNCHING

~~Times~~

Group Repudiates "Defense of Womanhood" Excuse for Lawlessness.

~~11-16~~-30

CALL FOR OFFICIAL ACTION

Georgia Newspapers Take Up the Fight and Condemn Recent Crime in State.

New York, N.Y.

By JULIAN HARRIS,

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

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South, struck a smashing blow at lawlessness and repudiated the mob's ever-ready excuse that lynching is "a defense of womanhood." This meeting of courageous and enlightened Southern women took place in Atlanta, and their attack on lynching and lynchers might well furnish a text for editorials throughout this section, and to some newspapers, notably The Atlanta Constitution and The Macon Telegraph, it did.

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Lynching Menace, Not Defense, "Key" Southern Women Declare, Combating Practice in South

Conference Is Preceding Interracial Board's Annual Meet.

Appeal to Officials

Telegrams Sent Governors and Successors in Texas, Oklahoma.

The Southern woman found voice to cry out against lynching when, at the instigation of the General Commission on Interracial Co-operation, a group of eight "key" women met Thursday at Central Christian Church and determined to combat the practice actively and aggressively until it is eradicated.

Resolutions were enacted and signed by the group, who sat in the conference as individuals, not as representatives of organizations. Telegrams seeking co-operation of Govs. Dan Moody of Texas and W. J. Holloway of Oklahoma and of Govs.-Elect Ross Sterling of Texas and William Murray of Oklahoma were sent Thursday night. Telegrams previously had gone out to the Governors of the remaining Southern States.

Thursday's meeting was the second such held and was intended to reach the white woman of the Southwest. Last Saturday a similar conference took place in Atlanta with fifteen women of Southeastern States in attendance, similar action being taken.

Preceding General Conference.

These conferences of women, at which the lead was taken by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of women's activities for the general commission, precede the annual meeting of the Texas commission. This will open Friday at First Baptist Church, continuing through Saturday.

The women who attended the conference with Mrs. Ames, now of Atlanta and formerly of Georgetown, were Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie; Mrs. Perry Smith, Little Rock; Mrs. L. A. Sanders, Chicasha, Ok., superintendent of Christian social relations, Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, Shreveport; Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan; Mrs. F. P. Culver, Fort Worth, and Mrs. F. M. Burkhead, Houston.

The organization of these women is intended expressly to combat stereotyped condoning of lynchings as necessary to the protection of Southern womanhood, Mrs. Ames explained.

Previously Unheard From.

"The white Southern woman has never yet been heard from directly regarding lynching," she said Thursday. "These women must be made articulate now. In every one of the recent lynchings women and children have been active participants. Perhaps if the women speak out, Baptist and Methodist ministers also will speak out from their pulpits. We intend that these resolutions shall be carried before all women's organizations, and that these groups of key women shall function continuously until lynching is eradicated. Whenever a lynching occurs these women will make public statements condemning, not condoning it, and an investigation into the circumstances of the crime and into the character of the woman concerned, if it concerns a woman, and the negro concerned, will be made."

As for lynchings being necessary for the protection of womanhood, the resolutions are intended for these women to express "publicly our repudiation and condemnation of such defense of lynching, and to put ourselves definitely on record as opposed to this crime in every form and under all circumstances."

Menace, Not Defense.

"We are profoundly convinced that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or of anything else," the resolution read, "but rather a menace to private and public safety, and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions. Instead of deterring irresponsible and criminal classes from further crime, as it is argued, lynching tends inevitably to destroy all respect for law and order. It represents the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy. It brutalizes the community where it occurs including the women and children who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants. In its indiscriminate haste for revenge, the mob sometimes takes the lives of innocent persons, and often inflicts death for minor offenses. It brings contempt upon America as the only country where such crimes occur, discredits our civilization, and discounts the Christian religion around the globe."

The resolutions call silence a condoning, and place on citizens who remain silent a share of the guilt for it. They demand that public officials, religious leaders, parents and teachers and all right-thinking men and women fight the crime.

Accomplishments Listed.

Mrs. Ames listed three objectives of the commission as having been realized during the year—appointment of interracial committees by chambers of commerce throughout the State; promotion of organization of negro Boy Scout troops, and establishment of courses on interracial relations in all universities and colleges, both for negroes and white persons, which did not already have them.

The Texas commission is expected to include in its recommendations for legislation an appropriation of probably $50,000 to establish a home for delinquent negro girls and women. Such a home was authorized in 1927. It also will seek establishment of a hospital for negro tuberculars. The East Texas Chamber of Commerce is interested in this proposal and has a committee named to assist in promoting it.

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Times

NOV 15 1930

LYNCHING OPPOSED BY INTER-CHURCH MISSIONARY BODY

Women Elect All Officers Except President of Federation

Approval of a resolution condemning the defense of lynching as a protection of womanhood and the election of officers featured an all-day meeting of the Women's Interdenominational Church and Missionary Federation of New Orleans Friday at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Camp and Galennie streets. About 80 members were present.

The election of a president was referred to the executive committee when the nominating committee failed to suggest a candidate who could accept the place. Mrs. A. H. Becker, past president, was named as vice-president, and will serve until a president is selected.

Others Elected

Other officers include Mrs. O. E. Kriege, treasurer; Mrs. A. B. Harris, Christian church, vice-president; and Mrs. Thomas Shaw, Presbyterian, vice-president. Officers holding over until the next biennial election are Mrs. J. D. Britton, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. A. M. Jones, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. L. Rau, nominating chairman; Mrs. C. Rosenberg, constitution and by-laws chairman, and Mrs. Julius Meyer, publicity chairman.

A suggestion that the organization's name be changed to the "Federation of Protestant Church Women of New Orleans, La.," was accepted at the morning session and will be voted on at the May meeting. A committee to investigate the school of missions and to collect information concerning a mission week will be appointed and will report at the same meeting.

Speakers Are Heard

The action followed the passage of a resolution in which a suggestion was made that the school be discontinued for lack of attendance and effort entailed in preparation.

"Women as Stewards of Beauty, Home and Children," was discussed by Mrs. J. A. Sproles, president of the New Orleans Baptist Missionary Society. "Our Women's Adventures in Stewardship," was discussed by Mrs. A. J. Abraham, Baptist representative; Mrs. J. Pistorius, Christian church representative; Mrs. Kriege, Methodist Episcopal; Mrs. D. Beach Carre, Methodist, South; Mrs. Thomas Shaw, Presbyterian, South; Mrs. C. S. Barnes, Episcopal, and Mrs. H. E. Neumann, Evangelical.

A luncheon followed the morning session in the parish house of St. Paul's church. C. F. Niebergall spoke on the New Orleans Christian Council.

"Stewardship of Prayer," was the subject of the main afternoon speaker, Mrs. Rosenberg. A solo was sung by Mrs. Madge Langford, contralto.

Meeting of Women Protesting Lynchings

18

3200

Lynchings-1930
Disscussions.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

NOV 7 1930

Head Inter-Church Mission Group

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

Officers who head the Women's Interdenominational Church and Missionary Federation of New Orleans following the biennial election of half of the officers Friday at the annual meeting held at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Camp and Gaiennie streets. Bottom row, left to right, Mrs. A. L. Rau, nominating committee chairman; Mrs. J. D. Britton, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. O. C. Rush, recording secretary; Mrs. A. H. Becker, vice-president, elected Friday; Mrs. A. B. Harris, Christian church vice-president, elected Friday. Top row, left to right, Mrs. C. Rosenberg, chairman of constitution and by-laws committee; Mrs. Julius Meyer, chairman publicity committee; Mrs. Thomas Shaw, Presbyterian vice-president, elected Friday; Mrs. O. E. Kriege, treasurer, elected Friday.

Lynchings—1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern)

3198

ROGERS HITS FRENCH WRITER WHO DEFENDS U. S. LYNCIHNGS

Defender

7-12-30

[Chicago Defender Foreign News Service]

PARIS, July 1.—M. de Montgon, feature writer for the Petit Bleu in a recent issued attempted to [illegible] up sympathy for lynching by declaring that it was necessary chiefly for the protection of white women.

J. A. Rogers, in replying to him in the Chicago Tribune of June 13 (Paris edition), said that this was far from being true. Between 1889 and 1918—the worst period of these mob murders—he pointed out that there were 3,224 lynchings, of which 691 were white men, 11 white women, and 50 were Colored women, and asked whether it was necessary to have lynched these 61 women in order to protect white women.

Rogers further pointed out that only a small percentage of Negro men lynched had been accused of attacks on women, and that "all civilized persons will agree that a mob should be the last to act as both judge and jury" in hearing of such accusations. Lynching, he further showed showed, had an economic cause, the proof being "that no sooner did the Negro begin to migrate in large numbers from the South than the authorities began to take measures against it, with the result that it fell off 90 per cent. The idea that lynching is for the protection of white women has been so thoroughly exploded that even the most rabid anti-Negro writers hardly use it any more. Further, the better class of white women all over the South have passed resolutions opposing this barbarous method of 'defending them'." N. A. A. C. P. literature on lynching was sent to the editor of Petit Bleu.

M. de Montgon's article is significant in that it is said to be the first time that a French newspaper has defended lynching.

LABOR DEFENSE BODY CORRECTS FIGURES ON LYNCHING; LISTS 13

NEW YORK CITY, July 16—The International Labor Defense council this week issued a list of the lynchings which have occured during the first si months of 1930, correcting th . st published by Tuskegee Institute yast week, listing 13 mob murders insead of the 9 previously reported.

Whip

Since, January 1, the I. L. D. points out, there have been thirteen lynchings in the United States, as follows:

7-11-30

Chicago Ill

January 11—J. D. Ivy, Negro lynched at Rocky Ford, Miss.

February 1—Laura Wood, 65-year-old Negro woman, lynched at Barbar's Junction, N. C.

Febraury 3—Jimmie Levine, Negro, lynched at Charlotte, N. C.

April 5—John H. Wilkins, Negro lynched at Locust Grove, Ga.

April 23—Allen Green, Negro, lynched at Walhalla, S. C.

April 28—Dave Harris, Negro, lynche at Fosedale, Miss.

April 28—John Hodag, white lynched at Tampe Fla.

May 7—Clarence Hayes, Negro lynched at Kansas.

May 9—George Hughes, Negro, lynched at Sherman, Teaxs

May 16—George Johnson, Negro, lynched at Honey grove, Texas.

June 5—Henry Argo, Negro lynched at Chic'.asha, Okla.

June 21—Da. Jenkins, Negro lynched at Union S. C.

June 28—Unknown Negro, lynched at Austin, Texas.

This increase wave of lynching says the statement "is part of the campaign -" the ruling class of this country to drive the Negro masses into deeper oppression and slavery—an attempt to prevent them from uniting with the white workers in a common struggle against unemployment and for improved economic conditions."

WORK SAYS 9, N.A.A.C.P. 12, I. L. D. AVERS 13

Courier

7-12-30

Pittsburgh Pa

Lynchings Have Been So Frequent Some Might Be Overlooked

Lynchings in the South have been so frequent and so close together that the statisticians of Tuskegee Institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have again disagreed as to the record.

For the first six months of 1930 Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, gives the number of lynchings as nine, ristributing them as follows:

"Texas led with three lynchings, South Carolina had two, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes; one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is urging that a federal anti-lynching bill be passed and enforced and set the number of lynchings for the first six months as 12.

Labor Defense Says 13

Calling attention to the increase of lynching in the United States in the past six months, the International Labor Defense issued a sharp statement denouncing lynching and the whole lynch law system and called upon the workers, Negro and white, to intensify the struggle against lynching.

Since Jan. 1, the I. L. D. points out, there have been 13 lynchings in the United States, as follows:

Jan. 11—J. D. Ivy, Negro, lynched at Rocky Ford, Miss.

Feb. 1—Laura Wood, 65-year-old Negro woman, lynched at Barbar's Junction, N. C.

Feb. 3—Jimmie Levine, Negro, lynched at Charlotte, N. C.

April 5—John H. Wilkins, Negro, lynched at Locust Grove, Ga.

April 23—Allen Green, Negro, lynched at Walhalla, S. C.

April 28—Dave Harris, Negro, lynched at Rosedale, Miss.

April 28—John Hodag, white, lynched at Tampa, Fla.

May 7—Clarence Hayes, Negro, lynched in Kansas.

May 9—George Hughes, Negro, lynched at Sherman, Tex.

May 16—George Johnson, Negro, lynched at Honeygrove, Tex.

June 5—Henry Argo, Negro, lynched at Chickasha, Okla.

June 21—Dan Jenkins, Negro, lynched at Union, S. C.

June 28—Unknown Negro, lynched at Austin, Tex.

This increased wave of bloody lynching is part of the murderous campaign of the ruling class of this country to drive the Negro masses into deeper oppression and slavery—an attempt to prevent them from uniting with the white workers in a common struggle against unemployment and for improved economic conditions.

The statement further reads, "The International Labor Defense will mobilize more intensely and sharply its fight against lynching. It calls upon the Negro workers and the white workers to organize and unite into the I. L. D. and to go forward with a mighty strength that will sweep away completely lynching and the whole lynch law system."

Where More Lynchings Will Occur

Afro-American

8-2-30

Baltimore Md

Moved by the attack of Senator Blease (Dem., S.C.) on the Constitution and his glorification of lynchings, as well as by the epidemic of lynchings which has recently beset the South, the United Press secured statements from governors of seven Southern states last week condemning lynching and urging strict observance of the spirit and letter of the law.

Governor Hardman of Georgia, which State has had three lynchings in the first six months of his term, said: "I am opposed to mob v.olence in any form." Verbal opposition stops no mobs, and well known is this to six white men who went on trial last week in Atlanta, Georgia, for the lynching of Dennis Hubert, innocent theological student.

Governor Gardner of North Carolina said lynching is morally wrong and fundamentally destructive of the rights of the people. His state has had two lynchings this year, and no one has been punished.

"There can be no justification for lynching," declared Governor John G. Richards, of South Carolina, who has been governor for four years which have been without lynchings until this year when two persons were done to death by mobs. No one has been punished.

When Mr. Richards became governor four years ago, the country was shocked by the monstrous lynching of a family of three Lowmans at Aiken in his state. Investigators uncovered the names of the lynchers and gave them to Governor Richards who, before taking office, said: "I think the honor of the State demands that these lynchers be punished." That was in 1927, but no mobbist has been jailed, no lyncher hung.

Biggest hypocrite of all is Governor Dan Moody of Texas. The lynching record of his term is as follows: 1921—one, 1928—two, 1929—three, 1930—(6 months)—three. Texas increases yearly in hideous brutality under Moody, who last week, discussing lynching, said: "A lawless execution at the hands of a mob is murder . . . . and every participant is guilty of violating both the law of God and of man."

Troops sent by this same Governor Moody to halt a lynching at Sherman recently, quoted him as giving this order: "Hold the mob off if you can, but don't shoot anybody." Result: mob lynched man; burned courthouse singing, "Happy days are here again!" Governor Moody's soldiers looked, and did no shooting.

Three other governors not only voiced moral opposition to mobs in the United Press statement, but said what they intended to do about it.

Governor Sampson, Kentucky, said: "All the power of the state will be commandeered to protect the most humble citizen." In his four-year term, Kentucky has had two lynchings.

Governor Long of Louisiana—no lynchings in two years—said: "My policy . . . to compel law observance."

Governor Pollard, of Virginia, entered office January 1, 1930, no lynchings, said: "Every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot."

Careful consideration of these statements by likely lynchers of the seven states would lead to the conviction that lynching will go on as usual in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas.

It is also evident that mobs of Louisiana, Kentucky and Virginia run a risk unless they can complete their work before the arrival of state militia instructed to preserve order at any cost.

Equally as frank a statement from other Southern governors would provide Tuskegee's Research Bureau and the N.A.A.C.P. with the material to block off the lynching belt as easily as a weather forecaster does his job.

Petitioning Against Lynching Futile Declares A.N.L.C. As New Campaign Is Launched

Courier

Discontinuing of Petitionist Methods; Begin Aggressive Clear Cut Fight Against Lynching

7-19-30

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, July 17—Characterizing as "futile and worse than useless" all struggle against lynching which does not take into consideration the economic basis of mob violence, the deliberate incitement by the white ruling class to lynchings, and the role of the imperialist ideology of Negro inferiority, race hatred and racial separation, the American Negro Labor Congress has launched an aggressive, nation-wide campaign against the lynch terror based upon a clear-cut fight against imperialism and demands for full political, economic and social equality, for the right of self-determination as the logical continuation and highest expression of the struggle for equality, and for defense of the Southern Negroes in the exercise of their right of self-defense. The campaign calls for the winning of the white workers to support of these demands and envisions a sharp fight against the influence of the imperialistic ideology among the among the white masses.

The campaign includes an extensive circularization of Negro and white organizations, unions, fraternal orders, etc., with a four-page leaflet depicting the conditions of the frightfully oppressed Southern Negroes and giving statistics, including the economic causes which the Congress declares to be back of most lynchings, of 18 lynchings which it says has taken place during the first half of the present year. The leaflet also points out that these are simply the lynchings recorded in the press, and do not include numerous mysterious disappearances of Negro workers who incurred the enmity of the Southern bosses because of their militancy in fighting against the method, universal in the Southern agricultural sections, of robbing the Negro workers of their wages on one pretext or another. The leaflet also covers the question of the use of the state machinery against workers, and points out that two A. N. L. C. organizers, along with four white workers, are today facing legal lynchings by electrocution in the state of Georgia, where they were arrested because of their advocacy of race equality and their activities in organizing Negro and white workers together. The leaflet is accompanied by a covering letter and a return envelope. The circularization drive will also be accompanied by lynching protest mass meetings carried out by all locals of the organization, by visits of A. N. L. C. speakers to the meetings of other organizations, white and Negro.

Rambling Ruminations

By J. A. ROGERS

Forced Labor in Africa

Amsterdam News

PARIS.

M. BLAISE DIAGNE, Negro member of Parliament from Senegal, French West Africa, in a Labor Convention at Geneva, rerently defended forced labor in Africa, holding that this was necessary for the welfare of the natives. He said that, at certain periods, portions of the population suffered from famine, and that this could be avoided only by taking the natives in hand and training them.

7-16-30

New York, N.Y.

The effort that France is making to advance the natives, he said, should not be confused with what is popularly thought "forced labor."

M. Diagne, who represented the French government, was vigorously opposed by M. Jouhaux, Socialist, and head of the French Labor Delegation, as well as by M. Bromley, head of the English delgates, both white.

The clash between M. Diagne and his opponents came when the Labor Delegates proposed that a clause be inserted for suppressing of forced labor, even when it is in the public interest. M. Jouhaux replied that he valued as much as any other the work that France is doing for her African colonies, but that he also desired to weed out all defects.

Albert Thomas, Laborite, and member of the McDonald Cabinet, then proposed that forced labor be abolished in five years. Deputy Diagne proposed that the delay be increased to ten years, but the commission accepted the amendment of Albert Thomas.

Forced labor has been defined by the commission as all labor or service exacted of any individual under a penalty and for which the individual did not offer himself of his own free will.

M. de Montgon, feature writer for the Petit Bleu, in a recent issue, attempted to stir up sympathy for lynching by declaring that it was necessary, chiefly for protecting white women.

This writer, in replying to him in the Chicago Tribune of June 13 (Paris edition), said that this was far from being true. Between 1889 and 1918—the worst period of these mob murders—he pointed out that there were 3,224 lynchings, of which 391 were white men, 11 were white women, and 50 were colored women, and asked whether it was necessary to have lynched these 61 women in order to protect white women.

It was also pointed out that only a small percentage of Negro men lynched had been accused of attacks on women, and that "all civilized persons will agree that a mob should be the last to act as both judge and jury" in hearing such accusations. Lynching, he further showed, had an economic cause, the proof being "that no sooner did the Negro begin to migrate in large numbers from the South than the authorities began to take measures against it, with the result that it fell off 90 per cent.

The idea that lynching is for the protection of white women has been so thoroughly exploded that even the most rabid anti-Negro writers hardly use it any more. Further, the better class of white women all over the South have passed resolutions opposing this barbarous method of "defending them." N. A. A. C. P. literature on lynching was sent to the editor of the Petit Bleu.

M. de Montgon's article is significant in that it is said to be the first time that a French newspaper has defended lynching.

Cultured Indiana

Amsterdam News

THE DOUBLE LYNCHING at Marion, Ind., shows once more that lynchers and the spirit of lynching are not confined to the South. It shows that Northern officials, when confronted by a mob, can be just as cowardly or conniving as Southern officials. It shows that Indiana, which boasts of its contribution to the national culture, is capable of the same bloody sadism as Texas and Oklahoma. 8-13-30

INDIANA could partly redeem itself if it promptly and fittingly punished the lynchers; it could at least save itself from being classed with Texas and Georgia. Any state may have a lynching in a sudden flare-up of popular fury and still earn credit for decisively handling the lynchers. But Indiana does not propose to do that much; the authorities have said that they will take no action against the members of the mob.

New York, N.Y.

IT IS OFTEN SAID that the only hope of ending mob violence lies in education. The same thing could as well be said of robbery, arson or any other crime. Indiana, for that matter, prides itself on its pioneer work in education. If the government were no more active against these crimes than it is against lynching the nation would soon lapse into anarchy. If education is relied upon to stop mobs, lynching will go on forever. All the education that mobs need is the knowledge that the government is ready to use the big stick.

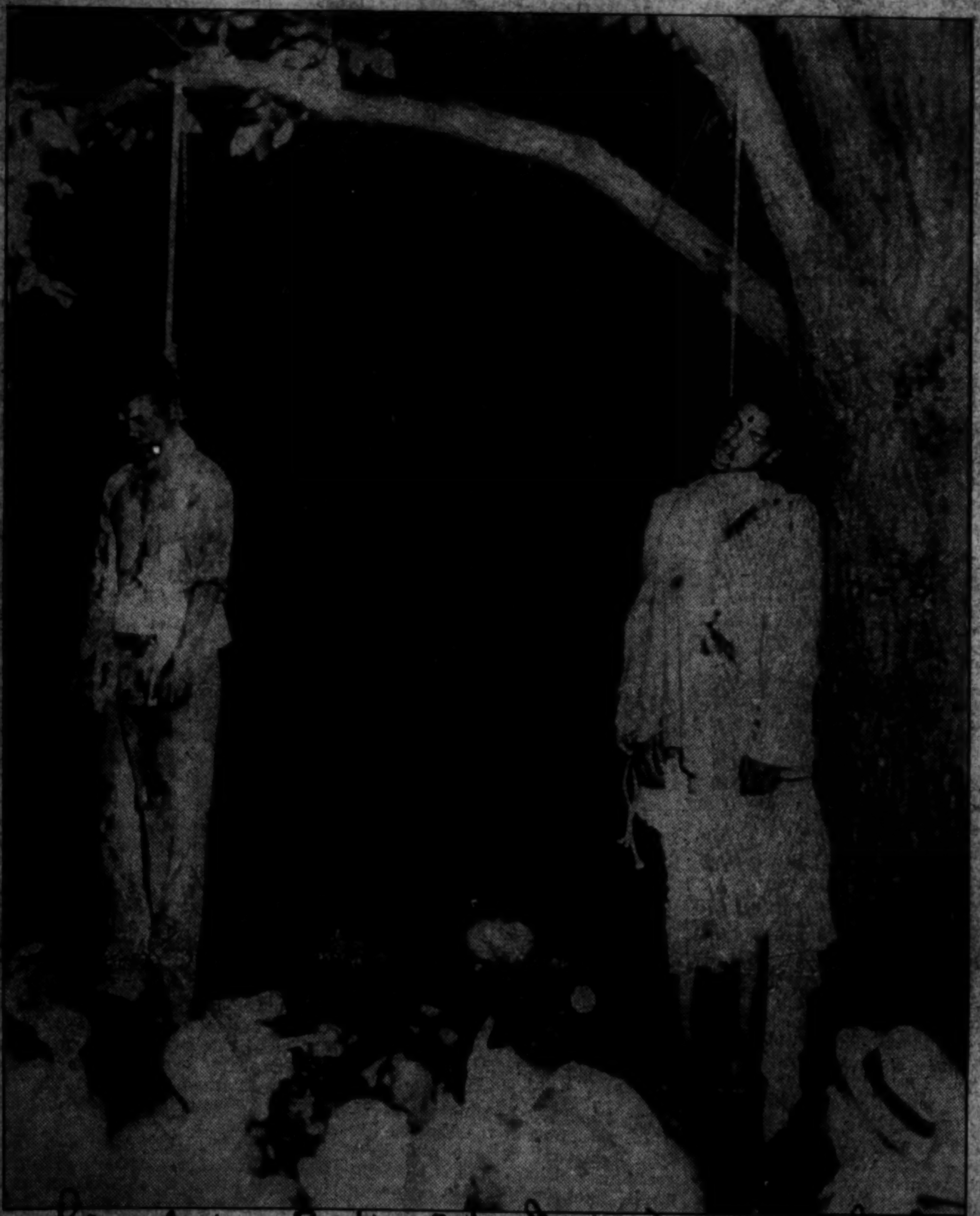
THE LYNCHING EVIL has reached such dimensions that the head of the United States Government can no longer escape responsibility. Presidential aspirants and Presidents-elect, trying to throw a sop to the Negro vote without offending the lynching communities, have contented themselves with feeble dabs at lynching, with gentle slaps on the wrist, with small, pious paragraphs hidden away in obscure corners of their acceptance speeches. Woodrow Wilson was the only one in recent years to speak firmly against lynching; but he didn't discover its evil till a white man was lynched. The nation needs a President courageous enough to speak out and hold out against mob murder, no matter who the victim is.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern).
6

3013

Victims of Savagery Boron of Prejudice and Hate



Recorder 8-16-30 Indianapolis Indiana.

T homas Shipp and Abe Smith as they dangled from the limb of a tree to which they were strung up by lynchers on the Grant County Court house lawn at Marion Thursday night of last week

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THE NEGRO MUST ORGANIZE

Weeks have now passed since the double lynching at Marion, Ind., and as yet, practically nothing has been done by the State and county authorities toward bringing the mob leaders to trial. Heretofore these beastly outrages, peculiar only to America, have been occurring in the South. The explanation or excuse has been. well, you know how laws are enforced in the South. Now, we have one of these barbaric community quests for human blood right in the great State of Indiana. And, lo and behold the county and State reaction is identical with those of the most backward Southern States.

Washington World

The Marion lynching prooves that the lust for human life (especially a Negro's life) lies dormant in the breast of whites throughout this nation and all that is needed to let it loose is a charge against a Negro, plus indifferent police authorities. The section of the country no longer has any significance.

6-22-30

Prima Facie evidence of guilt is not needed in any of these outrages. Mere charges. In many instances the original story is proven a fabrication. The fact that these stories are accepted without proper investigation is a serious reflection on the police departments.

Washington, D.C.

Here in Washington a few weeks ago a small white boy returned home all bruised and wet. He told his parents that a gang of colored boys attacked him, beat him up and then threw him in the Anacostia River. The police immediately started out looking for this gang of colored boys. Fortunately none were found.

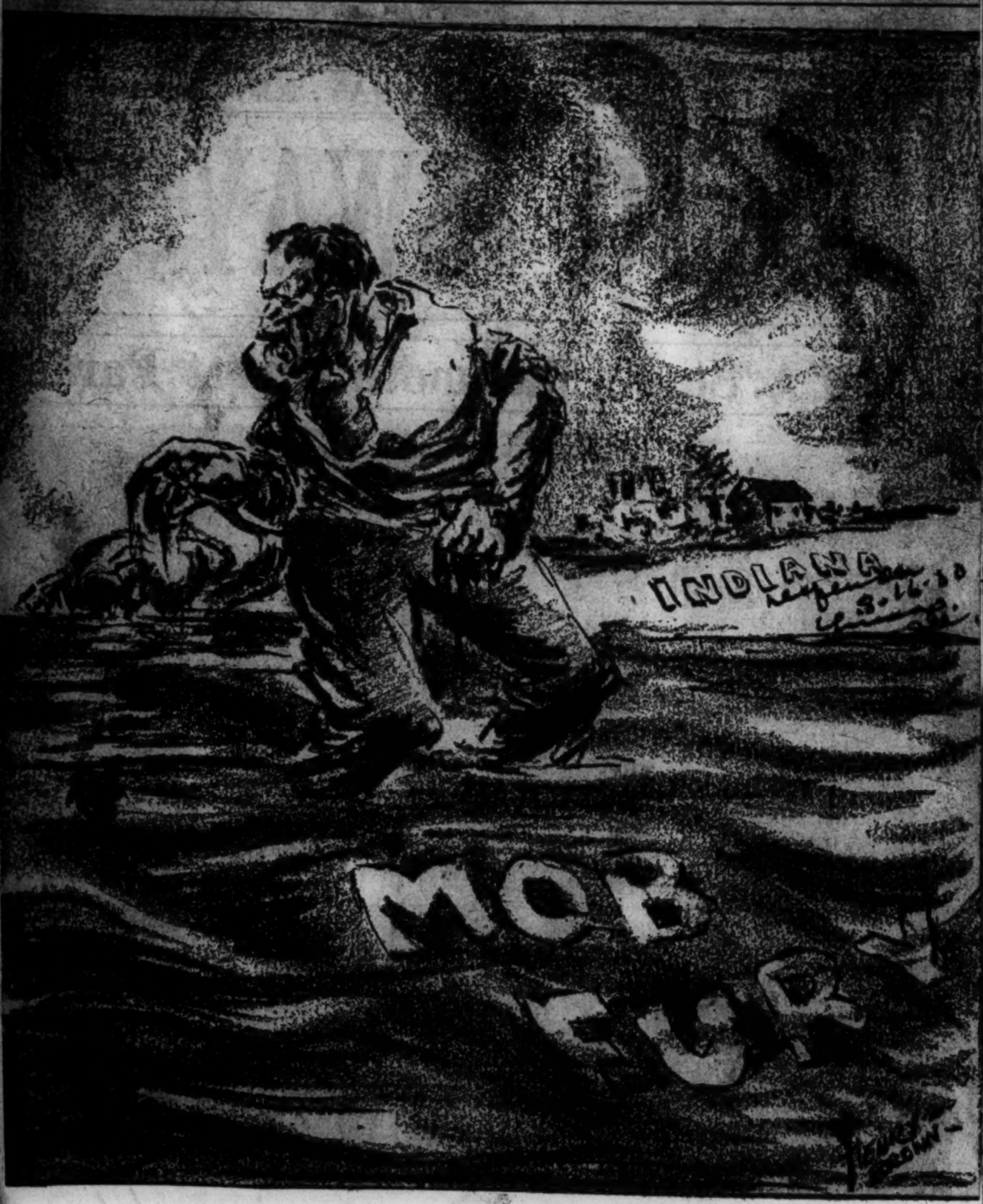
Several weeks later, this white boy admitted that his whole story was a fabrication. His parents had forbidden him going swimming. In order to cover up his violation of their orders, he made up his story.

This is but one of hundreds of similar incidents that happen every week in various parts of the country. The Negro is always the innocent sufferer. In the above mentioned case, when the incident was first reported, the daily papers carried the boy's picture and two column headline stories. When the boy repudiated it, only small paragraphs were carried.

It is this kind of unfairness on the part of the daily press that make mob action so easily condoned by white citizens. The public never gets the full true story.

The Negro in America must organize for his protection He must first protect his home and his life. Then, he mus organize a protective organization and endow it with sufficient money so it can investigate thoroughly every story o an outrage alleged to have been committed by a Negro. Whatever protection the Negro gets in this country will be a resul of his own efforts, for the Federal, State and County authorities have plainly showed their indifference.

The Wabash Runs Crimson to the Sea



Defender 8-16-30

Lynching in Indiana

Indianapolis Recorder

8-30-30

Indianapolis Ind

The following very graphic article was written under the above caption especially for The Indianapolis Recorder by W. E. Henderson, prominent local citizen and veteran attorney.

About twenty years ago, James Dillard was accused of raping a white woman, wife of a farmer in Sullivan county. He was supposed to be a tramp. He was arrested in Southern Illinois. The sheriff of Sullivan county was notified of his arrest, and was ordered returned to Sullivan county. The hour of his arrival was made known by the sheriff to the citizens of Sullivan county. On his arrival a mob formed, took Dillard from the sheriff and he was lynched.

Immediately thereafter W. E. Henderson called on Attorney General William Taylor who was assisted by Merrill Moore, deputy attorney general who filed charges against the sheriff of Sullivan county for permitting a man to be taken from him by a mob and lynched. The case was heard before the governor, and after the hearing of the evidence, the governor removed him from office instantly. When he was removed from office Attorney W. E. Henderson filed a suit in the United States court for $10,000.00 damages against the sheriff and his bondsman. The attorneys representing the defendants were Dowethett & Dowethett, and Mayes & Mayes of Sullivan county bar; Barrett & Barrett of Indianapolis, and the old law firm of Benjamin H. Harrison, ex-president.

Tried In Federal Court

The case was tried in the Federal court where the postoffice now stands. Judge Anderson was presiding judge. Judge Anderson raised the law question himself and wanted to know from Henderson, how had the Supreme court construed the word child. Henderson told the court that the Supreme court had construed the child meant whole and not of the half blood. Thereupon Judge Anderson said that next of kin meant next of kin of the whole and not of the half blood. But he put another question to Henderson and wanted to know what right had a mother of a bastard child to maintain an action for his wrongful death? and on final hearing of the law question that the mother of James Dillard, he being a bastard, could not maintain an action for wrongful death, and the case was dismissed against the sheriff. When the case was dismissed Judge Anderson refused to grant an appeal to the Circuit court as a pauper and Henderson couldn't find a single man in Marion county, who was willing to put up a cost bond on appeal to the Circuit court from the ruling of Judge Anderson.

Subsequent to that the legislature passed a law giving the mother the right to maintain an action for wrongful death.

Urges Sheriff's Removal

We would like to know what is the matter with Mr. Ogden, the attorney general, that he does not file charges against the sheriff of Grant county for worngfully and unlawfully permitting a pirsoner to be taken from his hands and lynched. Under the statute, as in the case of James Dillard, he should be removed and removed immediately. While the Sheriff of Sullivan county was removed from office an election was held in Sullivan county and the deposed sheriff was re-elected to succeed himself, which showed conclusively that the citizens of that county endorsed the lynching. Whether the citizens of Grant county endorsed the conduct of the sheriff and permitting these men to be lynched, remains to be seen. But the cowardly sheriff of Grant county should be removed and removed immediately by Governor Leslie, and if the governor does not do it, then he is guilty of violating his oath of office and he should be removed.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern).

3014

MARION RESIDENTS FEEL THAT YOUTH ARREST WITH FATHER FOR 'TRIVIAL' WAS SLUGGED TO DEATH

Recorder 8-16-30 Indianapolis

Scene of Thursdays' Double Lynching Orgy Again Tranqu With Presence Of State Guards, Who Brought Peace To The Mob City.

STATE INVESTIGATION STARTED

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

MARION, IND., Aug. 14.——Names of twenty persons alleged to have actively participated in the lynching of Thomas Shipp and Abe Smith here Thursday night of last week on lawn of the Grant County Court house were obtained by the unofficial board of inquiry which began an effort last Saturday to bring the mob murderers to justice.

Surprise In Store

In the meantime it was learned that relatives of Mary Ball, the 19-year old white girl, Shipp and Smith are alleged to have attacked, will make statements that will show them to have been innocent of having attacked the girl.

Citizens here fear that a fourteen year old boy was caught in the path of the infuriated mob and beaten to death by the lynchers, who battered down the doors of the Grant County jail and seized Shipp and Smith in its mad rush. The 14-year old boy is said to have been confined in the Marion jail as a result of having been arrested with his father while stealing a ride in a box car.

Did Not Budge

Contrary to published statements accusing Marion Colored citizens of having fled their homes while the mob was wreaking its vengeance [illegible] was farther from the truth.

Citizens here, both white and Colored are loud in their praise of the splendid conduct of the members of the Indiana National Guard which made it unnecessary for anyone to turn his back upon his home.

Loud Mouth Kentuckian

Intensive investigation in the happening of Thursday night of last week has revealed the fact that the most loud mouth member of the frenzied mob was a Kentuckian by birth and breeding.

The mob leader, who is alleged to have acted as a sort of commander of the rabble is among the twenty lynchers that are so far known to the authorities here.

Rumor has it to the effect here, that Claude Deeter was not even engaged to the Ball girl to whom it is alleged he was to be married soon. That the girl was not attacked by the victims of the mob is attributed to a death-bed statement which Deeter is alleged to have made just prior to his death at a local hospital.

Sheriff Condemned

Marion citizens are open in their condemnation of the county sheriff for alleged not lifting a hand in defence of the victims. They say that this is evidenced by the fact that less than ten minutes after the mob entered the jail, it returned with the limping bodies of Shipp and Smith, who were nearly dead when the shrieking lynchers started for the court house lawn dragging the near lifeless bodies of the boys through the streets.

It is said that six white women who are well known in this community will swear out affidavits as to lynchers if promised protection from the lynchers.

It is being said that just prior to the lynching sheriff Campbell remarked to certain prominent citizens here that they would have to take Shipp and Smith over his dead body. Whether there is any truth in the allegation remains to be seen.

Bodies Cut Down

Cutting down of the lynched bodies of [illegible] and Smith was the signal for a rebirth of the intense feeling that prevailed during the lynching. On the latter occasion angry men and women gauged their heels into the faces of the dead men.

It has just come to light that Shipp who put up a desperate fight with his captors in the jail bit one severely in his hopeless effort to save himself. It is said of Shipp that he fought like a demon a- made an effort to co-operate with the officers of the law evidenced when she called the Sheriff and notified of plans to lynch Smith and Shipp. The Sheriff reply was that he would take care of the prisoners.

After the lynching many car loads of young hoodlums drove by the homes of the dead victims and yelled to their sorrowing parents "we have lynched your sons now cry your eyes out." In the mean while, threats were being made to burn the bodies of Shipp and Smith.

$289 Appropriated

The three fire companies of the city refused to turn on water with which to help fight off the lynchers for fear the latter would destroy the fire wagons and chop the hose.

Two-hundred and eighty-nine dollars has been appropriated by the Grant County Treasurer to repair the damage done to the jail by the mob.

On entering the jail the mob got its hands on the wrong man. The latter made this fact quickly known when the men started out with him.

To save himself the horrified prisoner gave the mob the information as to the cell in which Shipp was to be found. Grabbing the two boys the mob made two demonstrations around town.

Troops Arrived

The arrival of the troopers was the signal for much high feeling by the mob.

When it became known to the officers of the Militia a dead line was thrown around the home of the dead boys.

Quiet was effectively restored to Marion, when with their machine guns set the Indiana National Guard was ordered to shoot.

That all the twenty identified killers were from Marion and all were from Grant County was learned from Prosecutor Harvey F. Hardin.

The statement from the Prosecutor nullified earlier reports to the effect that the members of the mob were from the neighboring town of Fairmont. Fairmont was the home of Claude Deeter, 23, who Shipp and Smith are alleged to have shot and killed.

Name sto Grand Jury

The names obtained will be used when the Grant County grand jury convenes September to consider evidence which may bring prosecutions of the offenders under Indiana's lynching statute.

MORE THAN A LOCAL PROBLEM

The lynching of two Negro youths at Marion, Indiana, last week, moved the New York World to the reluctant conclusion that lynching is still more than a local problem. The World editor concluded that the outbreak in Indiana was on a par with recent mob performances in Georgia and Texas, although failing to allow for the ascendancy of the Ku Klux Klan in the former state, which would help to account for its lapse into such barbarism. The fact that the county and state authorities of Indiana have allowed the Klan to extend its program of race hatred and intolerance, with incitement to mob terrorism and murder, is sufficient to account for this lynching outbreak without going any further.

Age 8-16-30

In seeking to show the conditions that make such outbreaks as these possible, the World went on as follows:

New York, N.Y.

> Experience shows that under similar circumstances the mobs of Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Pennsylvania act in about the same way as do those in states further south. Lynching reveals a defect in our American civilization which is perhaps an inheritance from the early days of extreme individualism. The sense of social responsibility is still weak in many of our people, especially in those whose ancestors for generations have led comparatively isolated lives in rural communities. It is among these too that ignorance, intolerance and race prejudice are strongest. These folks supply the material of which lynching mobs are formed.

The hope for improvement of these conditions was held to be in the better education of both white and colored populations, in greater publicity for the views of the community leaders who entertain rational views on racial relations and in increasing cooperation between the better elements of both races. It was admitted that educational work was a slow process at best, and that if the states hope to suppress lawlessness they must convince the irresponsible element that it is a perilous thing to take part in a lynching. But the county prosecutor at Marion is quoted as saying that no charges will be made against the leaders of the mob.

This is practically the same position that was taken by the South Carolina authorities in the case of a lynching of two men and a woman at Aiken, some two years ago, where although the whole town knew who led the mob and took the victims from jail, no one was ever punished for the triple murder despite the investigation made by the World and a South Carolina paper. When the legal authorities uphold the mob and fail to prosecute the murderers, the situation becomes acute. It remains to be seen whether the Governor of Indiana will sustain the county prosecutor in his complacent attitude toward lynching.

GRANT COUNTY'S LYNCHING

Recorder

As the result of the lynching of two Negroes in Marion Thursday night, Grant county, Howard's neighbor on the east, losses caste as a law-abiding community.

Viewed from any angle, the occurrence is deplorable. True, the two men had committed crimes for which their lives should have been forfeited, but that step should have been taken through the processes provided by law. They should have been executed in obedience to a judicial order, following a trial. They should not have been murdered by a mob.

8-16-30

Race prejudice doubtless had much to do with the mad impulse of the mob, and with the shocking cruelty with which it carried its vengeful purpose into effect. The Marion mob exhibited all the savage hatred that is displayed at race lynchings in the South. It was such a flareback to primitive brutality and blood-lust as one would not expect to find in a community like Grant county, long admired for its orderliness and enlightenment and its adherence to the prudent policy of permitting the law to take its couse.

Indianapolis, Indiana

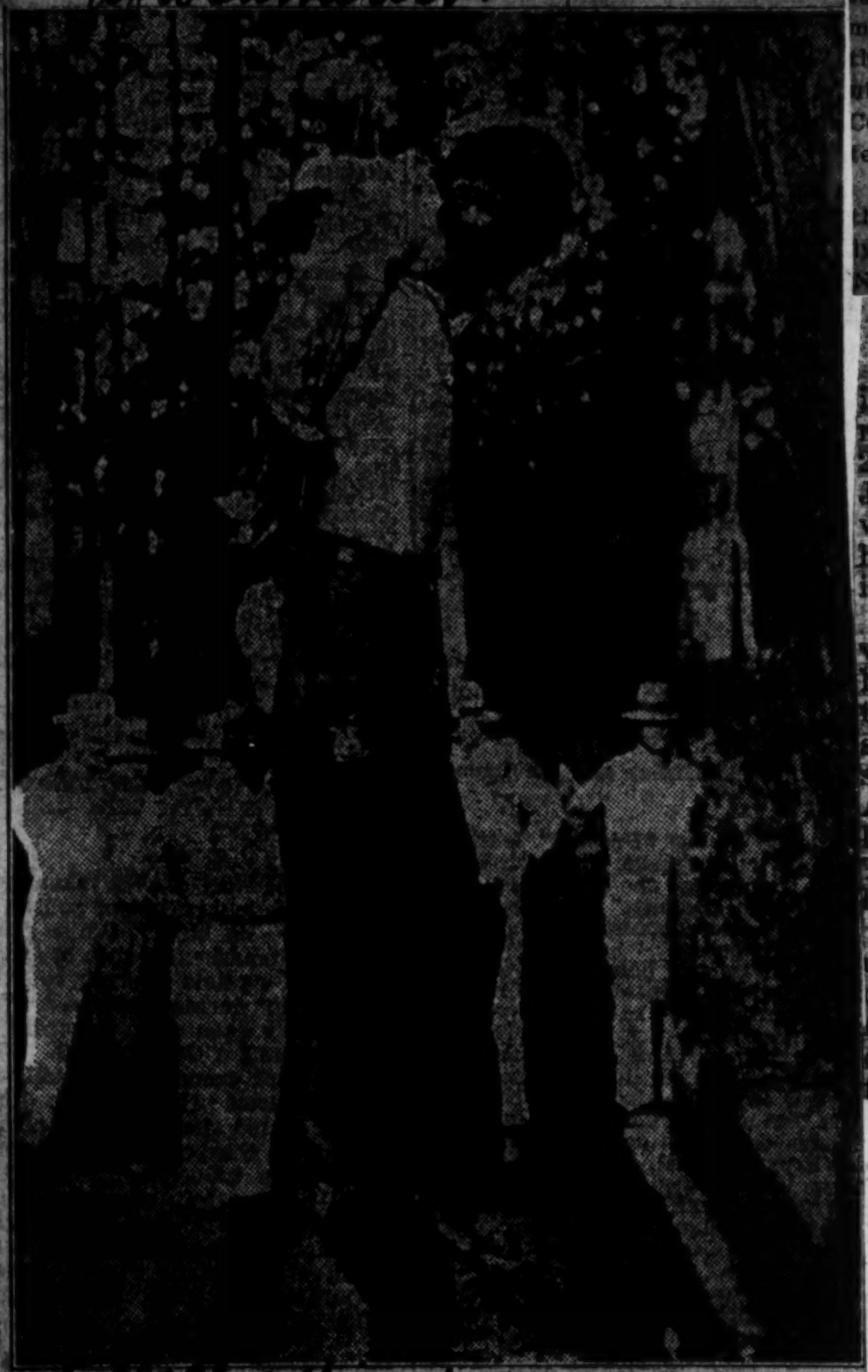
Whether Grant county's official circles did all they should have done in the way of precautions may be open to question. Press reports state that there were mutterings and murmurings as early as Thursday morning, when the negroes were captured and the character of their crime revealed. Should this not served as a warning to the sheriff and prompted him secretly to remove his prisoners to some other city for safe keeping? It does seem that official circles could not have been utterly oblivious clear up to the moment of the mob's arrival at the jail that there was danger of human passions getting out of hand.

Its orgie of excitement and violence over, Grant county, it is said, is already beginning to cool off and consider the mistake it has made. Grant has been a proud country and Marion a proud city. Both have done much to justify their pride. is is unbelievable, therefore, that even in the handling of as hideous crimes as rape and murder they want Indiana to emulate Alabama and Arkansas.

KOKOMO (IND.) TRIBUNE.

Women Giggled; Held Up Children

Afro-American



8-30-30 Baltimore Md. —Durham, Carolina Times, Photo

Christian North Carolina lynched Oliver Moore, 29, at Tarboro, N.C. See editorial on editorial page and eye-witness's story on Page 4.

PRESIDENT DENOUNCES LYNCHING

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—"Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy" declares President Hoover in a letter received from the White House today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. 8-30-30

The President's statement is contained in a letter signed by Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President, and is written in response to a request made by Walter White, Acting Secretary of the Advancement Association, on August 15th for a pronouncement from the White House regarding the recent recrudescence of lynching.

Baltimore, Md.

In his letter to President Hoover, Mr. White declared that the "total of fourteen lynchings during the first eight months of the year is two more than occured during all of 1929. This increase, and especially the complete breaking down of machinery for the prevention of such mob outbursts, presents, we are certain you will agree, one of the most serious aspects of disregard of law now manifest in the United States. It is a danger not only to the victims of these mobs but to the Government as a whole and to the safety and welfare f men and women of all races.

This wilful disregard and flouting of law by lynching mobs constitutes, in our opinion, a more serious menace to American institutions than all the propaganda of Communists now being inquired into by a Congressional investigating committee."

Since the Association's letter to the President was written another lynching has taken place at Tarboro N. C., on August 19th.

INCREASED LYNCHINGS

[illegible]

The recent lynching of two young men in Marion, Ind., is evidence of the increasing lynch terror which seems to permeate this highly Christianized country of ours. More than 20 persons have been lynched in these United States since January; which exceeds the lynchings in all the rest of the world. In fact, no other country, civilized, Christianized or heathen, permits such inhuman, undemocratic and cruel punishment to be inflicted upon accused human beings.

The close connection and sanction of officers of the law who are charged with maintaining law and order at all hazards, stood out in the case at Marion, when the sheriff there, like Gov. Moody of Texas, ordered his deputies not to shoot, because there were women in the mob. Notwithstanding, the mob was destroying property and taking life. And too, no arrests have been made. The sheriff said that he could not identify a single person in the mob of 4,000. This is hardly conceivable, because photographs of the mob have appeared in papers all over the country.

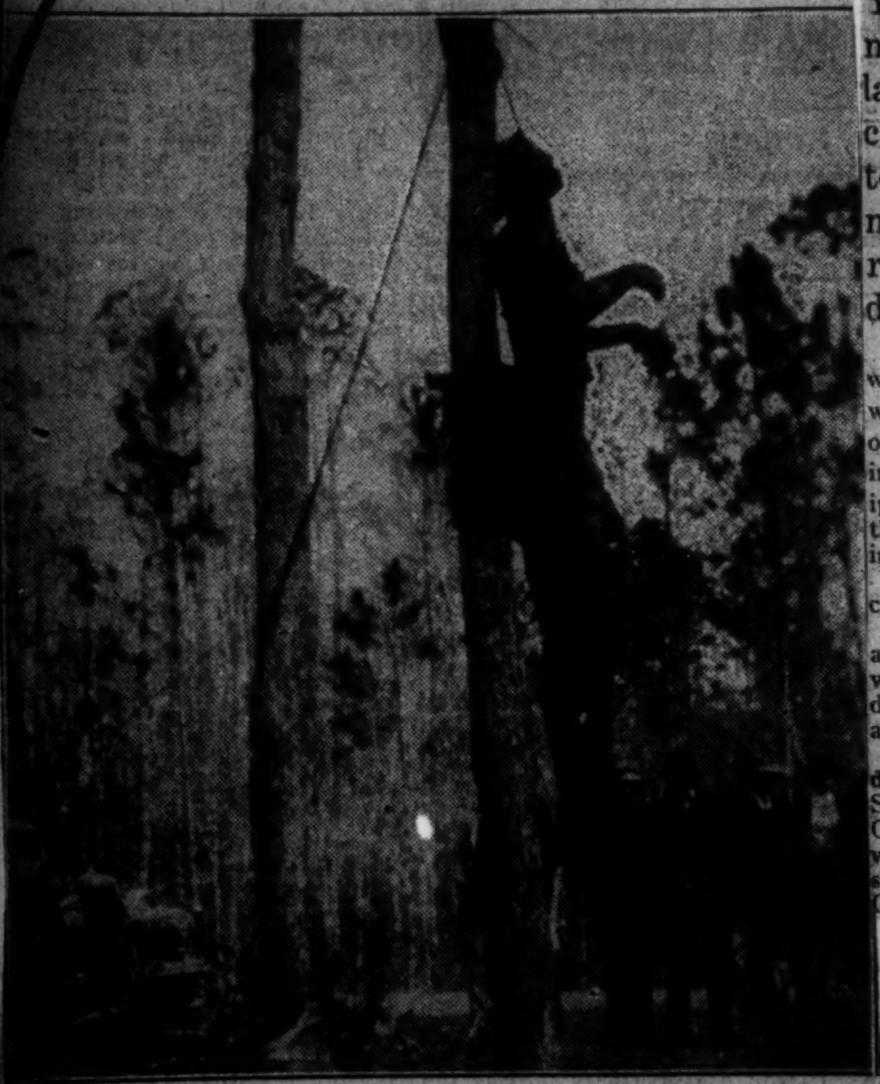
President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission could do well to investigate the connivance of law enforcement officers with lynch leaders. It is possible that this Commission could suggest some real effective method that would curb the lynching spirit which is on the ascending during the Hoover—K.K.K. Administration.

Lynchings—1930
& Discussions.

Negro Press. (Northern)

3024

GEORGIA'S LATEST LYNCHING CONTRIBUTION



MOB MURDER OF JIMMY LEVINE AT OCILLA, GA.

Labor Organization Charges Mass Murders and Lynchings To Present Unemployment Crisis In Country

Cites Cases Showing Some of the Crimes In Various Sections, With Filipinos, East Indian and Negro Workers As Victims

Age
2/22/30

In a statement released by the I. L. D. of New York City, statistics are cited to show that mass murders and lynchings of workers of all races have largely increased under the present unemployment crisis. The charge is made that employers, trying to quell mass rebelliousness against lack of employment and miserable living conditions, are fostering racial discriminations, murders and lynchings to divide the workers.

In showing the wave of terror which it says has risen against workers, the I. L. D. cites a list of crimes which includes the killing and wounding of Negroes, Filipinos and East Indians, including the "legal" lynching of a woman in Aalbama.

The list includes the following cases:

Jimmy Levine, victim of a mob at Ocilla, Ga., who was hanged with a heavy chain, the body riddled with bullets, then taken down and burned on a pile of logs.

The accompanying photograph, developed and printed by The Film Shop, 123½ Coton avenue, Macon, Ga., was taken as the body of Levine hung suspended in midair, and shows a group of the "cultured Georgia gentlemen" looking upon their handiwork, with a partial view of some of the automobiles which conveyed them to the scene on the other side.

Carey Gunn, 21-year old worker, Bolivar, Tenn., sentenced to death after a jury deliberated ONE minute.

A Negro woman electrocuted in Alabama.

Two Filipinos killed and 20 wounded in labor disturbances in California.

Four East Indian workers shot one killed, in Paterson, N. J., by agents of the British labor government, cooperating with American authorities.

The additional charge is made that many city authorities are making a special drive to disarm Negro workers, but making no attempt to disarm whites.

Sheriff Could Not See Mob but the Camera Did

Defender 3-1-30

(Photo on Picture Page)

OCILLA, Ga., Feb. 21.—There is no information to warrant indictments against members of the large mob which lynched James Erwin near here on Feb. 1, it was announced Tuesday by Solicitor General Roy S. Foy in his report to Gov. L. G. Hardman of Georgia.

Foy stated that he had talked to scores of whites about the "incident" and that, as usual, those who knew anything would tell nothing and those who would tell knew nothing.

Chicago, Ill.

The sheriff, he reported, recognized no one in the mob because of the "DARKNESS." The lynching occurred early in the morning and there was light enough for the sheriff to recognize mob members and for a picture to be taken.

SENATE HEARS LYNCHING THREAT.

Age
2-15-30
N.Y. Age

That august body, the United States Senate, heard a threat of lynching hurled by one of its members against another one day last week, without winking. The member who made the dire prediction was Senator Thomas J. Heflin of Alabama, who has declared war against Tammany Hall, the Pope of Rome and all other forces that he thinks are opposed to his re-election. Senator Copeland of New York was the special object of his wrath and he declared that the New Yorker would be lynched if he ever campaigns in the South for the Presidency.

It seems that the special cause that infuriated the Alabama Senator was that Dr. Copeland asked to have expunged from the Congressional Record a letter written by Heflin, in which he declared that Governor Roosevelt former Governor Smith and Mayor Walker were responsible for the intermarriage of whites and Negroes in New York. Dr. Copeland contended that the letter was offensive to the State of New York, and as such was inadmissable under the Senate rules. The letter had been inserted by Heflin on the previous day without any indication of its contents. But after Dr. Copeland objected to its insertion Heflin had it read in the Senate.

According to the correspondent of the New York World, Heflin visualized what would happen if Copeland ever runs for President and campaigns in the South as follows:

> "They will ask," Heflin said, "'Is he the fellow that tried to have Tom's letter expunged from the Record when he protested against the marriage of Negroes and whites?' It will be said, 'Yes, he is the same fellow.'
>
> "'Well, they will say, 'we will give it to him. (here Heflin executed an encircling movement with his arm, as though tying a rope around his neck) in the neck.'"

That was a disgraceful scene to be enacted before the highest body of the nation's lawmakers. One member threatening another with the menace of mob murder in open session. And yet the Senate refused to enact a law to make lynching punishable in the Federal courts.

Correspondent Seeks Information on Poems Dealing With Mobocracy

Amsterdam News
1/29/30
N.Y.

To Editor of The Amsterdam News:

Dear Sir:—May I seek the cooperation of your valuable paper in the following undertaking:

I am collecting poems that deal exclusively with lynching as a theme, by Negro authors, whether such poems have appeared in newspapers, magazines or collections. I shall be grateful to you and your readers if clippings or copies, or at least the source of such poems, with short biographical and bibliographical notes wherever possible, will be sent to the following address. Due acknowledgment will be made.

With thanks, I am
Yours very truly.
H. G. MUDGAL,
311 East Seventy-ninth street,
New York City,
Jan. 24, 1930.

HELL BREAKS LOOSE IN GEORGIA AGAIN

Hell broke loose in Irwin County, Georgia, a few days ago, when a mob of several hundred persons took part or witnessed the most brutal and heinous crime of which the state has been guilty of committing since the time when a mob in that state after lynching a colored woman, butchered her to deliver her of an unborn baby.

Argus 2-7-30

St. Louis, Mo.

We can think of no hell, as bad as that place has been described quite a place of torment to the human soul, as the brutal attack upon the body of the victim and the burning of a Negro man upon an altar saturated with oil and gasoline.

Imagine if you can, a mob composed of a thousand, yes, more than a thousand white people, men for the most part, but many women and children, both boys and girls, witnessing a brutal crime like that. Just think of it, a scene like a holiday festival. Little ones hopping around in fiendish glee, while the older boys and men with knives and other sharp instruments would take turns in slashing deep gashes into the flesh of their victim, while streams of blood gushed from his veins. And then, after the funeral pyre had been prepared, the victim almost lifeless is thrown upon this altar and with his flesh still quivering caused by the open gashes, gasoline, and coal oil are dashed upon the dying man and then, the match—the torch is applied and hell breaks loose as the flames leap into the skies and the victim groans. The mob quickly disappears, and the one hundred percent Americans are once more crowned king of kings and lord of lords.

In this we would not have the public think we in any degree condone or would we tolerate the crime with which the victim was charged. Anybody who commits such a wanton deed should be punished to the full extent of the law. But we protest when it gets beyond the law. We here and now charge the sheriff of the County with neglect of duty, not withstanding the fact that it is said that he was "bruised" trying to protect his prisoner. Looking at the affair from a distance and judging in the light of the past, it is safe to say that the mob was aided and abetted by this very sheriff, who now gives out a statement saying he was bruised by the mob while protecting the prisoner.

COWARDS VS. MOBS

According to press dispatches from Sedalia a few days ago, the jailer of Pettis County, acting under fear of mob violence, did secretively remove certain prisoners from the county jail to other counties in the state for safe keeping after the said prisoners had been duly committed to his custody as county jailer.

Such a method of protecting prisoners from mobs may serve a good purpose for the time being, but, somehow, we can't, for the life of us, see anything but neglect of duty and a cowardly act on the part of a jailer under such circumstances. As an officer of the law, he has no right to run from a mob when once he has his prisoner in his custody. He is the law, and a mob has no standing in law. This he should know; and if he knew this and then acted as he did, he should be removed from office. His post was at the county jail when informed that mob violence was threatening, there to uphold law and order and not to sneak away to some other county in fear of the mob. The leader of the mob should have been told where the dead line was around the jail house with the admonition or warning that the first man over the line would be met with hot lead.

Argus

3-28-30

St. Louis

Mo.

Of course, we know that the leaders of a mob, as a rule, are hot headed and blood thirsty; but the best sedative for such a high state of mind is a dose of hot lead which, in most cases, effects a cure. But in case that one dose does not get the desired effect, turn lose a baptism of hot lead. This is a guaranteed cure regardless of how high the mob spirit runs. An officer ought to know that it is the sworn duty of an officer to uphold the law at all cost, not to run and hide from mobs.

The story further states that Acting Chief Police W. W. Bolton tried to persuade the mob to disband after it had grown to several hundred, thus blocking traffic and still advancing on to the jail. And, in order to satisfy the mob, a half dozen of its leaders were permitted to go through the jail and ascertain that their intended victims were not there. Then, after the leaders had communicated this information to the waiting crowd, the mob disbanded immediately. This, we think, is the most cowardly act that an officer of the law can possibly commit. Why should an officer of the law be ordered around by leaders of a mob? There is no compromise with a mob. The assemblage of more than three persons for the purpose of committing a felony constitutes a crime, and instead of begging and persuading the leaders, the acting chief of police should have been jailing them.

Of course, the intended victims were two white youths. They were committed to jail under a statuary charge brought by three white girls all of whom were about fourteen years of age. And while it was a grave offense of which to be charged, yet there is no justification whatever, for a mob to assume that it is greater than the law.

It seems that officers in such cases do not know the law, their duties, nor responsibilities. For the benefit of the public herewith is published one section of the Missouri law touching upon riots, mobs, etc.

"**SEC. 3477—Killing of Rioters Justified** —If, by reason of the efforts made by any such magistrates and officers, or persons cooperating with them, to suppress such riotous assembly or arrest those engaged in the same, any person so engaged in such riotous assembly, or giving aid or countenance thereto, or who have refused to disperse, although the number of such persons may be reduced to less than twelve, or any person or persons present as spectators or otherwise, be killed, wounded or otherwise hurt such magistrates and officers, and all persons acting with them by order of such magistrates or officers, shall be held guiltless and justified in law; but if any such magistrate, officer, or person acting under their orders or directions, or cooperating with them, be killed or wounded by reason of resistance to such efforts to disperse and repress such riotous assemblage, all persons so riotously assembled and not dispersing after command, and all persons standing by and not aiding to disperse and repress such riotous assemblage, shall be answerable therefor as for willful and deliberate felony or misdemeanor, according as the injuries committed by homicide, mayhem or any less injury."

The sooner officials learn their duties toward mobs and do that duty, the sooner mob violence will cease in this country.

LYNCH TERROR CONTINUES IN N. CAROLINA

REIDSVILLE, N. C., Feb. 7.—Lynch terror continues to spread in this state against Negro workers, the situation developing to the extent that Negro workers are being arrested because some anonymous card writer in Wilson, wrote a card to Reidsville, N. C., where a textile mill worker was raped by a blackface person on Monday morning, Jan. [illegible]

Reidsville

2-8-30

More than 40 Negro workers have been arrested and held for questioning. Bob Carter, the original suspect, has not been located; some fear that he has already been lynched by members of the general mob while the other part of the mob continues to look for other Negro workers to lynch.

Daily Worker

Today's report shows that Sam Garland was arrested last Friday because he "stopped wearing a cap." Arrests continue. The latest worker arrested is Lawson Higgins, [illegible] year old Negro, at his home in Durham, N. C., because some one mailed a card stating in effect: "Higgins wanted in Reidsville will be found at — in Durham, N. C." Even your correspondent could be so arrested by persons desiring to get him out of the way.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press. (Northern.) 3025

3025

How Many Has Hoover Fooled?

Gary American

MORE than a month ago, President Herbert Clarke Hoover was asked by the N. A. A. C. P. to make a stand on lynching. They are still waiting for a reply, although a letter, signed by his secretary, has been sent to the organization's New York office.

9-6-30

It shows a gigantic weakness of character on Mr. Hoover's part when he fails to make a decided stand against the lynching evil which has cropped out this year. Of course, every one knows that our President fears that he might offend his southern constituents by condemning their exciting pastime, but in the interests of decency he should let the world know that he does not favor mob law. He would be doing no more than seven southern governors and a host of daily newspapers.

Gary, Ind.

The President should realize by now that there is little chance of the South bolting next election as it did in 1928. It was not that Dixie voters wanted Hoover; it was because they were opposed to Al Smith. State elections have shown that it was only a temporary defection.

It is becoming increasingly evident that in national politics the Negro voter faces a peculiar situation. The Democratic party is frankly opposed to the Negro, while the Republicans ignore the black citizenry after elections.

Mr. Hoover's secretary dished up several cold platitudes for Aframerican consumption. If these are the President's sentiments, he has still left the original question unanswered and has produced words calculated to ease the minds of Negroes while not offending the lynchers. The question is, Will black America swallow it?

TEXAS FREEMASON DENOUNCES LYNCHING.

One of the strongest and most striking pronouncements against lynching that has come under our eyes, is contained in the August number of the Texas Freemason, published monthly at Dallas, of which Z. Starr Armstrong is editor and manager. The article is a signed editorial headed "Mob Murder," in which the editor referred to the fact that two months earlier he had written an editorial on the Sherman mob, in which he used the strongest language in his vocabulary, but gave up because the effort seemed so futile and weak. He however noted the fact that mob spirit breeds its kind, and one outbreak follows another.

Age

In his excoriation of the crime of lynching he enunciated these following pithy phrases:

9-6-30

A mob crime is worse than the individual crime it is intended to avenge.

An individual crime is a sore. A mass crime is an epidemic of loathsome, consuming, deadly disease.

New York, N.Y.

An individual crime is an incident. A mob crime is an epoch-shocking, dreadful, devastating, viciously unending in its degrading influence on its participants and on the minds of men in every corner of the earth.

Referring to the fact that the public school should make such things as lynching abhorrent and repulsive to every pupil, he added that many of the participants in that mob were high school students. Admitting that the church should be a bulwark against such a possibility, he stated that undoubtedly many of the participants were professed Christians, and a pastor of one of the local churches was heard to remark lightly a few days later, "We cooked that goose." He proclaimed that Masonry should stand unalterably opposed to such vicious, ignorant violence and hoped that none of the participants was a Mason. He called for civilization to lift up its head, religion to lift up its voice and Masonry to lift up its hand, so that a calm social order will prevail.

If this article represents in large measure the sentiments of the white Masons of Texas, there may be hope yet that a saving sense of decency may prevail over the wave of lawlessness that has run wild during the past few months.

Hartford Church Bars Anti-Lynching Meeting

Afro-American

HARTFORD, Conn.—A meeting to protest against lynching was barred from the Mt. Olive Baptist Church here, according to officials of the American Labor Congress.

The meeting, according to officials of the organization, was one of a series called following the recent Tarboro, N.C., lynching, and was barred by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, when the Hartford Manufacturers' Association got wind of the affair and informed the board of trustees of the church that the church should not be made available for a meeting by that organization.

The meeting was held in the open air, and when halted by police, more than five hundred Negro and white workers marched to the Labor Lyceum, where it was completed.

The action of the board of trustees of the Mount Olive Baptist Church in barring the anti-lynching meeting is another link in a long chain of similar acts on the part of the church. In the year 185[illegible] the Baptist ministers of the United States held a southern conference in which they stated that slavery [illegible] divine institution.

Baltimore, Md.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Pittsburgh, a few weeks ago, carried out the orders of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, by refusing the floor to an invited anti-lynch speaker. And now the Mt. Olive Baptist Church is following in the footsteps of its worthy predecessors.

LYNCHING OUTBURST RENEWS DEMAND FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Amsterdam News
9-17-30

National Association for Advancement of Colored People Plans Introduction of Measure to Curb Mob Atrocities

New York, N.Y.

Eighteen lynchings thus far in the current year as compared with twelve for the entire year 1929, have brought about a determination in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to campaign anew for the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching law. Attorneys of the organization under the leadership of Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the national legal committee, and Herbert K. Stockton, who has exhaustively studied the measure, are already at work going over the bills introduced in past sessions of Congress with a view to drafting a measure with teeth in it.

Besides the eighteen lynchings officially listed as such by the association, there are reports of five others, the details of which are as yet unverified.

In announcing the decision to campaign for a new Federal anti-lynching law, Walter White, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., made the following statement:

"The nearest we ever got to the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching law was in 1922, when the House of Representatives passed the Dyer bill by a vote of 230 to 119, and a filibuster of Southern senators from lynching states forced withdrawal of the measure.

"The threat of that bill did bring about a sharp reduction in the number of mob murders. And the N. A. A. C. P., hoping that an aroused public opinion would become effective in stamping out this American disease, held in abeyance its demand for Federal action.

"But now the mobbists are again rampant. This year's record of shame will bulk large in the annals of lawlessness in this country. The states are powerless and indifferent. Probably not one of the publicly known mob murderers will be seriously prosecuted or punished.

9-17-30

"We shall have a bill introduced in the next session of Congress. Probably that session will not convene until after the election in November. So it behooves colored voters throughout the country to put this issue of lynching squarely up to all candidates for election to house or senate. Get a clear and unequivocal statement from candidates how they will vote on Federal action to end lynching.

"Here is another field in which colored voters throughout the nation can act as a unit. If they do act as a unit, they can obtain what they and all decent citizens desire: the end of murderous anarchy, doing to death without trial, any Negro whom a mob happens to select for horrible death."

Lawlessness Victim Probably Innocent

Warden Says Victim Did Not Leave Camp Day of Attack

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 29.—Doubt was expressed last Wednesday by the warden of the convict camp, following the lynching of Willie Kirkland, that the mob's victim was guilty of attempting an attack upon a nine-year-old white school girl.

Kirkland, who had been serving a

sentence on the chain gang for horse stealing, was taken from Sheriff Gordon E. Davis and several of his deputies by a mob of about fifty men, while he was being transferred to another town for safe keeping, and hanged to a tree in Magnolia Gardens.

The warden was quoted as saying that Kirkland did not leave the prison camp last Wednesday, the day the alleged attempted attack was made.

New York

After the lynching the mob men tied the suspect's body to the reap of a truck and drove to the city, circled the public square and deposited it on the court house lawn.

Kirkland was arrested along with five other men. During the night he was taken from the jail to the home of the girl, who identified him. Shortly after daylight he was again taken before the girl, who repeated that he was the man who attempted to attack her.

Delay in spiriting the man away, instead of bringing him before the girl for a second identification, gave the lynching party time to organize.

Lynchings Food for Soviets

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—"One lynching in Mississippi stirs more unrest among Negroes than all the Communist propaganda which can be spread in a year," declared Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with offices at 69 Fifth Ave., testifying before the Fish committee investigating Communist activities in this country.

"The greatest pro-Communist influence among Negroes in the United States is the lyncher, the Ku Klux Klan member, the Black Shirt, the Caucasian Crusader and others who indulge in lynching, disfranchisement, segregation and denial of economic and industrial opportunity.

"The thing that can best stop the spread of Communist propaganda among Negroes in this country, in my opinion, is drastic action by the United States government and its citizens to put an end to lynching, segregation, disfranchisement and other forms of brutal bigotry, constantly inflicted with impunity upon law-abiding and loyal Colored citizens.

"If the United States government would spend against lynching only as much as this congressional committee costs that would be at least an earnest that the administration and the national government do have some concern for the lives and property of its 11,000,000 Negro citizens.

"The way to open the minds of American Negroes to propaganda from abroad is to convince them that they have no stake in their own land, that they have no rights which cheap demagogues like Governor Bilbo of Mississippi or Senator Cole Blease or Thomas Heflin are bound to respect, that the known and identified lynchers of two Colored boys in Marion, Ind., can and do laugh at prosecution and the machinery of the law. This association has supplied the Marion authorities the names of 27 of the lynchers. Not one indictment has after eight weeks, been handed down. The special representative of the Indiana attorney general has expressed to us the hopelessness, despite the evidence, of any lyncher being punished.

'How can Communism fail to make progress among Colored people in the face of such a situation, when Negro newspapers broadcast the recent expulsion from Russia of two Americans, not for lynching, but for beating a Negro worker? How can Negroes in America, denied the equality guaranteed them by the Constitution, fail to think when they learn that the Soviet government officially protects their rights in Russia against prejudiced white Americans?

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not Communist. It is not affiliated with Communism. It has never accepted or received 1 cent from any Communist source. Its books are open. They are gone over yearly by W. C. Heaton & Co., certified public accountants. Every cent received and every cent expended is publicly accounted for. That is more than can be said for the self-styled 100 per cent American bodies like the Ku Klux Klan."

ANOTHER SIDE OF LYNCHING

There is a side of lynching that is so seldom emphasized in the white press that one can only wonder at the blindness exhibited and question if it is wilful or not. An exception to this astigmatism was found in a recent number of the Nation, that exponent of liberal opinion edited by Oswald Garrison Villand. In noting the formation of a commission to investigate the increased number of lynchings and to devise a plan for prevention, the Nation referred to a flashlight picture published in the October issue of the Crisis, of two Negroes hanging from a limb in Marion, Indiana, in the following terms:

Age

"Not the pitiful dangling forms of the lynched, but the laughing spectators that got into the picture should strike terror into the hearts of the beholder. The new commission would do well to ponder this photograph while making its report."

The picture in the Crisis was called "Civilization in the United States, 1930." The complacency and self-satisfaction with which the crowd of white face men and women, old and young, are facing the camera, is fruitful of suggestion as to their mental as well as moral intelligence quotient. They may not be all morons, but it is at least charitable to suppose so. This is the terrible part of lynching that the white press will not see.

10-4-30

This group of morons, who are exulting apparently over the fact that a mob has murdered two black men accused of crime but not convicted, are going to breed a new crop of like tendencies, who will likewise exult over mob murder and probably take part in such crimes. Not content with black victims they will extend their activities to white ones, like the mob at Miami, which took a white tailor from his home and after beating him up, bound him and covered him with tar and feathers. The authorities later took him from a hospital and placed him in jail, ostensibly for safe keeping. It seems that he is a member of the International Labor Defense, an organization that is not popular in Florida, because it advocates equal rights for both races.

New York

Then a report comes from so large a city as Jacksonville, Florida, that Negro bellboys were taken from a hotel and beaten by a band of one hundred white men. This was because according to one of the mob, "They would not have Negroes working around the hotels." Several hotel proprietors reported to the authorities that their bellboys and maids had quit work because of these threats and outrages. No movement appeared to be made by the police or local authorities to protect the colored employees or to arrest their assailants.

These are the conditions and the people that are responsible for lynching and mob murder. The active participants are the low grade morons who whip and kill their victims, but they are aided and abetted by the local authorities who fail to enforce the law to protect a black man or a white one whose doctrines do not find favor with the mob.

The new commission on lynching will find plenty of facts and cases for its investigation, but unless it can awake the several communities to the terrible side of lynching shown in the faces of the mob, but little will be done to abate the blood lust.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions

Negro Press, (Northern)

3026 3026

Rambling Ruminations

By J. A. ROGERS

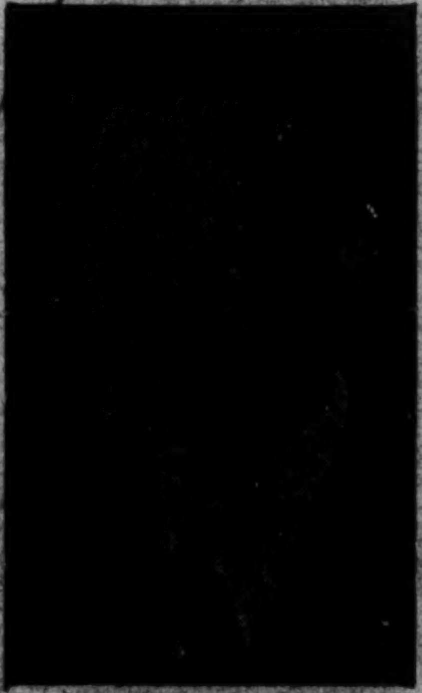
WALTER WHITE is easily the foremost authority on mob murder in the United States. As field secretary for the N. A. A. C. P. he has investigated dozens of lynchings and race riots.

He has conversed with the lynchers and their sympathizers, the preachers, the politicians, and the county authorities, and has been the recipient of several invitations to come down into America's Bible Belt and get a taste of the rope and the faggot himself when it was discovered that he is of Negro ancestry. Therefore, when Mr. White writes a book on this subject, one is expecting something unusual — even though an enormous amount has already been written on it.

And one is not disappointed. Mr. White's latest book, "Rope and Faggot: A Biography of Judge Lynch," is without a doubt the most thorough exposition of this peculiar American pastime that has yet been penned.

Mob murder has been exposed in all its phases and motives—economic, religious, political, and sexual. If anything is capable of stirring the conscience of money-mad and luxury-lusting America, this book should. More than ever after reading "Rope and Faggot" one feels that it is incredible and monstrous that the Congress of the United States should permit this evil to go on, even going so far as to register its approval by refusing to pass a law against it, while spending millions annually and building warships to enforce a law whose sole effect is to enrich the bootleggers and to pour a flood of life-endangering liquor over the nation.

The fact is that lynching has become so much a part of our national life that it is accepted as a matter of course. Mr. White is speaking but the simple truth



— J. A. Rogers —

when he says: "Mobbism has inevitably degenerated to the point where an uncomfortably large percentage of American citizens can read in their newspapers of the slow roasting alive of a human being in Mississippi and turn promptly and with little thought to the comic strip or sporting page."

Most of the white Christian churches, were they definitely forced to choose between lynching and giving the Negro his rights as man and a citizen, would invariably choose lynching. As Mr. White says, that in speaking to some of these Christian folk, "I almost always preface my remarks with some sort of careful statement regarding 'social equality.' If I do not—it matters not what I say about Negroes or lynching, 'social equality' is about the first thing they think of and it makes them go into a sort of insane rage."

So much for the white church. How about the Negro church? Let me take the responsibility of adding a few remarks of my own, for it is essential these days in discussing all these phases of the color question to consider the part that the Negro himself plays, or rather fails to play, in bringing about a solution of his own difficulties.

Amsterdam News

No one will deny that if the Negro took united action against his wrongs, even though that action should be a weak one, that much would be remedied. Now, suppose the majority of our Negro pastors had to choose between lynching and the surrendering of some of their egotism by uniting in a solid body against lynching, what would they do?

1/18/30

Each one may answer that questiton as he will, but the fact remains that the Negro church has yet to present a united and active front against lynching. After a lynching, a pastor here and there may give vent to a spasm, more or less ineffective, against it, and that is about all.

N.Y.

Lynching will not cease until Negroes all over the nation present a united front against it. The sufferer ought to be the first to take steps to end that which is hurting him.

At present, except for a few persons here and there, the only Negroes really interested in lynching are those actually in the clutches of the mob and those in the community the day after the lynching. Before that it would be difficult to get them to organize against it. It is to be regretted that the scope of Mr. White's book did not permit his treatment of this phase of the subject.

But the psychology of the lyncher and their sympathizers has been very competently exposed by him, as was said, and it would take an extended article to do anything approaching justice to "Rope and Faggot." The reader should by no means miss the chapter on sex and lynching, since it is the white woman and her supposed protection that has been the justification of the mob and the churchmen.

If America had a conscience, this book would arouse it. Here, for instance, is this true description of the burning alive of Mary Turner, who had protested against the lynching of her husband:

"The clothes burned from her crispy toasted body, in which, unfortunately, life still lingered, a man stepped towards the woman and, with his knife, ripped open the abdomen in a crude Caesarean operation. Out tumbled the prematurely born child. Two feeble cries it gave—and received for answer the heel of a stalwart man, as life was ground out of the tiny form. Under the tree of death was scooped a shallow hole. The rope about Mary Turner's charred ankles was cut, and swiftly her body tumbled into its grave. Not without a sense of humor or of appropriateness was some member of the mob. An empty whiskey bottle, quart size, was given for headstone. Into its neck was stuck a half-smoked cigar."

The great orator, Edmund Burke, when he heard of the guillotining of Marie Antoinette, said that his great astonishment was that a thousand swords had not leaped from their scabbards to defend her. Similarly one wonders in the murder of Mary Turner that every lawmaker in the United States was not on his feet shouting against it, not to speak of the Christian church; but not only was nothing done but dozens of defenseless colored women suffered a similar fate.

And all this is done in the name of white civilization, done—as Mr. White says—in the fear of Negro progress. What civilization which such atrocities freely permitted is worthy of preservation?

Certainly those who have not read "Rope and Faggott" ought to do so, and we say for convenience that it is published by Alfred Knopf of New York and sells for $3.

COPS STOP ANTI LYNCH MEET

Courier
1-?-30
Pittsburgh

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 2—(C.N.S.)—A meeting called at Benn Theate last Sunday night to protest agains the [illegible] stirred up in thi town by the editorials and article of the Chester Times and threat against a Negro worker that unles he moves out of the "lily white" sec tion of Seventh and Jeffrey streets h would be lynched, was brutall broken up by police thugs.

The meeting, called by the Communist party, which throughout the country is taking the lead in the fight against white ruling class terrorism and all its forms of manifestations. Under the clumsy pretext that the meeting, which was held in Benn Theater, had no permit, the police drove out 300 Negro workers, together with some 100 white workers who had come out to demonstrate their solidarity with the Negroes against the effort to intimidate them.

Instead of being terrorized, however, by the uniformed thugs of the white chauvinists, the workers marched to the Communist party headquarters, at 120 W. Third street, where a successful meeting was held. Here the attempt to confine Negro workers to segregated ghettos where they are robbed and exploited at will by the landlords and denied even the most elementary sanitary protection, was roundly denounced by the following speakers: L. Gardes, district organizer, who came from Philadelphia for the meeting; Wilbur Upshaw, Negro longshoreman, and a member of the national executive board of the T. U. U. L.; George Carter, one of the Gastonia defendants, sentenced to 20 years for organizational work among Negro and white textile workers of the South and Wolford of the Chester unit of the Communist party.

LYNCHING STILL WANES

Ten lynchings in this year are a most convincing proof of the change of public opinion. Of these seven were Negroes and three were whites. The agencies which have accomplished this truly marvelous result, faced a seemingly impossible task in the beginning. But they kept everlastingly at it.

1-3-30

Call

Kansas City Mo

Every victory for better government has to be won against fearful odds. It is this challenge which makes the accomplishment worth the effort of real men and women. Once upon a time every lynching had the sanctifying presence of "the best people in the community." They did not pull the rope or light the fire which took some poor wretch's life, but they were quoted as saying he richly deserved to die. The relatives were carefully pushed to the front of the picture, their grief and loss justifying the law's temporary suspension in favor of lynching. Even with all that it took the addition of propaganda to make the nation quiet under a hundred lynchings a year.

The almost complete cessation of the charge that Negroes are all potential rapists has followed the lowered lynch record. One by one the pet arguments which have taken from us our human rights are yielding to an enlightened public opinion. With the change outside come one within. We take heart, and believing in our possibilities we accomplish more. The nation is the double gainer thereby.

Make way for liberty, cried the martyr centuries ago. Other breasts than his have received the spear thrust, other tears have flowed, but the march of mankind toward the day when we shall rejoice in each other's prosperity has never stopped. Hatred surrenders another trench and retreats when the United States has only ten cases of mob violence as it did in 1929.

NEW PHASE OF LYNCHING.

Age

1/4/30

N.Y.

A new element has been enlisted in the struggle to put an end to lynching, whether it is committed in the South or any other section of this country. The International Labor Defense for the Southern district with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., has entered into the fight against mob law, with the slogan, "Down with lynching and lynch law! Build the International Labor Defense!" It maintains that the relentless struggle against lynchings and race oppression is a major part of the struggle of the International Labor Defense in the South.

In a recent news release, which is pure propaganda for the movement to combine white and black workers against Southern capitalists under the banner of communism, attention is called to the lynching of Willie McDaniels, a Negro farm worker, near Charlotte on the night of June 29, 1929. It is alleged that McDaniels was lynched by "a mob of rich exploiting farmers" led by his boss, evidence having been accumulated to this effect and suppressed by the authorities. The statement asserts that witnesses of the crime were threatened with death and the lynchers were not punished. They went scot free without any court even going through the motions of some farcical trial.

This may all be true, as similar cases have been reported in the Negro press time and again. Only a few years ago two men and a woman were taken from jail in Aiken, South Carolina, and brutally murdered by a mob. The lynchers were well-known citizens but no one was punished for the crime, despite the efforts of the New York World and the Columbia Record. In fact, the correspondents who gathered the facts for both papers were threatened with injury or death.

The remarkable thing about this new movement against lynching is that it is fathered by an organization of communists, who use it as a means of uniting black and white workers, because mob methods have been used against the latter especially to intimidate mill strikers in North Carolina. The alleged lynching and burning of white boys in Texas and Arkansas is also charged to criminal white capitalists for good measure.

No element that is calculated to help put a stop to lynching should be debarred from enlisting in the fight against that crowning menace to our civilization, but the crusade of a communist movement that seeks to destroy lynch law as a form of "terrorism by the bosses" is bound to arouse suspicion, especially when it appeals for the organization of "powerful industrial unions that take in all workers, black and white alike." That would be a laudable purpose, but it is almost impossible of achievement in view of the rancorous race prejudice held by the white workers. It may be that the educational efforts undertaken by the communists may remove some of this racial prejudice, but it will require more suffering from mob and lynch law to convince the poor whites that they must unite with the blacks for self-protection.

Neither is the communist creed popular among the Negro workers of the South, if we are to judge by the tone of the Negro newspapers. The Birmingham Reporter recently declared that there was no soil for communism in that section, and that those are far mistaken who offer communism as a cure for any of the ills with which the race is afflicted. The Alabama editor concluded that, "while there may be odds against the under man in America, he always has a fighting chance. So, as long as there is any hope to win any semblance of a fair deal in the game, the recruits for communism will be negligible."

Nevertheless, if the communists are in earnest in their opposition to lynching, the South should consider them a force for righteousness.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

JAN 1 1930

EMERGING FROM ERA OF BARBARISM.

More and more, apparently, our people are beginning to realize that ours is a nation of laws. Barbaric inclinations, that appear to have clung to the body politic since the Dark Ages, seem to be gradually disappearing. This is evident from the fact that there is a greater inclination now, apparently, than ever before, to permit the law to take its course in dealing with crime.

Lynchings, for example, are fading out. Last year, according to a record kept by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Alabama, there were only 10 lynchings throughout the country. This was one less than in the preceding year, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926 and seven less than in 1925.

However, the inclination to lynch was present to a more alarming degree than the figures indicate. There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, and three of these were in the Northern States. In 24 of the cases prisoners were removed, guards augmented or other precautions taken. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Three of the 10 persons lynched were white, the other seven being Negroes. All of these tragedies, the record shows, occurred in the South. There were four lynchings in Florida, three in Texas and one each in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. It is to the credit of the North that it had none, although there may have been as much provocation north of the Mason and Dixon line as south of it.

The showing for the year, however, is assuring. It indicates that the law is obtaining a better grip on the public conscience than it once had. Firmness on the part of the enforcement officers, with sure and emphatic punishment administered by the court, ought soon to stamp out this one big blot on our national life. Mob violence and anarchy go hand in hand. When all of our people realize this they doubtless will refrain from attempts to usurp any prerogatives of the law and the legally constituted authorities.

Lynchings-1930
Discussion

Negro Press, (Northern Press)

3027

Executive Director of Civil Liberties Commission Calls Attention to Article in "The Nation" on Lynchin

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Eagle
1-3-30
I.B.P.O.
Elks of W
Washington
D.C.

(From the Nation)

Educated opinion the country over is all but unanimous in its public disapprobation of lynching. Southern newspapers are no less emphatic than those of the North on the subject; representative gatherings of Southern educators and Southern white women have gone on record condemning the crime in the strongest terms. Perhaps as a result of this agitation lynchings have been decreasing for a generation. Whereas in 1892 no less than 285 persons were reported as having been lynched, the number fell to ninety-seven in 1902, eighty-nine in 1912, and sixty-one in 1922. From 1923 to 1927 the average number per year was under twenty-three, and in 1928 only eleven lynchings were reported. In the first six months of 1929 there were reports of only four lynchings, including that of N. G. Romey, white, a grocer, of Lake City, Florida. Not since records of lynchings were kept have there been so few. While the actual number is probably greater than reported, the record undoubtedly is more complete now than formerly. (All figures are from Dr. Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.)

The deduction is often made that terrorization of the colored race in the South is decreasing also, and that Negroes enjoy greater security of life and limb than ever before. This, however, is not necessarily the case; our preoccupation with lynchings as the most terrible form of murder has led us to overlook the fact that other forms are in the aggregate far more important. The same white public opinion that condemns lynchings will frequently be found sympathizing privately with murder when this has as its object the suppression of "sassy niggers." An incident which took place in Alabama during 1928 will serve to illustrate this point.

Matt Lucas was a highly skilled mechanic in the Westfield plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company. This plant, which is one of the United States Steel Corporation's finest, is located just tbeyond the city limits of Birmingham. Even the whites brought their automobiles to Lucas to be fixed up over the week-end. But in the plant, in spite of his admitted ability, he could not rise above the rank of millwright's helper. He felt that he was entitled to promotion and was being discriminated against on account of his color, and he did not hesitate to say so. Lucas was married and lived in House 518 B, in Westfield, a town owned and controlled by the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company. He was thirty-four years old, a loud talker, completely unafraid of white folks and quite ready to answer them back, an unforgivable crime for a Negro in the South. On February 9, 1928, Matt Lucas was drunk. His wife tried to persuade him not to go to work, but he went nevertheless.

When he got to the plant he was ordered to go home. He did not obey at first, and some high words and threats seem to have passed on both sides. Eventually he went home. Soon after his wife had with some difficulty got him into bed, there was a knock at the door. The company guards had come for Matt. They took him outside and pumped him full of lead. Deputy Coroner J. J. Crowe turned in a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

His wife withdrew immediately to

district every three or four days. Jefferson County, Alabama, in which Birmingham and Westfield are situated, reported 697 homicides from 1920 to 1926 inclusive, or at the rate of more than eight per month.

Lucas's killing might be described as a lynching. It is being so classed by the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People, though not by the more cautious director of research at Tuskegee Institute. Whether it was or not, it reflects a basically unhealthy condition. Public opinion

which can be arosued by a lynching, needs to be aroused also over these borderline cases, and by ordinary homicides. For while the lynching evil is definitely on the wane, homicides (according to a leading authority) "actually as well as relatively . . . were never so frequent in this country as they are at the present time."

The accompanying graph, prepared from the homicide figures of Frederick L. Hoffman in the Spectator of March 14, 1929, and the lynching figures of Dr. Monroe N. Work, Director of Research of the Tuskegee Institute, shows that the decrease in lynchings has been coincident with an increase of homicides. The thirty-one cities for which homicide rates are available have an aggregate population of 23,632,000, and there is every reason to think that they correctly indicate the trend of the homicide rate throughout the country. It will be observed that the lynching rate fluctuates much more violently than the homicide rate. The sudden and permanent decrease in the number of lynchings after 1922, following a decade in which there had been no marked diminution, is striking. The Dyer Anti-Lynching bill was before Congress in 1922. If an aroused public opinion could so affect the lynching evil, why not then also the homicide scourge?

The American homicide rate is the highest in the world. It does not result alone from America's being a "new" country, since the rate in 1922 (8.4 per 100,000) for the area where homicides are registered was five times that for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Province of Ontario, each of which had a rate of 1.6. Massachusetts, a comparatively law-abiding community, had a homicide rate of 2.5 in 1922. The rate for New Zealand was 0.9 in 1923, that for Japan 0.8 in 1922, that for England and Wales 0.5 in 1922, and that for Scotland 0.2 in 1923. Memphis, with a rate of 60.5 homicides per 100,000 population, had probably the highest rate of any city in the "civilized" world, but Birmingham was a close second with 54.9. Other rates were: Jacksonville 52.6, Atlanta 45.1, and Little Rock 37.9. Gangster-ridden Chicago with a rate of 15.8 was surpassed by Detroit, which counted 16.5. New York City had a rate of 6.7. One hundred and twenty-two American cities averaged 10.4 homicides per 100,000 in 1927, though according to Hoffman the murder rate in 1925 was only 9.8 in Leningrad and about the same in Moscow. In Leningrad in 1922, when the waves of the revolution had not yet died down, the murder rate reached 26.7, but eight Southern cities exceeded that record last year. In all European countries for which figures are available, the homicide rate is far lower than in the United States.

The regional differences in the homicide rate are striking. The ten cities which in 1928 had the highest homicide rates were all Southern cities. Racial

Montgomery, leaving her three children with her mother in Westfield. She brought suit against the company for her husband's death. The company, attempting to settle out of court, offered $300; Mr. Frank W. Smith of Birmingham, handling the cast for Hill, Hill, Whiting, Thomas, and Rives of Montgomery, demanded $1,500; a compromise was reached, in May, on $750. All of this sum, according to Mrs. Lucas, went for the funeral and legal expenses. The guards who killed Lucas were not indicted at all. Out of five men who were involved in the disgraceful affair, two were still in the employ of the company in June, 1929, two had quit without notice, and one, who was not directly involved in the killing, had been dischcarged. The company paid the money to Lucas's widow, it explained, not because it admitted "legal responsibility" for the act, but "merely as a means of preventing the uncertainty of what a court action will result in."

Attorney Smith on his part was glad enough to have the case get into court. His attitude was not due to any lack of zeal. Mr. Smith is proud of the fact that his grandfather was the first Confederate volunteer from Jefferson County; but he has acquired a high reputation among Neogres as counselor and defender of their race. "When the judge is white and the jury are all white (and they always are)," he explained to the investigator a year afterward, "there is very little chance for a Negro to get anything from a white man in court. The defense would claim that he (Lucas) pulled a gun or something, and the widow would get nothing." This statement, in view of the admitted facts of the case, must be considered astounding. Four guards seem to have been actually standing over Lucas while he dressed, and one of them testified at the coroner's inquest that Lucas had three times tried to get his hand into his pocket and had three times been prevented. Yet the guards testified further that Lucas still had a gun in his pocket when he got out of the house, and thatt he attempted to pull it on them, whereupon they shot him. This defense would apparently have been adequate before a white jury.

No news of the Lucas killing other than the routine obituary notice reached either of the two Negro papers in Birmingham; in fact, none of the Birmingham papers carried any account of incident. But perhaps the most significant point in the whole affair was the attitude taken by the coroner, which was undoubtedly typical of a large section of the white community. "Why do you want to investigate this particular case?" he said to the investigator in 1929. "This kind of thing happens all the time." In fact another Negro was shot and killed by a Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company guard before the investigator left Birmingham. The Negro was charged with stealing copper from the plant. The incident created as little stir as had Lucas's killing a year earlier. After all, why should it be otherwise? The Alabama subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation is not the only company in the district which employs guards who are ready to shoot on sight. The nervousness of such guards is understandable when it is remembered that sometimes it is the guard who is shot. A murder of some kind occurs in the Birmingham

differences are even more important. The rate for whites in the South is high, but not higher than in parts of the West. For Negroes, the rate is usually many times the rate for whites. Unfortunately, figures on the color of the murder are not available. Most murders of Negroes are probably by other Negroes. The high rate for the colored race is due in part, however, to the fact that in many sections of the South it is considered hardly a crime to kill a Negro. If the murderer does happen to be a white man, he usually goes scot-free. The pretext of the murder may be, in the words of Professor A. B. Hart, "simply trivial." A Negro kills a white man's dog which has attacked his sheep; the Negro is shot dead. A Negro causes his wife to be late to work for a white man; the white man takes a gun and kills the Negro. In 1929 a Florida white man was sentenced to the electric chair for killing a colored man. It was said to be the first case of the kind on record.

One thing at any rate is certain: there has been no marked increase in the Southern Negro's personal security. The anti-lynching campaign has shown what can be accomplished by an aroused public opinion. It needs to be intensified so that this national disgrace shall be definitely eradicated. Furthermore, the campaign must be broadened until public opinion is awake to the evils of all private, cold-blooded murder. The community which condemns mob murder while condoning such killings as that of Matt Lucas is suffering from moral astigmatism.

LYNCHING vs. MURDER

Tribune

1/7/30

The report of only 10 lynchings last year has provoked much favorable comment on the decline in the Southern pasttime. It was one less in '29 as compared with 1928. We appreciate the decline even though the color of the victims changed at the ratio of 7 to 8. We would be very proud to record not one lynching during this year.

But, while the lynching bee is declining each year, there is a mounting rate of murders of Negroes by Negroes. Taking a cross country record we find that in every city of any importance, North or South, there were more Negroes killed by Negroes in any one city that you may select than there were Negroes lynched in all the United States.

Take Kansas City, Mo., a mid-western city with not more than 50,000 Negroes, where 50 were killed by Negroes during 1929. Of Louisville, Kentucky's 60,000 Negroes, 31 were killed. In Cincinnati, Ohio, 62 Negroes were killed, most of whom were killed by Negroes. In Memphis, Tenn., 57 Negroes were killed by Negroes. And here in Washington 33 Negroes were killed by Negroes.

What is the cause of all this criminality? the murdering, the stealing, the fighting? More than 2,000 Negroes were killed last year by Negroes. Far more Negroes were killed by Negroes than there were Negroes killed by white men. Is it not time somebody was raising a howling protest against this beastly criminality?

In uqite a number of places the criminal class is aware of the fact that the law is lenient so long as the victim is a Negro. This lends encouragement if not an incentive.

Washington

Two thousand Negroes murdered in one year is an alarming number and no one doing anything to stop it. What is the cause and where is the remedy? Is the law so lax that it no longer holds a deterring hand? Has the home fallen down in its training of the value of a human life? Or has Christianity failed in its supposed tenets? Who will advance a real remedy to curb the murderous spirit that is abroad in the land?

KENTUCKY GOVERNOR SAYS MOB VIOLENCE INEXCUSABLE

1/30/30

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23—(A. N. P.)—Gov. Flem Samson in his message to the Kentucky Legislature this week had the following to say concerning his colored constituents:

"Mob violence is inexcusable in all cases, and the failure of public officials, such as sheriffs and jailers to protect prisoners charged with crime from mob violence, no difference how large or threatening the mob, should be grounds for removal from office instanter.

"A recent case or two has happened in our state which makes us hang our heads in shame. The law should be strengthened so that when a jailer or sheriff under any circumstances allows a mob to take a prisoner the officer ipso facto passes out of office.

Pittsburgh

"Only two schools for the training of colored teachers are maintained by the state, one at Frankfort and the other at Paducah. Last session fairly liberal appropriations were made for each, and splendid dormitory buildings were erected on the ground of each.

"Since our school law requires the same standards of education for teachers in colored schools as of the white, it is necessary to have at least one standard college for colored people in the state so that teachers may not be compelled to leave Kentucky in order to qualify themselves as principals and superintendents of high schools. To that end, arrangements have been worked out by which the Industrial College for Colored People at Frankfort shall be raised to a standard college. This will require a more complete library, more equipment for scientific laboratory, more rearrangement of the classroom and perhaps an additional building, all of which should be provided.

"The institution at Paducah for colored people needs and should have an additional building for classroom work as well as better library and laboratory facilities."

Wave of Lynch Terror Sweeping Through South

I. L. D. Branches Intensify Struggle Against This Evil

Negro World

Each of the 481 branches of the International Labor Defense sharply intensified its struggle against lynching and racial discrimination, upon reports of the wave of lynch terror sweeping the South, which had burned Jimmy Irvinne, Oscilla, Tenn., Negro tenant farmer, at the stake, in a reversion to medieval barbarity.

"We have reports," J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the I. L. D., stated today, "that more than 40 Negro workers have been arrested and held for questioning at Reidsville, N. C., in a case of alleged rape, and that Locke, Negro worker of Wilmington, N. C., was arrested last Sunday night and tortured into confessing that he committed a murder and attempted a rape on Mrs. Steve English of Wallace.

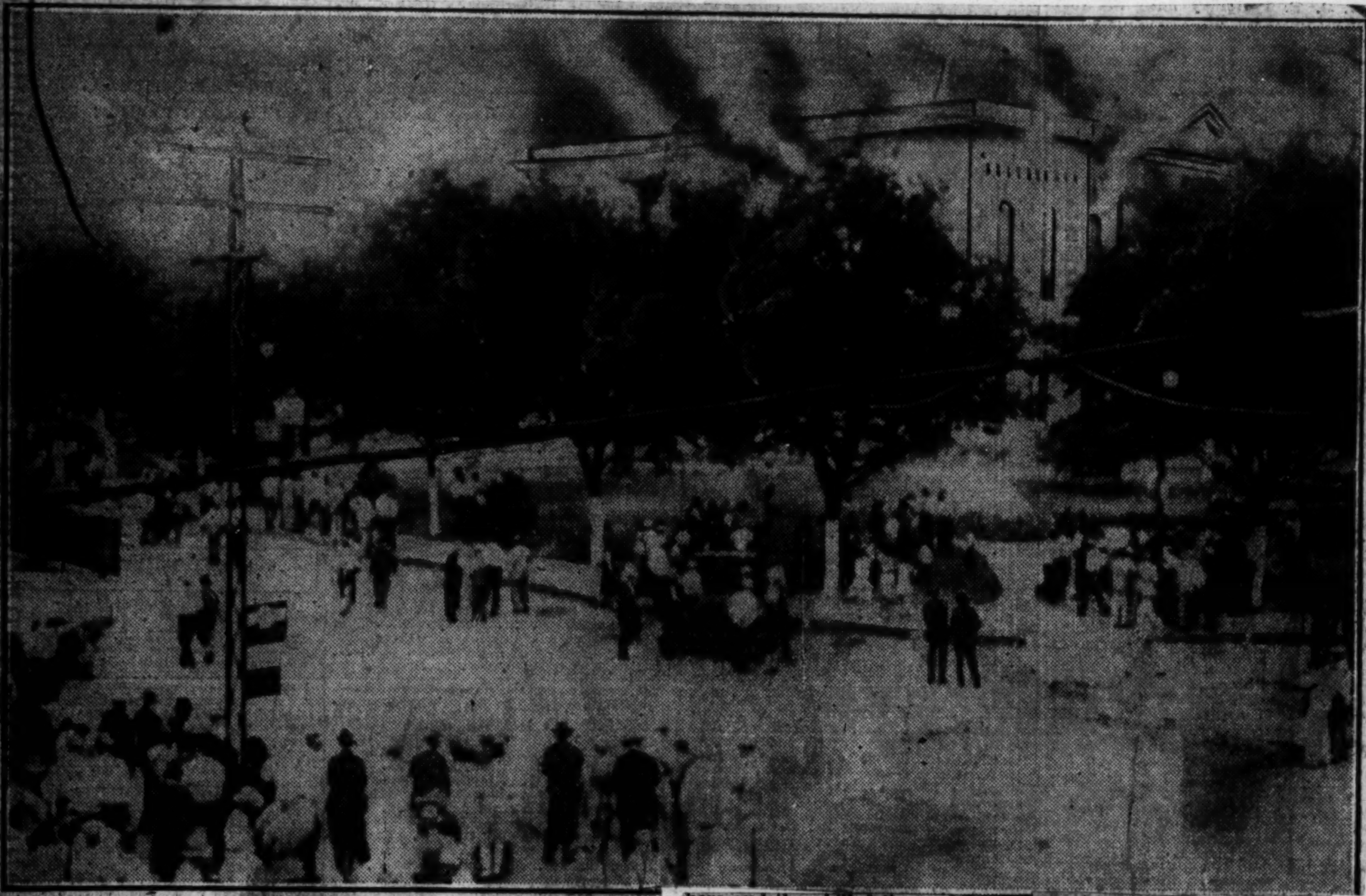
"It is apparent," Engdahl said, "that today, when Negro workers everywhere and especially in the South, are refusing to starve, beginning to band together with white workers in the I. L. D. and Trade Union Unity League against the horrible feudal conditions in industry, that this wave of terrorism is begun by the ruling class. The calculated and vicious practice of the employers in stirring up lynch mobs against Negro workers, on the age-old pretext of attempted rape, in practically every case a falsehood, is in full swing today—when the country is undergoing a financial and economic crisis of the greatest depth, and burdens which have to be borne by the working-class, especially the most brutally exploited, the 12,000,000 Negro workers."

Engdahl declared that the defense organization, which is in the midst of a nation-wide campaign to enroll 12,000 Negro workers in its ranks, has as one of its principal aims the unceasing struggle against race discrimination and lynch-law and that every nerve and muscle of the organization would be strained to halt this reign of lynch law in the South and reaching into the Northern districts.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press. (Northern)

3067



P. & A. PHOTO

CIVILIZATION IN 1930—Mob outside of Grayson county courthouse at Sherman, Tex., last Friday afternoon shortly after the courthouse was set on fire. The fire snuffed out the life of George Hughes, whose body was later tossed out of the building to the mob which dragged it through the streets and later set it on fire in the most ghoulish and fiendish fashion in front of the Goodson drug store. Story on page 1.

Defender 5-17-30

probably have been great. Only one trooper fired his rifle.

Soldier Beaten with Plank

"He was being beaten in the face with a plank and fired to save his own life. Even when dynamite with lighted fuses attached were thrown into the crowd, the troops still fought without firing, and picked up the dynamite, extinguished the fuses before the dynamite exploded."

Rain Saturday helped thin out the mob still busy pillaging the colored section and destroying dwellings and furnishings. With the main body of the lynchers tired out and going home to sleep, machine guns mounted on the lawn of the jail were trained on the streets and troops thrown around the building.

Sunday brought martial law. No loitering was allowed and passersby were politely but firmly told to keep going unless their business required them to stop.

Governor Moody denied he told the militia not to shoot. He issued a vague statement declaring "if the leaders of the mob and those who fired the courthouse could be identified, he would try to have them punished"—fifteen whites who were bandaged or otherwise showed results of rioting were arrested. There will likely be no prosecution.

5-17-30

This is Texas at its worst. A jury in criminal court brought in but a light sentence for John Alseep, white, who hired William Tate and George Terrel to rob the Polytechnic bank

here and then killed them while they were doing it in order to claim the $5,000 per head reward.

White southern Methodists in general conference at Dallas passed a resolution deploring all mob influence and termed the Sherman affair "shocking."

On Monday, whites warned colored people to leave or the remaining homes would be burned. Guardsmen, however, declared colored folk would be protected. White employers have been threatened unless they discharge colored workingmen.

Hold Protest Meeting On Lynching Sunday, May 2

Argus. 5-23-30 St. Louis

The Trade Union Unity League wi hold a protest meeting [illegible] U. F. & S. M. [illegible], 2621 Lawto boulevard, Saturday, May 24, at 7:0 p. m. A protest will be voiced a gainst the latest lynching of Georg Hughes at Sherman, Tex. The meeting will be open to the public.

The unity league advocates full economic, political and social equality for colored people and seeks to eliminate lynching segregation, discrimination and race prejudice.

Texas Mob Lynches Another

By LEO JACOBWITZ

HONEY GROVE, Tex., May 23.—Coming here from Sherman, where they burned the dead body of George Hughes on May 9, we found that the spirit of mob law and open defiance of the law was growing in the Lone Star state.

5-24-30

On Saturday, Sam Johnson shot and killed a white land owner, accused by Johnson of [illegible] him. A mob of 400, nearly half of the population of this city, besieged Johnson in his refuge. Johnson shot it out with the mob and after his ammunition was beginning to run low, he turned the rifle on himself, ending his own life.

The mob broke in the cabin door, took the body of the dead man, chained it to an automobile, dragged it through the streets of the segregated section and strung it to the limb of a tree, poured gasoline on it after riddling it with bullets and set it afire.

The battle between Johnson and the mob lasted for nearly two hours. Suddenly the firing ceased and one white by the name of Oscar Davis went inside to find Johnson dead by his own hand.

The mob then waited for Davis to throw the body out. At this signal each passed by and fired a shot into the form of the dead man.

Johnson and Fortenberry came to the parting of the ways when Johnson made known his intention of quitting, fearing trouble like that which happened in Sherman. Fortenberry is said to have told Johnson he couldn't leave and when Johnson demanded a settlement of monies due him an argument ensued which led to the white man kicking Johnson. Johnson went to his cabin and returned to make another demand for his wages. When Fortenberry reached for his gun, Johnson killed him, according to other farm hands.

DEFENDERS OF LYNCHING.

In his famous column, "It Seems to Me," which is now copyrighted and syndicated by the New York Telegram, Heywood Broun registered amazement because he found that there was a "supposedly reputable" American newspaper, that would undertake a defense of lynching.

1930 Years of Christianity in America Produced This

Afro-American 5-17-30

This is what actually happened to George Hughes in Sherman, Texas, afte citizens of the town burned the $100,000 courthouse to get his lifeless body after dragging it through the colored section, it was placed on this tree an burned again. This is 100 per cent Americanism in Texas; 15,000 peopl were in the mob, including the so-called "best" citizens.

Most reputable newspapers, even in the South, condemn lynching as a matter of sound principle and public policy. The special lynching that was the subject to be condoned, was that which took place in Sherman, Texas, where the bestiality of the mob was exhibited by the dragging of the dead body of a roasted prisoner through the Negro residence district and the burning and looting of the homes of innocent people.

Age 5-31-30

The newspaper that condoned this proceeding and thus aroused Mr. Broun's justifiable amazement was the Atlanta Constitution, which dignified the proceedings of the mob by heading an editorial in their defense, "The Sherman Avengers." In it the Atlanta editor said:

New York, N.Y.

> "The adherents to law and order may deplore and denounce these volcanic outbursts of murderous rage, overriding all the instrumentalities of regular justice and the powers of government, but there is one great and irreversible fact ingrained in the psychology of the Southern people that must always be taken into account by those who judge such events as this one at Sherman. That fact is that the white people will not tamely allow their women to be the unavenged victims of the lust and brutality of any Negro man. . . . Criticism of that passion and action from any source appeals only to the deafness of the adder, and no one can avert the terrible vengeance but the Negro who keeps his lustful hands off an innocent white woman."

This utterance was stigmatized as the most barefaced and shameless defence of lynching and as founded on not one lie but two. The attempt of the Constitution to place the responsibility for the lust of mob violence upon all the Negroes of Sherman was riddled as beside the issue. The issue was pronounced to be one between righteousness and evil, and the men who behave like jackals under any compulsion whatsoever were condemned as traitors to their race. The fact that such bestial cruelty is commonest in those sections of America which are loud in lip service to the principles of Christianity, was commented upon by Henry Mencken, who named the "Bible Belt" as the scene of the fiercest and most unbridled passions.

The Constitution's defense of lynching was contrasted with an editorial in an adjoining column, extolling the idea of righteousness contained in Dr. McBride's advocacy of the Anti-Saloon League as being inspired by divine Providence. Mr. Broun construed this coincidence to convey the intimation that "Volsteadian law enforcement is of vital consequence and under the direct supervision of the Deity. Lynching, on the other hand, is but a minor infraction of God's plan as far as the Atlanta Constitution is concerned. Indeed, it seems to be a question as to whether it is an infraction at all and not a rather superb manifestation of the force of Southern chivalry."

This jumbling of a defense of mob lust in one column and a testimonial of belief in the principles of Christ in another would make him somewhat uncomfortable, Mr. Broun avowed, if he was the editor of the paper in question. The attempt to make the two things hang together he termed blasphemy. "Blasphemy against man and blasphemy against God."

Blasphemy of this sort does not appear to disturb the slumbers nor the digestion of the denizens of Mr. Mencken's "Bible Belt," nor their fellows in other parts of the country. They profess the principles of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man," and practice all sorts of unjust discriminations and unrighteousness. The petty discriminations prevalent in the administration of our Government, running through all its departments , is illustrative of this evil.

A Lynching Epidemic

Afro-American 5-10-30

"The Way to Revive Lynchings" was the subject of an editorial in the Memphis Commercial Appeal last week.

In 1928, victims of mobs numbered 11. In 1929 there were 10, in five states, thus furnishing a clean bill of lynch-health for the year to 43 of the 48 states.

The record of only one lynching in the first four months of 1930 may have inspired the Memphis daily or it may have been moved by the case of Martin Maryland set free by an Alabama white court, although charged with a crime against a white woman, while outside the courtroom soldiers were stationed to prevent a mob from taking the law into its own hands.

Whatever source of prompting there was, the Appeal discoursed as follows last week:

Baltimore, Md

> The only possible chance for a revival of the lynching spirit lies in the passage of such federal legislation as the Dyer act, which would interfere with the solution being made by the states and might cause an outbreak of crimes for which lynchings is invoked through conveying to potential criminals the thought that they would be protected in provocative crimes by the national government. Lynchings will be eliminated if the states are allowed to handle them. They may be revived, if the states are subjected to federal interference.

While subscribers were reading these lines, Clayton Funderberg, 17, and two other whites armed with shotguns started out for the home of David Harris, "to teach that damn nigger a lesson." Harris beat the three white attackers to the draw and dropped Funderberg dead in his tracks. For this he was lynched by a mob of two hundred. This occurred at Rosedale, Mississippi, in Bolivar County, less than fifteen miles from Mound Bayou, the model Negro town.

There followed in quick succession the lynching of a Negro, Allen Green in South Carolina and of John Hodas, white, in Florida.

All of this took place without talk in Congress of reviving the Dyer anti-lynching bill. In fact, Mr. Dyer himself is too busy trying to defeat a colored opponent in the primary to revive his bill.

The states are being permitted to handle lynchings, but everybody knows that a mob in Texas, or in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida or South Carolina has as much chance of being punished for a lynching as a Ku Kluxer has of being permitted to parade in Canada.

The truth is that agitation for a Federal anti-lynching bill has frightened the intelligent urban South; but the rural and illiterate districts will never react to law and to order until they have experienced the changing influence of public education or the strong arm of the Federal law.

Lynchings-1930 & Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

3068

'HARD TIMES' NOT CAUSE OF LYNCHING INCREASE, SAYS KARL F. PHILLIPS

Courier 10-18-30

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Washington, D. C., Attorney In Answer to Eleazor Says Suspicion, Hatred and "Racial Superiority," Based Upon Color, Form Background of Lawless Wave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16—The following letter, written by Attorney Karl F. Phillips of this city is both illuminating and direct. It follows:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1930.

Mr. Robert B. Eleazer,
Educational Director, Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation,
Atlanta, Ga.

10-19-30

My dear Mr. Eleazer: In a United Press item which appears in today's issue of the Washington Daily News it is stated that "The 100 per cent increase in lynching in the United States this year over last, is due in part to the unemployment situation Robert B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, believes." The item in question further deals with the subject of lynching by quoting comments you are said to have made upon a report by Dr. Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book, and concludes with the specification that "of the 21 men lynched 20 were colored," leaving the indisputable presumption, of course, that the remaining victim was white.

In a friendly spirit, and as one of the many who are earnestly searching for the removal of both the causes and the effects of lynching, I am venturing to say to you that the statement you are quoted as having made concerning lynching, namely, that "unemployment is a cause of lynching," reminds me of a comic story once ground out by the phonograph, to the effect that a certain master's dog died from eating too much cooked horse meat, the result of the burning of that faithful animal when the barn burned down. The barn caught fire from sparks from the house which was ignited by the candles on the coffin of the master's mother-in-law, who had also passed into the great beyond.

In other words, Mr. Eleazer, it seems to me that to say that unemployment is the cause of lynching is like still persisting that the "sun does move."

According to the recent census of unemployment, there are 2,500,000 workless people today in the good old U. S. A. Just how many of these are white and how many are black does not definitely appear at the moment. However, if your theory that unemployment is the cause of lynching is true, and 20 colored men were lynched as against only one white, then there are 20 times as many colored people out of employment as there are whites. Such is certainly not indicated by the census figures, or by soup lines, bread lines, the reports of charitable institutions or other conditions or information upon which your theory might be based.

Perhaps, however, I am on the wrong trail. Perhaps you mean that since "the devil always finds work for idle hands," that the unemployed people, with nothing else to do, have finally resorted to lynching. Upon reflection, however, even this theory cannot be true, for the simple fact that during many of the country's years of greatest prosperity lynching still raged—and at a high rate—a rate that is more than comparable with that of this depression period. No, neither is this theory true.

No, Mr. Eleazer, unemployment is neither directly nor indirectly responsible for lynching. Lynching today is brought about by the same old causes it has always had, and there is no use of trying to "smoke-screen" them with unemployment as a mantle. Here are some of the prime causes of lynching, and it is well for all of us who are so deeply interested to note them, again, carefully, and keep them ever before us in order that during either depression or prosperity, storm or calm and whether north or south, east or west, white or black, we may remember these causes and not forget them when unemployment shall have long since been succeeded by ample employment for all.

Here, then, are the principal causes of lynching, direct and indirect, all of which have frequently appeared, in concert and alone, during the harrowing visitations of the mob:

Suspicion, hatred, cowardice, fear and disrespect of God and man, together with material failures of state executives and officials, judicial officers and courts, and the unrestricted advent of lawlessness and crime both intentional and active, together with the growing spirit, in particular sections, that "racial superiority based upon color alone is a perfectly reasonable conclusion of science and an unwritten amendment of the moral, divine and written law, rather than that which it really is, namely, the child of intolerance and bigotry.

These, Mr. Eleazer, not unemployment, are the causes of lynching.

Sincerely yours,
KARL F. PHILLIPS,
Attorney-at-Law.
1628 S street northwest

"Education and Not More Laws Will Curb Lynching"—Dr. Dillard

Age

10-18-30

Charlottesville, Va.—The blaze of public opinion and reprobation should be turned on any town or county in which lynching has occurred and gone unpunished, is the belief of Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, and one of the foremost white educators in the South.

New York.

"It is a distressing fact that there have been more lynchings in the South during the present year than in the past year or the year before," he observes. "I have wondered whether this retrogression is not perhaps due to a more or less general wave of hoodlumism. Some say the cause is economic. But we cannot lay all the blame this way. Economics is becoming a sort of 'cunjer' word.

No Cure But Education

"At any rate, I do not thing we should jump to the conclusion that the efforts against lynching that have been made by individuals, associations, churches and the press have been in vain. I do not believe that the present condition denotes a permanent set-back. 'There is no real cure for such outrages but the process of social education against social wrongs, and there wil be waves of good and bad.

"Meantime, an effective part in this process of education will be persistent demand for the punishment of lawlessness. The nearer home the lesson can be brought the better. In a certain sense, a town or county is a social unit and has a responsibility for the conduct of justice in its borders. The blaze of public opinion and reprobation should be turned on any town or county in which a lynching has occurred and gone unpuished.

"If any additional laws can be devised that would avail, let us have it, but I doubt if more law would help. Lynching is already lawless. We may pass laws galore, but of what avail are they without earnest and determined social conviction for upholding the laws? Whatever the legislation, the point that needs hammering without letup is the question of sincerity about enforcement. It comes back to the question of education."

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34 LYNCHINGS IN FIRST 9 MONTHS OF 1930

10-10-30

Provokes Conference on Anti-Lynching in November

Washington, D. C.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A call has been issued by the Southern Provisional Organization Committee of the American Negro Labor Congress for a Southern Conference against Lynching, to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn. on November 9, 1 p.m., at the Odd Fellows Hall, 124 E. 9th street.

The call is being sent to fraternal organizations, labor bodies, churches, lodges, and workers organization, asking them to elect delegates to the Chattanooga Conference.

The Chattanooga Conference is one of a series of such conferences being held in the North to set on foot a wide movement against lynch law which has already found thirty-four Negro victims this year, according to the Committee. It is planned to elect delegates from the Chattanooga meeting to the National Convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, to be held on November 15, in St. Louis. The National Convention will initiate a nation-wide and basic movement against lynchings.

Tribune

One of the first activities of the Provisional Committee was to send an investigator into Huntsville, Ala. when two Negroes lodged in the city jail were threatened with lynching by a mob of white fiends. The finding will be made public as soon as they are complete. The International Labor Defense, which is cooperating with the American Negro Labor Congress in the campaign against lynching has also sent an investigator into Thomasville, Ga., where Willie Kirkland was lynched on September 25.

10-30

Frank E. Wallis, secretary-treasurer of the Provisional Committee has set up headquarters in Chattanooga, Tenn. He will shortly begin touring principal cities in the South, addressing Negro organizations on the drive against lynching and announces that he will gladly appear before organizations if invited.

Washington, D. C.

There have been thirty-four lynchings in the first nine months of 1930. In a statement issued by the Southern Provisional Organizational Committee of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Counted as lynchings in the A.N.L.C. list are only those killed by a mob before their victim had had a chance to be tried in court for the crime he is suspected of. The following list does not include Negros found dead on the streets and in rivers and swamps, or those shot by policemen on "suspicion," or Negroes legally executed by the state on almost no evidence.

Lynchings—1930

Lee Ivy, Rockford, Miss., January 11; Jimmie Levine, Occella, Ga., February 1; Laura Wood, Salisbury, N.C., March; John Wilkins, Locust Grove, Ga., April 5; Allen Green, Walhalla, S.C., April 23; David Harris, Rosedale, Miss., April 28; John Hodaz, white, Tampa, Fla., April 28; Clarence Hayes, Kansas City, Mo., May 9; George Hughes, Sherman, Texas, May 10; George Johnson, Honeygrove, Tex., May 19; Henry Argo Chicksha

Okla., May 30; Dan Jenkins, Union City, S.C., June 21; Bill Rosan, Bryan, Texas, June 22; Jack Robertson, Austin, Texas, June 28; Morehouse,, Atlanta, Ga., July; S. S. Mincey, Mt. Vernon, Ga., July 30; Essau Robertson, John Henry Robertson, John Newton Robertson and another Robertson, Emelle, Ala., July 4; Thomas Shipp and Abe Smith, Marion, Ind., August 6; Oliver Moore, Tarboro, N.C., August 19; George Grant and Willie Bryan, Darien, Ga., September 12; Lockett and White, Scooba, Miss., September 9; M. C. Wylie, Eastman, Ga., September 12; Will Harris, Warrenton, N.C., September 18; Willie Kirkland, Thomasville, Ga., September 25.

Known Lynchings, But Data Not Complete

Henry Robertson, June 5; Robert Burney, Kansas; Henry Agate, Chicago; Chester Fugate, white, Irving, Ky.

Legion Tables Move Against Lynching

Defender 10-15-30

BOSTON, Oct. 17. — That hiding behind the open claim of fair play by the American Legion was a sinister sense of baby-faced pretending on the rights of man and justice as between citizens was revealed in their national convention held in this city.

Chicago, Ill

This year's convention was great in the sense that visiting delegates came in large numbers, Boston organized entertainment for them on a grand scale and permitted them wholesale liberty, and the city was filled with noise and hilarity from the time the Legionnaires came until they departed.

There was even present an ebullient spirit of camaraderie between the delegates from all sections and of all colors. One good ex-soldier met another, shook hands, and the stories of 'the good old days" began whoever they were.

One of the most popular units in the city was the Col. Charles Young post of Charlotte, N. C., led by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley. This post, possessing a drum corps which has been a feature and prize winner at several Legion conventions, was thrown into [illegible] relief on several occasions through the sterling work and appearance of this drum corps. Shortly after its arrival it took greetings to President Hoover and the commander of the Legion, O. L. Bodenhamer of Arkansas. The latter came out upon the balcony of his hotel and greeted the boys. Generous praise was given the unit by many other persons, including Mayor Curley of Boston.

But when the convention as a body representing the solid opinion of its membership on issues vital and fundamental to the country which its members had fought for reached these real issues, it folded up and turned its back upon them—just like one-tenth of America's citizens have learned to expect most of the government bodies of their country to do.

A strong effort was made by Race Legionnaires, assisted by some white friends, to have the Legion take a stand on lynching and on the discrimination shown by the war department in the treatment of Gold Star mothers.

The resolution on lynching was prepared, passed and presented through the California department of the Legion. It read as follows:

"Whereas, the practice of mob violence and lynching is increasing in such a way as to shake the very foundation of the American government, and whereas, the commission of any act against society by any person or persons, at any time is repulsive to the progressive, law-abiding citizens, and whereas, the practice of persons nullifying and disregarding the constituted methods of dealing with the taking of lives of men, women and children, without due regard to their guilt or innocence is mob violence and is a menace to the peace and security of its citizens, now therefore be it

"Resolved, that the American Legion, department of California, in regular convention assembled, this 19th day of August, 1930, hereby calls upon the national department of the American Legion at its 12th annual convention assembled in Boston, Mass., to use its influence to destroy the menace of mob violence in all of its phases, and to approve any measures tending to remove this blot from our daily life."

California delegates buised themselves with the resolutions committee of the Legion and Monroe Mason, distinguished ex-service man, [illegible] appointed to lobby among the Legionnaires, but all their effort amounted to nothing.

The celebrated Arkansasan, Col. O. L. Bodenhamer, national commande of the legion, could not see his fa section held up to criticism in suc a way, and eagerly lent his influen to a movement which caused the pr posed resolution to be tabled wit out ever reaching the floor of th convention.

Said/ Commander Bodenhamer Arkansas when he was interviewe "We could never allow this to com up on the floor of the convention

Similar disposal was made of th efforts on the part of delegates fro Illinois and Massachusetts to ha the Legion make some expressi concerning the war departmen treatment of Gold Star mothers.

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34 Lynchings In First Nine Months of '30

Gary American

Report Lists Victims Of Mobs Only; Ga. Leads With 7

Gary, Indiana

NEW YORK.—There have been thirty-four lynchings in the first nine months of 1930, according to a statement issued by the Southern Provisional Organization Committee of the American Negro Labor congress. 10-18-30

Counted as lynchings in the A. N. L. C. list are only those killed by a mob before its victim has had a chance to be tried in court for the crime he si suspected of.

The following list does not include Negroes found dad on the streets and in rivers and swamps, or those shot by policemen on "suspicion," or Negroes legally executed by the state on almost any evidence.

Lee Ivy, Rockford, Miss., Jan. 11

Jimmie Levine, Occila, Ga., Feb. 1

Laura Wood, Salisbury, N. C. March.

Allen Green, Walhalla, S. C. April 23.

David Harris, Rosedale, Miss April 28.

John Hodaz, white, Tampa, Fla. April 28.

Clarence Hayes, Kansas City, Mo. May 9.

George Hughes, Sherman, Texas May 10.

George Johnson, Honeygrove Texas, May 19.

Henry Argo, Chickasha, Okla. May 30.

Dan Jenkins, Union City, S. C. June 21.

Bill Roan, Bryan, Texas, June 28

Jack Robinson, Austin Texas June 28.

Hubet, Morehouse student, Atlanta, Ga., July.

John Wilkins, Locust Grove, Ga. April 5.

S. S. Mincey, Mt. Vernon, Ga. July 30.

Esau Robertson, John Henry Robertson, John Newton Robersson and another Robertson, Emelle, Ala., July 4.

Thomas Shipp and Abe Smith, Marion, Ind., Aug. 6.

Oliver Moore, Tarboro, N. C., Aug. 19.

George Grant and Willie Bryan, Darien, Ga., Sept. 12.

Lockett and White, Scoobs, Miss. Sept. 9.

M. C. Wyl. Eastman, Ga., Sept. 12.

Will Harris, Warrentown, N. C., Sept. 18.

Willie Kirkland, Thomasville, Ga., Sept. 25.

Known Lynchings, But Data Not Complete

Henryy Robertson, June 5.

Robert Burney, Kansas.

Henry Agate, Chicago.

Chester Fugate, white, Irving, Ky.

AN INTERESTING CASE

Defender

A white woman in Virginia was so intent upon starting racial friction in her town that she slashed her own wrists, tore her clothes from about her body, and staggered into her home with the statement that a "burly Negro" had attacked her. In less than an hour a mob had formed and was on the man hunt, using the woman's description as its basis for searching for a man well known in and around the neighborhood.

10-25-30

Meanwhile doctors, called to examine the injured woman, discovered her secret and made known their findings. She had actually cut herself! She had deliberately lied; she had, with malice aforethought, aroused the most brutal instincts in the males of her race in her community and stirred up a feeling of hatred against a man who, had he been captured before the truth was made known, would have died as many others have died, a victim of a cruel and barbarous system.

Chicago, Ill

Yet there are those who make a defense for lynching. There are those white men who, feeling that they are right in their attitudes, go about manufacturing reasons why the federal government should maintain a hands off policy with regard to the crime of lynching. There are those who even cry that white womanhood must be protected at all costs.

They are to be pitied. When a woman, no matter what her race, stoops low enough to want to see wanton bloodshed she deserves neither the respect nor the protection of men. Yet this is no isolated case, as strange as it seems. Two white girls in Pittsburgh recently went screaming through the streets declaring that they had been attacked by a "Negro." They later confessed that they had made up the plot between themselves. A white woman in Washington told a vivid story of how she had been attacked by a "Negro" and how she fought him off. She later corrected herself and admitted that her attacker was a white man. A girl in St. Louis fabricated a tale of a criminal assault by a black man. A middle-aged woman in California screamed when she was caught with a lover and declared that he had forced her to meet him. A boy was hanged in Maryland for "raping" a white woman with whom it was known that he had been associating on terms of closest intimacy for a long period of time.

And so the case of the woman in Virginia is not unique. There seems to be something in the minds of certain types of females that urges them to start trouble of one sort or another. Getting men lynched is just one of these outlets. This sort of brigandage is peculiar to white women, happily for us, and gives the white man something to think about. Unfortunately for us, however, the white mob seldom thinks until after it has completed the task at hand, which usually consists of a lynching or two or a riot.

Lynchings-1930
Disc[illegible]ions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

3069

Abolish Color Line in Federal Departments and Give Uncle Sam "Clean Hands," Mr. Trotter Asked President Hoover

The President, Twice Asked Whether He Would Recommend Anti-Lynching Legislation to Congress, Declines to Commit Himself.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT HOOVER by delegation, Spokesman, Wm. Monroe Trotter of Boston, Mass., at the White House, November 25, 1930.

Afro-American

MR. PRESIDENT:

Surprised by the sudden resurgence of the bloody anarchy of lynchings, shocked by an increase already in 1930 more than doubling the number for either of the preceding years, we have come in behalf of the colored Americans to the seat of the Federal Government and to the White House to protest, and to consult with the Government, asking protection of life.

12-6-30

RELAPSE FROM CIVILIZATION

Lynching is the seizure and usurpation of government by the cowardly, cruel, brutal, fiendish crowd wreaking vengeance on the lone hopeless, helpless victim and usually murderously satisfying hatred against the victim's race. It is violation and negation of and assault upon government, incipient anarchy and rebellion, relapse from civilization into savagery, a debasement and menace for the race chiefly lynched, demoralizing to all the people, a scandal and disgrace on the country before the world.

Baltimore, Md.

As gravely injurious to the general welfare it justifies Federal action. As violation for states of a Republican form of government, it justifies Federal action. As deprivation of life and property without due process of law and of the equal protection of the law by the states which do not prevent it or punish the lynchers, with most victims taken from the hands of the law, it calls for Federal treatment.

ASK SUPPRESSION

We ask suppression of lynching in the interest of domestic peace and tranquillity. States do not stop it and seem unable when willing, on account of the strength of local race prejudice. Texas veniremen refuse to convict, Indiana county prosecutors refuse to aid the state. Victims are being found to have been innocent. If the lynchings increase and the Federal Government, final legal protector, fails to aid, the lynched race may in desperation feel compelled to protect themselves, which would mean riots, massacre, near civil war, worse than the race riots of Chicago and Washington.

The chief cause of lynching is contempt for color, coupled with disregard for law. All color proscription and segregation foster the contempt which is the roots of lynching. The continuance of proscription, especially by the Federal Government, perpetuates the evil. Hence we ask you to abolish all color segregation and discrimination in Federal employment and otherwise in the Federal domain, that the Federal Government may act "with clean hands."

ASK PRESIDENT TO LEAD

Mr. President, you have led the government and the nation against disrespect of law, we ask that you so lead against lynching, its grossest manifestation. As you have led for law enforcement, lead also for suppression of mob-murder. As you have directed your law enforcement board to advise against bootlegging, ask them to do so against lynching. As you now have the government warring on the racketeers, the Justice Department devising the measures, we ask you to have the government war on lynchers, the Justice Department devising the measures.

Thus will the glory be yours of saving the honor of the country, which is in the keeping of the President.

We ask you for legislation to make lynching a Federal crime by such recommendation to Congress.

DELEGATION THAT SAW HOOVER UNAUTHORIZED, REV. HARTEN DECLARES

Courier

12-4-30.

President Given Mild Plea By Monroe Trotter And His Committee, As 160 Delegates Condemn Their 'Servile' Conduct—Prominent Leaders Ignored

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Morning session of the Anti-Lynching Conference held at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church and presided over by Rev. Hampton T. Gaskin developed into the stormiest of its kind known here. Previously it was agreed that the "committee on resolutions against lynchings" would submit its draft to the congress for discussion at 9:30 o'clock. Rather than comply with that agreement the committee assembled at about 11:30 o'clock While the Congress was deliberating upon the delayed draft in a Judas-like manner, this committee left the assembly and wended its way to the White House.

This committee, which consisted of Mrs. Minnie M. Scott, Mrs. Emma F. G. Merritt, M. W. Trotter, George S. Gordon and Maurice W. Spencer was charged with irregular conduct ranging from violation of parliamentary precepts to wanton betrayal of confidence. "An insult to the intelligence of the congress," "an aspersion on the dignity of the race," "tame," "servile" and "senseless" were among the epithets hurled at the conduct of the committee and its document by Rev. T. S. Harten, president of the National Afro-Protective League and militant pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose eloquence, logic and manliness were in striking conflict with the mild, illogical, belly-crawling attitude of certain leaders who advocated prayers and feeble supplication to federal officials as cures for lynchings rather than united political action, economic pressure or physical resistance.

The Memorial

he President,
he White House,
ashington, D. C.

Sir—In presenting to you this memorial we are placing the Anti-Lynching Congress, which is now in session at the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C., on record as being opposed to lynching in any form as exercised against any people.

Realizing the utter disregard of the government and total disrespect for law and order, as displayed by mob spirit, and having felt the barbarous and brutal clamor for satisfaction, regardless of innocence or guilt, when directed toward our race, we appeal to you as President of all the people to use your power and influence toward the enactment of federal measures to stamp out this menace to the people and country which has caused the United States to be pointed to as the only country in all the world where such barbarism is tolerated.

Respectfully submitted,
ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS.

Courier
12-6-30
Pittsburgh Pa.

The congress voted unanimously against this memorial. President Hoover also received his portion of censure for limiting the delegation to only five members. Furthermore, it was pointed out that he would not commit himself on lynching but granted the interview, limited though it was, for future political reasons. The policy of the executive party of the management to exclude, apparently for personal reasons, leading Negro citizens like Congressman Oscar DePriest, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernajin, Dr. Emmett J. Scott and J. Finley Wilson from the list of those best qualified to issue the call for action, was vehemently criticized. As soon as out-of-town delegates learned of these actions of the committee they refused to support the management.

Mr. William N. Trotter, well-known crusader and secretary of the Equal Rights League and Race Congress, explained that the President cordially received the delegation, which handed him the memorial referred to above. Just as was predicted, the President expressed sympathy with the plea and promised that he would consult his advisors as to the most "feasible measures to employ."

These remarks simply added more fagots to a burning edifice. The militant voice of Dr. Harten was again heard challenging the legality of the committee's conduct, parliamentarily and otherwise. This time he received the support of Hon. W. Ashby Hawkins, one of America's leading lawyers, and Rothschild Francis, militant Virgin Islands leader.

Attempts made by sympathizers of the committee to cover its errors by railroading a vote of approval brought about a fiery combat of words. These attempts were declared unparliamentary. It was finally expressed among the delegates that the attitude of apparent indifference made manifest by leading Negroes in the District toward the congress can be safely traced to the unpopularity of Mr. Spencer, who is persona non grata among the race.

3069

Afro-American
11-29-30

[illegible] FIGHTERS [illegible]USS, TROTTER SEES HOOVER

Baltimore, Md

Anti-Lynch Group Withholds Sanction to Petition President.

DEBATE LONG

Delegation of Five at White House.

WASHINGTON. — While members of the Equal Rights League debated the wisdom of keeping an engagement to see President Hoover, five delegates, headed by Secretary Monroe Trotter, Boston, [illegible] to the white House, Tuesday.

According to Rothschild Francis (N.Y.), the league did not approve the visit of the delegation to the President nor the memorial presented.

"We debated long and are debating now," Mr. Francis told the AFRO three hours after the delegation had returned to the meeting again. "While the discussion was going on, the delegation left by the rear exit."

The memorial presented by Secretary Trotter to Mr. Hoover, read:

"Realizing the utter disregard of Government and total disregard for law and order, as displayed by mob spirit, and having felt the barbarous and brutal clamor for satisfaction, regardless of innocence or guilt, when directed toward our race, we appeal to you as President of all the people to use your power and influence toward the enactment of Federal measures to stamp out this menace to people and country which has caused the United States to be pointed out as the only country in all the world where such barbarism is tolerated."

The President was requested to abolish color segregation and discrimination alleged to exist in the Government departments, and to make the necessary recommendations to Congress.

The delegates included:

The Five Delegates

The delegates included:

Maurice W. Spencer, National Equal Rights League; Mrs. Minnie Scott, National Association of Colored Women; William Monroe Trotter, spokesman; Miss E. F. G. Merritt, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and George E. Gordon.

Hoover Cordial

The president was told there had been twenty-four lynchings this year, Mr. Trotter said:

"The Rev. C. C. Somerville, Portsmouth, Va., led in prayer before we started. Mr. Hoover received us cordially and said he would take our plea under advisement."

Trotter Late

Miss Merritt told the AFRO Wednesday that objection on the part of certain members of the league was due to the fact that Mr. Trotter was unable to carry out his program of appearing before the convention at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday and reading his address to be delivered to the President.

Mr. Trotter, she said, worked on it until past midnight Monday and did not complete it until just before noon, the hour set for the engagement.

When the body learned of the circumstances it approved the Trotter petition, Miss Merritt said.

RACE DELEG. TALKS TO PRES. HOOVER ON LYNC[illegible]

Guardian

IN WHITE HOUSE — SAID H[illegible] WOULD CONSIDER THE RE[illegible]QUEST FOR FEDERAL LEGISLATION—5 IN DELEGATION O[illegible] ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS — SPENCER RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT AT 22ND ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE—RESOLUTIONS SCORE HOOVER SEGREGATION—FULL REPORT NEXT WEEK

11-29-30

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1930—With the Thanksgiving holiday forcing the largest Colored newspapers to go to press Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning, full report of the two-day Colored National Anti-Lynching Congress called by the National Equal Rights League, which was a success and which had a real anti-lynching audience with President Hoover in the White House, Nov. 25 and queried him directly as to whether he would recommend to Congress—and full report of the fine 22nd annual meeting of the League, with M. W. Spencer re-elected president, will be deferred till next week, to come out when these race papers will have a chance also, to publish, so as not to anticipate them. We only state out of local pride that George E. Gordon, Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson and Rev. C. C. Williams of Columbus Ave. Zion Church were elected to national offices in the League. Editor Trotter sends for this report clippings from the two big Washington dailies, the Post and the Evening Star. A Boston mass meeting is contemplated to make a full delegate report. President Hoover's segregation policies were condemned at the annual meeting by speakers and in the Address of the Country which urged a crusade by the race against proscription, segregation and lynching, with all race bodies acting in concert.

(Welcome notice in Washington Evening Star, Monday, Nov. 24, 1930.)

Hoover to Receive Foes of Lynching—Delegates to National Colored Congress Will Visit White House Tomorrow

A delegation from the National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress will have an audience with President Hoover at the White House tomorrow at 12:45 o'clock to discuss the suppression of lynching.

Guardian

The Anti-Lynching Congress called by the National Equal Rights League, opened this afternoon in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran Streets, with M. W. Spencer, president of the league, as temporary chairman. There were delegates present from about 20 States.

Immediately following the audience at the White House tomorrow there will be a delegates session and another public mass meeting tomorrow night.

The congress today organized and appointed committees for the two-day session. The public meeting tonight will be addressed by Rev. Henry D. Tillman, pastor of the church, who will welcome the delegates; Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University; Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, and Rev. Calvin C. Williams, pastor of the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church of Boston.

11-29-30

There will be music by William Braxton, organist; Miss Esta Paul, soprano, and the Women's Glee Club of Howard University.

Wednesday will be given over to the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League with delegate session in the morning and afternoon and a mass meeting at night, addressed by speakers from various parts of the country. All sessions of the congress and league are open to the public.

Boston, Mass

M. W. Spencer of this city is president of the league and James L. Neill of this city is national recording secretary; Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago is national vice president, and William Monroe Trotter of Boston, who will be a speaker Tuesday night, is national corresponding secretary.

(Report of first day of Anti-Lynch Congress in Wash., Post, Nov. 25 1930.)

Hoover to Hear Lynching Report — Racial Groups in Session Hope President Will Advise Congress

A committee was appointed last night at the first public meeting of the National Race Congress and Equal Rights League, held in the auditorium of the John Wesley Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran Street northwest, to present a statement on lynching and mob violence in America to President Hoover today with the hope that he will make recommendations to Congress on this subject in his message.

The joint sessions organized yesterday and will continue through tomorrow, with public meetings at night. The meeting was opened by Maurice W. Spencer, president. The call for the congress was read by W. Monroe Trotter of Boston. The Rev George E. Gordon, of Boston, was elected chairman; Miss E. F. G. Merritt, president of the local branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, first vice president; the Rev. Robert A. Jackson, Camden, N. J., secretary; J. W. A. Austin, treasurer.

The congress was welcomed by the Rev. Halley B. Taylor, Rothschild Francis, of New York, responding Monroe Trotter was named spokesman for the White House audience. Mrs. Minnie W. Scott, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Women, was made chairman of the committee to prepare the anti-lynching statement.

(Report of the audience in Wash. Post, Nov. 26, 1930.)

Lynching Protest Made to Hoover — Ending of Alleged Color Segregation in Federal Departments Asked

Five delegates from the National Anti-Lynching Congress in session at the John Wesley Church were received yesterday by President Hoover at the White House. They included Maurice W. Spencer, National Equal Rights League; Mrs. Minnie Scott, National Association of Colored Women; Secretary William Monroe Trotter, spokesman; Miss E. F. G. Merritt, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and George E. Gordon.

The Memorial

The memorial presented to the President stated: "Realizing the utter disregard of Government and total disrespect for law and order, as displayed by mob spirit, and having felt the barbarous and brutal clamor for satisfaction, regardless of innocence or guilt, when directed toward our race, we appeal to you as President of all of the people to use your power and influence toward the enactment of Federal measures to stamp out this menace to people and country which has caused the United States to be pointed out as the only country in all the world where such barbarism is tolerated."

The President was requested to abolish color segregation and discrimination alleged to exist in the Government departments. Speakers at the session last night included Dr. H. T. Medford, Perry W. Howard, M. W. Trotter and Miss Emma Merritt.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press. (Northern.)

3070

Hoover on the Evil of Lynching

By KELLY MILLER

AT last President Hoover has condemned the lynching evil, by proxy. His secretary was authorized to reply to a request for expression of sentiment by the redoubtable Walter White that he regards this evil as a threatening national evil. It was wholly unnecessary to force the President on record in this roundabout way. Everyone knows how our good Quaker President must feel on this, as on all vicious practices. No man who could be elected President could entertain any other views.

President Hoover is not in the habit of speaking academically or merely for the spectacular effect of an utterance emanating from the White House, after the manner of Theodore Roosevelt, who felt called upon to sanction or disfavor every issue of popular interest, whether it be in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. Hoover is an engineer; with him speech is useless unless followed up by actions.

When President Coolidge found his administration involved in a mesh of scandal that threatened the destruction of the Government, he satisfied the public with a single short sentence—"Everybody knows where I stand." This is all that President Hoover might well limit himself to on lynching until such time that he finds it possible to take constructive action. We have had presidential declarations alone, but they were nothing but words, words, words.

I at one time introduced President Taft to an audience that cracked the walls of the Metropolitan Church, under auspices of the Howard University Alumni Association. He addressed his whole discourse to the evils of lynching. But the practice continued just the same. Mere vacuous sermonizing by the President on national evils that call for drastic action does more harm than good.

Whenever you try to limit the evil of lynching to the Negro, you thereby block the way of any effective remedial action. The failure of the lamented Dyer anti-lynching bill was due as much to insistence on this one-sided racial feature as to any cause. There is little hope for class legislation with the Negro as the intended beneficiary. New York N.Y.

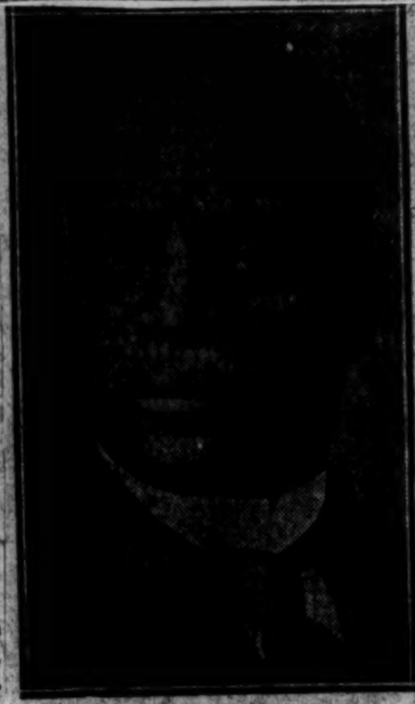
I am glad that Mr. Hoover instructed his secretary to leave out the element of race in condemnation of lynching. Lynching is the most atrocious form of lawlessness which wreaks its vengeance on American citizens. What boots it that some be black and others white? What has the racial proportion to do with the enormity of the iniquity? During the past fifty years 5,000 American citizens have been lynched by the mob; about one-third of these have been white. The American people would have the same stain on the conscience if no single Negro had ever been the victim. The bulk of the victims are black, because as Mr. Dooley used say, "the Negro is too easily lynched."

The American people are glad enough to explain this great national disgrace by giving out the impression that only Negroes are thus condignly punished. Foreign nations are fed on this feeling. Recently the governor of a great state dispatched an emissary to Europe to explain his persiflage dismissal of a horrible burning on the score that it was only a Negro.

In consonance with this idea, the crime of rape is sought to be imputed as the justifying ground for the dire punishment. The apologists strive to convince themselves and the world that rape is a peculiar form of outrage limited to the Negro, and that the punishment but fits the crime. They are no whit abashed by statistical refutation. The record of rape, as disclosed by criminal statstics, clearly shows that it is not in any sense a peculiar Negro failing. In the latest instance of lynching in Marion, Ind., two rapists were taken by the mob and two left. The Negroes paid the severer penalty for the same crime, or alleged crime.

I see that the great Republican party promised in its platform to pass an anti-lynching bill, but leaves the performance blank. The Negro delegates at Kansas City undoubtedly urged them to this resolution. It was but a meaningless gesture to satisfy the gullible Negro delegation.

When the American people awaken to the moral stigma of lynching of fellow citizens and the evil reputation which this iniquitous practice is branding upon the moral forehead of the nation for foreigners to look at, the matter will be taken seriously and firmly in hand. In the meantime, I hope that President Hoover will not consider that he has discharged his duty in the premises by authorizing his secretary to indulge in pious sermonizing in his behalf.



— Kelly Miller —

Lynching Pictures Taken Off Market

Indianapolis Recorder

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 26.—During the past several days, postal cards, photographs of the lynching of Shipp and Smith at Marion, Indiana, have appeared on some stands and drug stores. The pictures are said to have been put out by the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race [illegible] visible example of what the colored people confront. 9-26-30

Recently the pictures disappeared and it was stated that the stocks had been [illegible] by Mrs. Grace Evans, member of the local Republican executive committee.

A LYNCHING COMMISSION

The Interracial Commission, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., has announced a special investigating committee to make a scientific study of lynchings in this country. This peculiar American crime has been revived this year to such an alarming extent that even President Hoover could not keep quiet. Washington World

The platform of the Republican Party for the past ten years has contained a demand for anti-lynching legislation. Despite the fact that in every Congress during this time the Republicans have had a majority in both houses, nothing has been done by the leaders of the party about lynchings.

9-26-30

Congressman L. C. Dyer, of St. Louis, has practically perpetuated himself in office by his advocacy of an anti-lynching bill. Later years have proved that his puny efforts were not born of a sincere desire to actually see his bill made into a law. Reelection was his only goal. And, now that he has built up a good machine in his district, he has forgotten all about the crime of lynching except that perhaps he has desired to practice it on some of the Negroes who have been opposing him for reelection. Washington, D.C.

Lynchings for 1930 have already nearly doubled the record of 1929. Hardly a week passes now but that some person, white or colored, meet their death at the hands of lynchers. With all of these crimes committed so far this year, there is not a single case of conviction as yet of any member of a mob. Even in Indiana, the home of the leader of the Senate, the authorities have done nothing despite the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. has turned over to them several names of persons known to have participated in the double lynching at Marion.

As long as lynchers know that they will not be prosecuted by the authorities they will continue to flout the law. Mob rule is gradually supplanting the orderly procedure of our courts. How long can this continue without anarchy remains to be seen. Respect for law in this country is at its lowest ebb. The rich feel that their great wealth entitled them to flout any law they don't like; the whites disregard all laws in their dealings with Negroes; the bootlegger and racketeer permits no law to interfere with their trade; the of the law themselves violate the laws trying to enforce them. So the result is one grand mess with nobody obeying any law they can get away with.

The responsibility for this chaotic condition rests solely on the shoulders of those entrusted with law enforcement in this country. One law can not be flouted without causing this country. Our law can not be flounted without causing disrespect for others. When the authorities permitted the Fouteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to be non-operative in the South, they laid the foundation for the widespread disrespect for the law we now have.

When the South realized that this part of the Federal Constitution did not have to apply to them, they immediately set about to enforce all laws according to their liking. The North sat idly by and permitted this reign of lawlessness to grow. Now it has enveloped the entire Nation.

The Interracial Investigating Committee will not find anything new in their newest probe of lynching. The cause is well known to any who has taken more than two minutes to study it. Investigations are not needed. We know what is wrong, the big question is "How are we going to cure the disease." If the committee brings forward a sound and sensible program of procedure, their work will be well done.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING CONFERENCE

WE have reports from what we consider reliable sources that the recent Anti-Lynching Conference held in Washington, D. C., was a flop, so far as the actual accomplishment of anything is concerned. This is almost a calamity, if true. Courier

Of course it is easy enough to criticize what others do; it is easier perhaps to say what we would have done, but we in no sense offer our criticism of the conference. What we have to say here is intended for those who for selfish reasons actually vitiated and nullified what the conference might have done.

Reliable reports indicate that there were one hundred thirty-five delegates assembled at the conference in Washington, D. C. The list of those delegates contains the names of men and women in whom the public has confidence by reason of their past record and their loyalty long since tested and approved. But what do the reports show? There was a grand committee sent out to draft a memorial to be presented to President Hoover, and our information is that this committee, without ever reporting to the conference for the discussion of the memorial, or for the approval of the memorial, or even for delegated authority to go to the President and present the memorial, walked off to the White House with a memorial of their own making and presented it to the President, while the conference sat at the church, waiting for the committee to report. If any one individual above another is charged with this selfish bungling, it is Monroe Trotter. It is said that he simply took the committee of his own choice and walked off to the White House. We can easily believe this report because we have had some personal experience with Monroe Trotter and the White House. We would not criticize Trotter were it not for the fact that he, of all men, is forever and ever sending out his releases to Negro newspapers, asking them to help him boost some Anti-Lynching or Civil Rights program for the race; and when this boosting is properly done and some semblance of organized force is gathered together, Trotter usually absorbs the spotlight, steps out into wide-open selfishness and sings the song entitled "I Love Me," and the movement goes the way of the now infamous "Sanhedrin." This habit of Mr. Trotter has reached the place where it is unbearable. For more than a quarter of a century he has been fussing and fuming in Boston about civil rights and lynching, and his brother editors have indulged him far more than the public ever will know, and every time he gets an opportunity to strike an organized blow it appears that he prefers to strike a disorganized blow. We do not know what purpose the little committeee of five could have had in leaving the conference, unless they thought they were going to have their pictures taken with the President, and to some Negroes, of course, this is the grand object in life beyond which there is no goal. We are very happy that President Hoover did not have his picture taken with the committee. We are happy for the committee and we are happy for the President. This is one tactful blunder he made at the right time, and the committee made the blunder of blunders in walking up to the White House without representing, by authority duly given, a conference of one hundred thirty-five delegates assembled for the sole purpose of giving power and authority to the protest against lynching. As for ourselves, we are not going to bother any more with Trotter and his anti-lynching agitations. We are going to wait until some younger blood grows up to take the place of these selfish men and women who crave spotlight and photographs rather than a co-operative and co-ordinated drive against lynching.

12-6-30

Pittsburgh

LYNCHING—RACKETEERING

"What we need is a more widespread public awakening to the failure of some local governments to protect their citizens from murder, racketeering, corruption and other crimes. And their rallying of support to the men of these localities that are today making a courageous battle to clean up these places."

Guardian

The above excerpt from President Hoover's' scathing arraignment of racketeering applies with equal force to lynching. Lynching and racketeering are twin evils which if not suppressed will eventually undermine the foundation of this republic. While no objection can be entered against the edifying moralizing in President Hoover's utterances, nevertheless we exclaim with Edith Cavell in her remark relative to patriotism, "It is not enough." When the editor of an Atlanta newspaper sought to inflame the minds and to energize the white people to begin the Atlanta Progrom some years ago he wrote a fire brand editorial under the caption, "It is time to act men." It is time to act, President Hoover and action should emanate from the White House in a message from you to Congress in which you should recommend that law designed to deal with these two evils be enacted by this congress before it adjourns in March.

11-29-30

Boston

Mass

Lynching, the older of these twin evils has been rampant in this country for nearly a half century. It began in the South, is still active there, but like any other disease, has spread to all sections of the country. It grows by what it feeds upon. It began by seizing upon black humanity and during its rampage white humanity was occasionally its victim. Racketeering, which is no respecter of races or color, commenced functioning in the West and its heaviest toll has been among the White of that section.

Racekteering, like lynching, has spread to other localities always North of the Mason and Dixon line but confining its activities to the white group. The authorities have endeavored to excuse their criminal negligence in dealing with racketeering by saying that it is carried on by aliens and the descendants of foreign born in this country. Granted. The example was set for them by the native-born in the Southland in their fiendish activities in the lynching of the black folks. Today both black and white folks are marching to fate abreast all over this country and unless the Chief Executive arises to the dignity of manhood to stop the ravages of these twin evils the passing of this republic will be only a matter of time.

Lynchings - 1930
&
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern).
&

3071

LYNCHINGS AND RELIGION

N.Y. Age
10-23-30
New York, N.Y.

It remained for Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, an outspoken radical who is a regular contribtor to the editorial page of the New York Telegram, to point out the fact, as proclaimed in the headlines of his article that "Lynchings in South Thrive on Religion." Dr. Barnes whose title is accounted for on the subject of philosophy rather than divinity, pointed to the enlightened stand taken on lynching by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which in condemning the favorite practice of its section, said:

> The situation, as we see it, is serious in the extreme and challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism."
>
> The prevalence of lynching was laid in large part to neglect of religion and the teachings of the church on the subject.

Dr. Barnes while willing to accord praise to the Southern Methodist Church for so straightforward a denunciation of lynching, doubted if the remedy proposed would work very effectively. Referring to Walter White's investigation of lynching in the South, published in his book entitled "Rope and Faggot," he asserted that if there was one fact demonstrated beyond all question in that work it was this: The frequency of lynchings in the South are in direct proportion to the strength of orthodox religion—i. e., the Baptist and Methodist religion. In other words, the more pious the area the more likely it is to roast or stretch the 'nigger'." We quote Dr. Barnes, who in turn quoted some unknown authority, possible one of the lynchers.

That a tolerant and humanitarian religion would help greatly to reduce lynching, Dr. Barnes has no doubt, but he thought it not likely that more of Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian fundamentalism would curb the zeal of the lynchers. He charged that orthodox Christianity has been responsible for more organized cruelty and barbarism than any other cultural force in the history of the human race. For two thousand years, he said, it has revelled in burnings and hangings. This view of the church was incidentally confirmed in the testimony of the Texas Free Mason, printed in the Age a few weeks ago, when he stated that many of the participants in recent lynchings in that state were professed Christians, and a pastor of one of the local churches was heard to remark lightly a few days after a human holocaust, "We cooked that goose."

The first logical step recommended by Dr. Barnes in a religious attack on lynching in the South would be to so "reconstruct religion as to make its applications utterly incompatible with the mental attitudes which must be created before any lynching can take place." That is a large order but if the denunciation of lynching through church conventions and assemblies is to be more than sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, something of this nature must be attempted. It might be feasible to suspend missionary attacks upon the innocent, or at least unoffending, heathen in China or Africa long enough to concentrate these battalions of crusaders in a try-out of Dr. Barnes' suggestion. This would test the verity of his assertion that "holy zeal is the inexhaustible reservoir which feeds the lynching psychology."

It may be that Dr. Barnes has put his finger on the spot that reveals the underlying cause of lynching. At all events the church should give his remedy a trial if it really desires to stop lynching.

Other Papers Say

Gary American

LYNCHING AFFIDAVITS

10-25-30

(Indianapolis News)

Attorney-General Ogden has acted not only as the law of Indiana requires, but as a sound social structure dictates, with reference to lynchings at Marion several weeks ago. Sheriff Campbell, responsible for the safety of two Negro prisoners who were removed from jail and hanged by a mob, was held blameless of neglect of duty by a Grant county grand jury, which lately ended its sessions. Likewise no indictments were voted of participants in the affair. Information in possession of the attorney-general is regarded by him as adequate to justify proceedings against the sheriff, on the ground that he failed to take enough precaution, and against seven persons accused of being active in the mob. Affidavits to that effect have been filed in the Grant county circuit court, in the jurisdiction of which the outbreak occurred.

Gary, Indiana

Pending the hearing of testimony, there can be no valid opinion about the guilt of these particular defendants. What is certain is that the two men slain did not receive the protection of civil institutions to which they were entitled. Of the seriousness of their own admitted offenses against the public, there is, of course, no question. They killed a young man in the course of a robbery and attacked his woman companion. For these crime they were being held, and for these crimes, under the regular processes of the statutes, they surely would have been punished. This fact only adds to the enormity of the lynchings. The code of the jungle was resorted to out of sheer and dangerous blood lust, inflamed by appeals to the lower instincts of human beings. Whether or not the sheriff displayed the judgment that is expected of an official when confronted with an emergency, is, as already indicated, for subsequent developments to reval. Whether the men said to have had a prominent part in the hangings are innocent is also to be ascertained. It is the duty of the court to get at the whole truth and apply penalties against mob tactics as provided for by legislation.

Only thus can Marion, Grant county and Indiana demonstrate their right to full respect as regions where just laws are subscribed to in practice as well as in principle. The Marion incident, if condoned by less than a maximum degree of governmental endeavor to learn all the facts, would be a permanent blot on the record of the state.

New Yorker to Speak Here Sunday Night, October 19, on Lynchings and Police Killings

Call ~~10~~-17-30

B. D. Amis, nationally known Negro labor leader, author of "Lynch Law in Action," a book dealing with lynching atrocities against the Negro people, will be here on Sunday night, October 19, to address a mass meeting under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Kansas City

This meeting will also be a protest against the killing of three Negroes here in Kansas City by police during the last two weeks.

Mo.

Mr. Amis's tour throughout the west is primarily for the purpose of organizing sentiment for the national convention of the American Negro Labor Congress to be held in St. Louis, Mo., starting November 15. Mr. Amis will relate startling facts concerning the lynching of 34 Negroes in the States, so far this year.

The meeting will be held at 1904 Brooklyn avenue, on Sunday night at 8 p. m. Admission is free.

Y. M. C. A. BRANDS LYNCHING CRIME

Argus

Resolution Condemning Evil is Adopted at National Conference of the Institution

St Louis Mo.

LEADERS TAKE A STAND

Would Stamp Out Criminal Action by Enforcing Severe Punishment Against Wrong Doers

10,31,30

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—(ANP) Lynching and all forms of mob violence were deplored in a resolution adopted at the meeting of the National Council of The Y. M. C. A. held here at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. The resolution was presented by the Tennessee and Alabama delegations and was unanimously adopted by the body.

The presentation and adoption of the resolution followed in the wake of an address delivered by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, in which he decried the increase of lynchings this year and various forms of discrimination against the Negro in all sections of the country. Drawing from his wealth of information and experience in traveling throughout the country, Dr. Tobias cited instance after instance where the Negro was the victim of race prejudice and urged the association to take a definite stand against this kind of treatment, declaring that it was contrary to the principles of the organization.

Resolutions Passed

The text of the resolution was in part as follows:

"Whereas, one of the cornerstones of our modern society is the administration of justice through orderly processes of law; and,

"Whereas, while the use of private violence for the accomplishment of any purpose is a grave offense against society, the offense is made much graver when it is used to supplant the orderly processes of the courts;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, that we represent and deplore the lynching outrages which have been occurring throughout the Nation, in increased numbers this year, and that we deem them murder, both of human beings and of law itself."

COMMUNISTS USE 'STEAMROLLER' AT ANTI-LYNCH MEET

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (ANP).—The United Front Conference Against Lynching called by the New York District of the American Negro Labor Congress at St. Luke Hall Thursday night lacked enthusiasm.

Negro organizations of Harlem gave it "cold shoulders." About fifty Negroes attended, the majority of whom were members of the Communist Party or unions controlled thereby. Otto Huiswood, one of the National organizers of the Congress, presided.

The principal addresses were made by George Amis, National Negro Director of the Communist Party, who reviewed the recent lynchings in the South, and Herbert Newton, director of the National Office of the Congress, who made a plea for new members, denounced DuBois, Randolph, Norton, Garvey, etc., as heartless misleaders of the Negro masses and recommended the Communist Party as the only champion of the working class.

Dominated by party members who outnumbered others ten to one, this conference shattered any claim to united front action when it supported nearly unanimously the report of its Credential Committee not to seat two Negro delegates and a white worker upon the plea that the delegates did not endorse the policy of the American Negro Labor Congress.

"Time" Corrects Report On 1930 Lynchings

12-1-30

NEW YORK.—"Time," the weekly news magazine, in its October 27 issue, publishes a letter from the N. A. A. C. P. giving lynching statistics and also an article on Negro newspapers for which part of the material was furnished by the N. A. A. C. P.

"Time" had previously listed sixteen lynchings whereas the N. A. A. C. P. letter lists twenty-three to date in 1930. Of these "Time" now accepts eighteen as lynchings.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS

Tribune 10-31-30

There is a story in another column of this paper announcing the call for a meeting here on November 24 to protest against lynhcing and form an organization to continue the protest.

Lynching is sinister and this year has increased an hundred per cent over last year. Everything possible should be done to lessen, and, if possible, to eradicate this crime from our much heralded Christian Country. There is more of this crime committed in America than in all the rest of the civilized world. We should do our best to put it down. We are against lynching, first, last and all the time. It is criminal and un-American, yet it rages only in America; un-Christian, yet we claim to be the greatest Christian nation in the world; it is barbaric and we claim to have attained the zenith of civilization.

Washington, D.C.

While we are against lynching and all lynchers, we do not see that anything is to be gained by a defunct organization issuing a national call on a popular issue before the American public. The Equal Rights League has not met for two years and has not had a president for the last 18 months. Why can not this lethargic bunch join hands with an organization that is functioning and assist it in putting over its program against lynching? "In Unity there is strength." The N.A.A.C.P. is drafting a bill to be introduced in Congress at its next session. Protesting by Negroes means precious little in this land of financed influence. Why not join hands and help put through a law to curb the lynching evil, if a law will do it.

A national law may check the spirit to some extent, but it will not eradicate it. Public opinion is needed far more than a national law. You cannot legislate morals into the American people, nor crime out of them. For example our prohibition laws fail absolutely in their purpose. Public opinion is against prohibition, as enforced.

So with an anti-lynch law in effect, we have Southern public opinion to face in enforcing such a law. The majority of the cases are in the South. The judges and juries before whom the cases would be tried are Southerners. Most of the prosecuting attorneys are Southerners. These and many other factors enter into the successful functioning of an anti-lynch law.

As long as the officers of the law, the white preachers, The Southern press and other agencies revel in race prejudice, an anti-lynch law will run along like the 18th amendment, the 13th, 14th and 15th. They are all a part of our Constitution, but render little service in carrying the object of their existence. If the 14th and 15th were enforced, there would be little need for a lynch law.

What influence can a lethargic organization without a president hope to wield in a national way against a national evil as deep rooted in this country as lynching is? It requires money to hold a national meeting and prosecute a national protest. We have too many duplicating associations now. We need more concentration and lots of action. To meet and make big speeches and get some publicity, will not prosecute a campaign. If there has not been enough to interest the Equal Rights League to keep it functioning, how are we to know that it will prosecute this program?

THE FACTS COME OUT

Every lynching or near lynching has its apologists. The press reports may be depended on for that. In Ste. Genevieve, where Governor Caulfield saved the good name of Missouri by prompt action in sending the national guard, the first stories said the Negroes about to be lynched had robbed and killed. That was a little better than the standard rape story.

Call

Now come the facts after investigation. The version given by Negro newspaper investigators is that the killers and their victims were friends, who set out on a drinking party accompanied by a woman,—a Negro woman. The usual insult, a fight, a killing and a near lynching. Another investigation says it was labor trouble. Whichever way it was, the blame was not all on one side.

It is too bad that lynching fever spreads instantaneously. If it was a slow process, some persons would take time to investigate, and they might be able to persuade the others that the law was amply able to punish any wrong.

Kansas City, Mo.

A very human note comes out of Ste. Genevieve. The Negro mail carrier chose to brave the mob but was attacked by a band and carried from his home built by his grandfather 96 years ago. Of course such a man, with his roots deep in the soil, could not be driven away.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

3072

Mobs Force Natives to Start Migration

5-24-30

DALLAS, Tex., May 23.—"Bound for the Promised Land!"

If you ask any of the thousands of weary travelers you meet on the roads headed north from Texas just where they are going, they'll quickly tell you, "We don't know, we're just getting out of hell and are trying to find our way to God's country, the land of the brave and the home of the free."

That seems to be the spirit characterizing those who have packed their belongings—all they could not dispose of—and have turned their faces to the North and West. Ask them why they are leaving and they will inform you that they will not stay in a land where even the government is either indifferent about protecting them, or is powerless to offer them safety from bloodthirsty mobs that are running loose in Texas.

The recent lynching of George Hughes at Sherman was bad enough, but, in the face of the second outrage that took place at Honey Grove, just 50 miles from Sherman, last Friday night, Race citizens have decided that there is no hope for justice in the state, and they are going where they can at least have the ordinary chances of human beings to live.

Railroads report the heaviest Jim Crow traffic out of Texas since 1918. All along the route of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, known as the "Katy," crowds are waiting with bag and baggage to board the trains as they stop. Most of them have just enough money to get them to Kansas, but they declare that from that point they can make their way into the farm lands of the great West or into urban centers of the North.

The Southern Pacific, running west from Houston, is also doing a big Jim Crow business. Those boarding these trains are headed for California and the Pacific Coast.

Ever since it was reported that the governor of Texas told Texas Rangers not to fire on the mob at Sherman there has been a general uneasiness among people who had tried to make their homes in that state. They feel that the law has had a general breakdown and that it is unsafe for those not mob-minded to remain there.

Already certain towns are looking like the "Deserted Village." The Jim Crow sections are almost depopulated. Farms are not running at capacity because of lack of farm help, say dispatches. The same is also true of factories located in Sherman, Denison and Dallas. The shock of the Sherman and Honey Grove brutalities has reached as far west as Fort Worth, which is also trying to stem the tide of emigration. But the people are determined. They say that they would rather take their chances with the cold and the coyotes of the Far North and West than to live constantly in fear of human beasts that roam the towns of Texas bent upon pillage, plunder and murder.

THE WILD TRIBES OF TEXAS

Pittsburgh Courier

FOR a long time the savage tribes of Texas had been relatively quiet and peaceful. Explorers returning to civilization from that remote and barbarous section had brought glowing reports of the progress of Christianity and modern culture in those parts. The fierce tribesmen, it was said, were much more orderly than at any time in the history of the territory and there was a growing disposition to accept the conditions of federal rule agreed upon when the primitive folk down there were admitted to the Union. Crimes of frightful violence and savage Texas rites bordering on cannibalism became only sporadic: an occasional stringing up or broiling of one of the inoffensive, peaceful and more cultured black folk, but no regular uprisings against authority and law, such as the primitive territory had experienced in the period before the Great War brought many of the wild tribesmen in touch with civilization through the Selective Draft.

This encouraging condition of affairs had come about, according to informed travelers, through circulation of the warning that tribes bent on murder, rapine and destruction would be severely dealt with by those in authority. Even the extremely sub-human peoples of the Panhandle, their attention perhaps diverted by the discovery and exploitation of oil wells, developed a rather wholesome respect for law and order and were content to burn their Negroes in the electric chair at Huntsville after fifteen-minute trials rather than in the public square of their villages as had formerly been their wont. Even the suppressed and timorous blacks who had previously been bent only on getting together enough resources to escape to the safety of semi-civilized communities like Memphis, St. Louis and Kansas City, halted their migration, breathed easier and decided to take a chance. Many of them even grew so bold as to boast about their growing opportunities in the wild region)

For at least three or four years, all was quiet on the southwestern front, save for the usual murders on chain gangs, in jails and on plantations—events that seldom reached the ears of the outer world. Then, perhaps in a moment of weakness, Dan Moody was elected Governor. A young educated barbarian from the wild reaches of West Texas, he succeeded the rather amiable Amazon, "Ma" Ferguson, and the wilder tribesmen began to get restless. They realized that having succumbed to the blandishments of radio, talking pictures, bridge, golf and automobiles, they had neglected their customary forms of amusement such as murdering each other, raping defenseless black women and frying their unfortunate husbands, sons and brothers. Now that one of their kind was in authority in Austin, why not take a chance and revert to the old quasi-cannibalism of the Lone Star Golden Age? Dan was a good scout, he wouldn't shoot down white men to save black men, law or no law.

And so, the savage bucks around Sherman broke loose two weeks ago, burning a Negro, a Negro district and the county courthouse. The Texas Rangers, embattled defenders of civilized procedure, had their arms ready to ward off the animalistic assailants but good old Dan Moody came to the rescue of his people.. "Protect the Negro," he advised them, "but don't shoot anybody!" The Rangers, now augmented by the militia, threw up their hands in despair while the mob, chortling with glee, proceeded on its murderous way. Black refugees took to the woods and hollows, hunted down by fiendish tribesmen, men, women and children, eager to rend them from limb to limb and preserve their bones as family heirlooms. The fact that the Ne-

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shows, has resulted in a flocking to the cities, while on the other hand he is finding it increasingly difficult to make a living in urban communities. There is not a single city in the country where there is anywhere near sufficient work for Negroes, nor for white people. Added to this is the inability of the country to soon return to the "era of prosperity" of 1925 to 1929 owing to the serious restriction of America's world market.

The situation is hard on the Negro, much harder than it is on the white worker, because of the color problem. The facts are gloomy, it is true, yet they must be squarely faced if we are to know what to do. The conditions described above are not limited to the Carolinas and Mississippi, but can be found in every part of the United States.

What must be done? Obviously we can get nowhere by continuing the policy of rabid individualism in our economic life. No one of us is strong enough to survive. We must each sacrifice personal ego on the alter of group co-operation on the farm, on the job and in business.

The National Negro Business League is pointing the way to Negro businesses through the Colored Merchants' Association—the only way—and every Negro business should catch the spirit of co-operation. Agricultural associations must be formed to rescue our farmers from the perils of wage slavery. There are great opportunities in both fields; a chance for the Negro to extricate himself from his present dilemma, but the price is co-operation and solidarity.

Georgia Stirred by Pullman Porters' Interest In Lynching Of Colleague Last Month

Courier

Leading Organizations and Individuals Respond To Defense Fund In Investigation of Wilkins' Murderers

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22.—Communications received by Frank P. Walsh, labor attorney, from a responsible citizen in Georgia, indicate grave concern is felt by local authorities over the continued agitation and propaganda disseminated in the south by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in connection with the lynching of Pullman porter J. H. Wilkins at Locust Grove, Ga., April 5.

Among those received offering co-operation is the following letter:

Commission on
Inter-racial Co-operation
409 Palmer Building
Atlanta, Ga., May 20, 1930.

Mr. Frank P. Walsh
225 Broadway
New York City.

My dear Mr. Walsh—In a news release appearing in the Savannah Tribune, Thursday, May 8, I notice that you have been retained by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to prosecute the case of J. H. Wilkins, Pullman porter, who was found tied to a tree at Locust Grove, Ga., April 5.

I was present at the third coroner's inquest and since that time have had interviews and correspondence with L. D. Hightower, sheriff of Henry county. (Locust should be so extremely ill-informed Grove is in this county). I am glad to report that Mr. Hightower seems very eager to get at the bottom of this very baffling tragedy.

Courier

You will appreciate that Henry county is samil and almost wholly rural, and consequently has but a very small amount of money available for investigations of this kind of case. I am sure that Sheriff Hightower will welcome any investigation of this case.

5-24-30

If our office can be of any service to you, please call upon us.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) ARTHUR RAPER.

Leading citizens are responding liberally to the Wilkins defense fund which is sponsored by a citizens' committee, and the brotherhood claims that even those porters who remained out of the organization and were known to be "company men" are expressing themselves in better terms against the lynching of Wilkins and are contributing to the fund.

2,000 ASK HOOVER TO HALT LYNCHINGS

Afro American

Mob Rule now National Problem, Says Resolution Sent to President

Baltimore Md.

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Following a strong protest meeting attended by more than 2,000 people, a resolution asking President Hoover to step in where state laws fail to halt lynching, was unanimously adopted by the National Afro Protective League at Holy Trinity Church, Sunday.

The resolutions sent to President Hoover reads in part:

It is our firm conviction, Mr. President, that State Governments and especially those in the South, have been given a fair opportunity to demonstrate their ability, if any, to cope with this evil, adequately and effectively.

We are also firm in our conviction, Mr. President, that the Constitutional guaranties designing to give to our Colored American citizenry their full rights and equal protection under our Nation's laws should not remain a dead letter by reason of the fact that State Governments have proved themselves inadequate to render those guaranties effective.

We believe that mob rule as it effects our Colored presents a Nation problem that can be solved only by national executive and legislative action of the most concentrated, powerful and determined sort.

We call upon you most urgently as the Chief Executive of our Nation and the chief defender of our national honor and safety, on behalf of millions of our less fortunate colored citizens in the South whose destinies are so closely bound up with our own, to take some definite and immediate step toward stamping out this evil through the most effective remedy at your command.

THREE LYNCHINGS

Tribune

Three lynchings in the United States within a week is the record for this year. It appears that this national crime, which is a disgrace to our country, is increasing. The increase in this national crime would warrant increased vigilence against it.

A mob of 300 blood-thirsty men in Mississippi lynched a Negro on charges of his having killed a white boy. Another mob in South Carolina dragged a 50-year-old Negro from the officers and riddled his body with bullets. The same day this happened a jury in Kentucky refused to punish five white men who participated in a lynching in that state several months ago. Down in Georgia a mob hung a white man. These lynchings along with the jury's failure to punish five men for lynching are outstandig for crime in a week's time.

5-22-30

Our President urged activity of his crime commission. What is really needed is activity of his department of Justice and other police power under his direction. The stigma of lynching, while committed in various states of this country, really reflects upon the supposed efficiency of President Hoover and his administration of government.

Washington, D.C.

There is evidence for the need of a national law against lynching. State officials who surrender their prisoners to a gang of their fellow citizens to be put to death, before their eyes, should be ameanable to a national law which should punish them for dereliction of duty. There is no excuse for increasing the crime of lynching in this supposed highly civilized and supposedly best Christianized country in the world. If civilization and Christianity mean increased crime, then we would be better off without a Christian president and a Christian government. If civilization and Christianity mean the subduing and lessening of crime our country's government must be one of hypocrasy and our Christianity one in which the people have lost confidence. The failure of the tenets of Christianity is evident that there is lack of confidence somewhere, in somebody. This increased blood-thirstyness among men in various sections of the Southland must be curbed. Our government—our national government—owes it to its citizens to guarantee their lives and liberty at home as well as to protect them abroad. A citizen's life is worth just as much at home as it is abroad.

Therefore we demand action by the federal authorities in this matter.

"EVERY DECENT CITIZEN MUST CONDEMN"

Call
8-27-30
Kansas City, Mo

The Chief Executive Utters First Word on Negro Since Election

After being in office a year and a half, during which time more than twenty-five lynchings have taken place, one judge has been run from his courtroom, one courthouse has been burned down and two others battered and torn open by mobs, President Hoover has seen fit to say a word against lynchings. This is the first statement given out for publication by Mr. Hoover since he has been president which in any way touches upon the Negro citizens of the country.—Editor.

NEW YORK — "Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy," declares president Hoover in a letter received from the White House Friday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The president's statement is contained in a letter, signed by Walter H. Newton, secretary to the president, and is written in response to a request made by Walter White, acting secretary of the advancement association, on August 15 for a pronouncement from the White House regarding the recent recrudescence of lynching.

In his letter to President Hoover, Mr. White declared that the "total of fourteen lynchings during the first eight months of the year is two more than occurred during all of 1929. This increase, and especially the complete breaking down of machinery for the prevention of such mob outbursts, presents, we are certain you will agree, one of the most serious aspects of disregard of law now manifest in the United States. It is a danger not only to the victims of these mobs but to the government as a whole and to the safety and welfare of men and women of all races. This willful disregard and flouting of law by lynching mobs constitutes, in our opinion, a more serious menace to American institutions than all the propaganda of Communists now being inquired into by a Congressional investigating committee."

Since the association's letter to the president was written, another lynching has taken place at Tarboro, N. C., on August 19.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions

Negro Press, (Northern)
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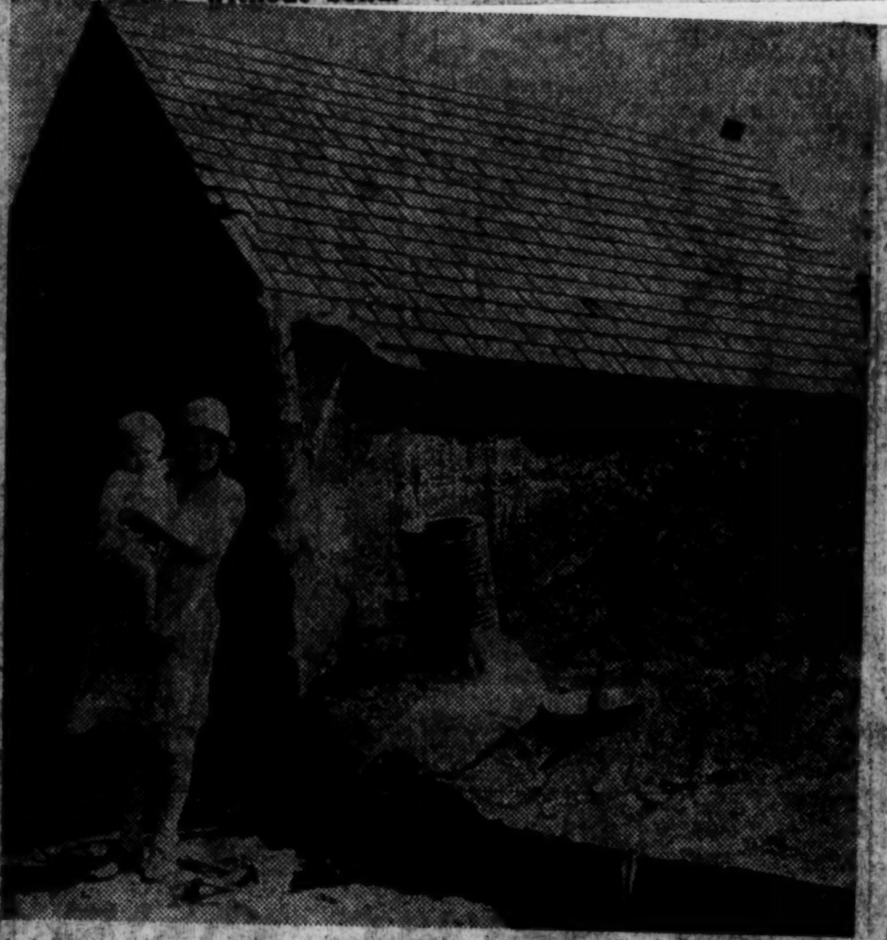
3074

exans Whose Word Is Law

Thanks to the Pacific and Atlantic photographic service, The Amsterdam News is able to present this picture of the type of United States citizens whose words are law in Texas and other parts of the South. Mrs. W. G. Skinner, photographed above with her husband and two-year-old child, accused Henry Argo of attempting a criminal assault upon her, for which "accusation" Argo was fired on by members of a mob that broke into the jail at Chickasha, Oklahoma, awaiting trial and stabbed by Skinner as he was being taken from the jail to the hospital, where he died. An investigator later disclosed the fact that Argo was accused by the woman because he repulsed an attack by the Skinner's dog while he was fishing in a nearby stream. Skinner was arrested and released on his own recognizance without bond.

Amsterdam News
6-11-30
New York N.Y.



International Photo.

This photo shows Mrs. W. G. Skinner and her two-year-old child before their Chickasha, Oklahoma, dugout, where the alleged attack by Henry Argo took place.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

The story is one hundred and two American ministers, including Hebrew Rabbis, have sent a message to Great Britian protesting the treatment by the British government of Gandhi and his followers.

Among other things, the message contained these words: "As ministers of religion who cerish the principals of democracy freedom, and brotherhood," etc.

What we want to know in this connection is when did the conscience of the American ministry (white) get to the place where it would revolt at the maltreatment on the part of man to man. When as many as one hundred and two American white ministers of any faith or creed become knighted with the principals of democarcy, freedom, and brotherhood.

We absoltuely refuse to believe in their sincerity in the face of the fact that right here in America human beings are burned alive and the stench from which rises under their nose yet neither these men nor any of their profession in numbers have been so touched because of their sense of human justice that they have sent a message of protest to the President of the United States. Neither have they taken any noticeable action which might reach the governor of Texas. What do you think?

St. Louis Argus
6-20-30
St. Louis Mo.

Blood-Guilt of a Nation

THREE WEEKS AGO ROSCOE DUNGEE, editor of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, investigated the lynching of Henry Argo and reported that young Argo was innocent of the crime for which he was lynched. Robert W. Bagnall of the N. A. A. C. P. then went to Chickasha, Oklahoma, where the lynching took place, and made an independent investigation, the results of which substantiated the findings of Roscoe Dungee. According to the story of the white woman, Argo had attacked her and choked her baby.

MR. DUNGEE and Mr. Bagnall found a very different set of facts. Argo went fishing near the shack where the white woman lived. Her dog attacked him and he beat the dog off. She threatened Argo. Two days later he went fishing in the same place and the woman told her husband that Argo had assaulted her. Argo was arrested. The mob stormed the jail, whose defenders used blank cartridges. In spite of the Mayor's remonstrances the sheriff opened the jail door and let the mob in to kill Argo.

Amsterdam News
6-25-30
New York, N.Y.

LYNCHING is hideous enough when its victim is guilty; it becomes an abomination when he is innocent. Everyone knows that Argo was lynched not because he attacked a woman but because he was a Negro. That woman and her husband were the lowest kind of poor whites, shanty-dwellers, sodden and ignorant, people whose word would not have been taken in any other matter. When it came to accusing a Negro, however, their word suddenly became as valid as holy writ. This thing could not happen in any other country, savage or civilized.

THOUGH it happened in Oklahoma, it is useless to blame that state alone. It is useless to blame the South alone. The whole country is to blame. This barbarous murder resulted from an attitude which is not confined to Oklahoma, nor to the South. It is expressed with more violence there than in other parts of the country, but it is found everywhere. In the South the Negro is lynched physically; in the rest of the country he is lynched morally and socially. He is lynched in the trades, in business, in the professions, in the arts, in sports, in the churches. Every day he is condemned and punished without a hearing, every day he is falsely accused and prejudged.

committed without interfering he is held blamable. In the same way the more civilized parts of the country encourage lynching by their passivity. Have the investigations of Roscoe Dungee and Robert W. Bagnall been given the same publicity by the Northern daily press that was given to the white woman's charges against Henry Argo? Has there been any great outcry of horror from the press and the pulpit? Has there been any vociferous demand that such things be stopped? Far from it; the only constructive proposal has come from Oklahoma itself, from a Congressman who wants the President to appoint a commission to find a way to put an end to lynching. The blood-guilt of the rest of the country is not active; it is passive. But it is blood-guilt just the same.

Southern White Women

Afro-American
6-28-30
Baltimore, Md.

"The adjustment of race problems in the South will be one of the main objects towards which Southern Baptist (white) women will work after their recent convention in New Orleans," declares Mrs. W. J. McCoy, of Tennessee, president.

Emphasis was also placed on the question of racial problems by Mrs. William McMurray, white, another Tennessee woman who urged her hearers to read more books along this line.

One of the real hopes for the Negro in the South lies in the growing assertiveness of white women. For years the Southern white women have been restricted by a type of "chivalry" which kept them behind a breastwork of lynch law, interracial immorality (for white men), and a racial prejudice which operated on the one hand to restrict Negro men, and on the other to weaken their own women by their shot gun and hemp "protection."

For years they saw a growing tide of mulattoes tell them the hidden stories of what white men were doing while they were "protecting" them and they chafed under the stinging condition. It was not until the recent World War that they began to talk out and tell white men that they did not need this kind of "protection."

Now most white religious and welfare groups in the South are studying the Negro question in the light of another "New South," and it won't be a South of free white men and Negro women alongside of enslaved white women and oppressed Negro men.

The Southern white woman is rightfully resenting the aspersion that she cannot maintain her racial integrity except behind the shot gun of the Southern white man.

THE GUILT OF OKLAHOMA

Kansas City Call
6-27-30
Kansas City, Mo.

Daily Oklahoman.

All Oklahoma shares in the guilt of murder and arson and [illegible] which merely happened to be staged in Chickasha and not elsewhere Friday night. Although Chickasha was the scene of the multiplied felonies and Grady county furnished all, or nearly all, of the unrestrained criminals, it is Oklahoma which stands guilty in the eyes of the country and it is Oklahoma which must bear the indelible brand of the shame. When the 1930 lynching and rioting statistics are published next January neither Chickasha nor Grady county will be mentioned. The records will count it an Oklahoma crime.

A resolute sheriff like Smith of Birmingham would have saved the fair record of state and county and city. One resolute platoon of national guardsmen like those who died at St Etienne would have made their uniform something more than a schoolboy's disguise. One resolute governor like Cameron Morrison of North Carolina would have prevented this chapter of cowardice and villainy and preserved the record of Oklahoma. A citizenship as resolute as that which lives in a majority of American states would have made this orgy of fire and bloodshed and yellow cowardice impossible. Nowhere was the resolute will to enforce the written laws of Oklahoma: so Oklahoma stands convicted today of rioting, arson and cowardly assassination.

The rioting and barbarism and murder at Sherman, came because men charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law lacked the resolution to shoot and kill. The rioting and barbarism and murder at Chickasha came because all law enforcement agents present refused to shoot to kill. Mob law flourishes sporadically and asserts itself frequently because mob minions have long since learned that officers and militia will not shoot to kill. Because of this knowledge, yellow cowards who would hide in sewers at the first threat of real danger, curse the law, burn public property and filch human life with a safety to themselves that is absolute.

Zealous officers have shot fleeing bootleggers in the back and killed them simply because the culprit was trying to escape. But officers persistently refuse to shoot in the back or breast or legs the cowardly vermin who commit murderous felonies under the officers' very eyes. And that is the reason (the only reason) why a mob disgraced Sherman and Chickasha and why a mob may disgrace any city in Oklahoma at any hour. Rioting and arson and mob murders will cease the very moment that men who compose mobs learn that they risk death by taking the law into their own unhallowed hands.

Now there is to be "a vigorous investigation" by the attorney general. Shall we applaud or merely yawn? The county attorney appealed to the mob and failed to influence it. The sheriff threatened the mob and failed to cow it. The militia faced the mob and failed to withstand it. Will the fourth arm of the law be any stronger or more effective than the three who failed to save the life of an American citizen? We do not know. We do know that a citizen not yet proved guilty by any competent tribunal has been deprived of all constitutional rights and brutally murdered.

Negro Press, (Northern)

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions

3075

THE LYNCHING EVIL

That the ruling class of the United States is responsible for the maintenance of the lynching habit so prevalent in this country, was pointed out in a recent special dispatch to The Indianapolis Recorder.

In the same pronunciamento, Representative U. S. Stone was mentioned as having recently introduced a resolution calling for a mob law commission to "study and investigate" lynching in the United States.

That the step is meant for the purpose of deluding the colored and white people into believing the resolution is intended to protect them against the barbarous abuse is another significant conviction as expressed in the dispatch. No worker, white or colored, should allow himself to be so utterly fooled, the statement advised.

Recorder

It is claimed that the Stone resolution is nothing more than a ruse on the part of the ruling class and an attempt to discourage the militant struggle of the Negro masses in solidarity with white citizens against the stenchy lynch law system. 7-12-30

The latter element fosters, maintains and condones lynching in the United States, says the statement, in which Stone is referred as the faithful servant of the American ruling class in the boss controlled House of Representatives.

Indianapolis, Ind

The bloody system is described as a weapon used against Negro citizens in their struggle against misery and its attendant intolerable economic conditions. It is also viewed as one of the weapons which the bosses utilize to divide and separate these citizens for the purpose of preventing them from uniting and fighting together against their common enemy, the capitalist class.

It has long been a conceded fact that the organized and united might and power of colored and white citizens can stop lynching. The creation of a mob law commission to deal desirably effective with so monstruous a task is shire waste of time. No American is truthfully capable of denying that fact, which we dare say, is entirely within the knowledge of the members of the House of Representatives.

Failure to put a stop to the hellish system of lynching in the United States is directly tracable to a plain lack of interest in the problem on the part of Congress. And it might be stated in this connection that if there were really an honest desire on the part of Washington to do so, the lynching curse could be wiped out in a comparatively short period of time.

Negroes are rightly being urged to ignore all pretended moves to stop lynching through the absurdly inadequate activities of a mob law commission. They are also being told, and very properly so, to increase and intensify one hundred fold, their united and organized fight against lynching and its terrible consequences.

Until the lynching evil is tackled in a spirit of civilized co-operation between the two races, it will remain on the pages of things apparently ungovernable in this country.

It remains for Congress with the power and ability known to be at its disposal, to put a stop to the savage disgrace.

Well meaning citizens are calling upon colored Americans to organize and unite and go forward with a mighty strength and sweep away lynching and the whole mob law system completely. A might,y laudable suggestion.

RISING TIDE OF LYNCHING

[illegible]

With mass resentment rising throughout the country over the rising tide of lynching which recorded 13 unlawful killings in this *Christian* country of ours in the first six months of this year; President Hoover's Crime Commission would de well to study this angle of lawlessness.

Several lynchings and a recent wilful murder point to the intensifying and deepening economic crisis that is confronting the race. Of course race prejudice is at the bottom of the whole situation. Lynching is evidence of a deep set race hatred which is so very prevalent in this, the supposedly most advanced nation in the world in civilization and Christianity.

Cannibalism is no more inhuman, un-Christian and beastly than burning a human being alive and singing "Happy Days are Here Again."

While there were 13 lynchings reported by the white press, we know that does not record half of the Negroes who were killed and secretly done away with thru the nefarious peonage system which honyecombs the entire Southland. We all remember the Williams farm in Georgia and there are hundreds of them scattered over the country, where Negroes are killed and no report made of them.

In checking up on the reported lynchings we find that only one or two were for assault, or alleged assault. White women have Negro lovers all over the South and so long as they are not caught up with, there is nothing said about it. But as soon as an expose looms up, she will cry out assault and rape, when if the facts were permitted to be brought out, would reveal carnal knowledge for months and even years.

However, lynchings are on the increase and we should give the subject due and careful attention. What can we do to abate the rising tide?

INCREASE IN LYNCHING

Courier
7-12-30
Pittsburgh, Pa

THE first six months of 1930 have seen as many lynchings in this country as were recorded during the entire preceding year. They have become almost epidemic. While in many instances white officers of the law have sought to protect Negroes suspected of crimes, the majority have only done so falteringly, indifferently and so unsuccessfully, or else merely turned the hapless black over to the Dixie Neanderthals as a human sacrifice on the altar of White Supremacy.

The record so far this year ought to prove conclusively to all Doubting Thomases that the only effective way to stop lynching in this country is to pass a federal anti-lynching bill similar to the Dyer resolution, but with more teeth in it. It is quite likely that in thirty or forty years the South may become sufficiently civilized to give up its notorious major entertainment, but we Negroes do not care to wait that long.

We know that the South is dreadfully afraid of the passage of an anti-lynching law that would make each and every county and public official pay dearly for the privilege of lapsing into savagery. It fought tooth and nail against both the Dyer and Berger bills and it will fight against any others introduced. This proves that in its estimation the federal anti-lynching law is the most effective remedy for mob murder.

Such a bill should be introduced in either the House of Representatives or the Senate at the earliest opportunity and every Negro in the United States who is able to vote should make all candidates who want his vote promise to support it, and then watch them closely to see that they do. As long as one ignorant, illiterate, propertyless Negro in the fens of Mississippi or South Carolina can be lynched, the most educated, intelligent and wealthy Negro in Boston, Chicago or Los Angeles is not safe.

NEW EXCUSE FOR LYNCHING

Call
7-25-30
Kansas City, Mo.

Not to be outdone by Texas which has had two lynchings and burnings in this year Oklahoma has found a new excuse for tormenting Negroes, a real feat considering the many that have caused mobs. A former resident of Oklahoma who had moved away to Texas, alleges that she was attacked by a Negro there. Hearing of her charge, her former home town in righteous wrath drove out two hundred Negro families, people who had never been near the scene of the alleged crime, and were in no wise connected with the alleged criminal.

We take it that Oklahoma performed this feat as its bid for leadership among lynchers. Now that its Pat Hurley is off running the war department for the President, let no foreign nation heave a brick or shoot a bullet at a marine. If one does, its nationals in Oklahoma had better get away between trains before the embattled Oklahomans wash away their nation's sins in blood.

Calvin Criticizes Interracial 'Comish' In Mob Murders

Courier

7-12-30

Pittsburgh, Pa

Says Commission Needs Two-Fisted Fighting Men—Declares W. W. Alexander Is "Too Timid"

NEW YORK, July 10—The alarming regularity with which lynchings and terrorization of Negroes in general is reported in the press and the almost total lack of any outstanding condemnation of the practice by any of the recognized leaders of inter-racial affairs in the South, particularly by white people, caused Floyd J. Calvin, feature editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, who has traveled in the South extensively in recent months and made wide observations on inter-racial relations, to issue the following statement from his home at 2816 8th avenue, where he is convalescing from a recent automobile accident. Mr. Calvin said:

"I have waited patiently for some upstanding and outstanding leader in the South to come to the front with a ringing denunciation of recent lynchings and mob violence, particularly among the inter-racial groups, but to date only a mild statement has been issued that is almost as harmless and ineffective as Governor Moody meant his Rangers to be at Sherman. This is altogether surprising, and most unfortunate, particularly when so much has been made of improving race relations and a changing spirit on the part of whites toward Negroes during the past few years. Many colored people were not deceived by this artful propaganda, although a great number of them were. But what has deceived them most of all is that they were made to feel that if anything did happen they had some courageous new white friends who would rush to their defense. In this they have apparently been sadly mistaken.

"I have given much thought to this situation, and can place the blame at no other door than the Inter-racial Commission. This group is supposed to work for better race relations, and is expected to keep the two races in such a mood that the leaders on each side can handle most any situation that arises, with a degree of justice and fair play to both sides. In times of 'peace' the Commission did its work well, but in recent weeks, when the press has reported lynching after lynching, and intimidation galore, the commission has either gone to sleep, or it recognizes it is helpless in the face of such an onslaught.

"The public knows that the constituted authorities are responsible for the protection of Negro personal and property rights, but these authorities can certainly be prodded in their duty by an aggressive public opinion. It is not expected that the commission itself could prevent a lynching, except in an almost freak case, but the commission ought to, by its contacts, be able to bring pressure to bear on the constituted authorities in such a way as to either shame them into doing their duty, or force them to do it. If the commission cannot do this, it is obvious that Negroes need some other agency for their protection.

"What I fear is that things will be allowed to rock along until the mob strikes at the wrong place, and then there will be real bloodshed on both sides. From personal experience I know that there are many places in the South where Negroes will not be hunted and run out of town like rabbits without a fight, and when they fight they will mean to kill. Why not start in time and try to avert such catastrophes as we have already witnessed in Chicago, Washington, Atlanta, St. Louis, and other places. There are cities in the South where Negroes will take matters in their own hands if trouble comes their way, because it is apparent the authorities only capture Negroes to make it convenient for a mob to take them out and murder them.

"I have had occasion to meet Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the Inter-racial Commission, and Mr. R. B. Eleazer, the educational director and they impress me as good men and true, but their action in the face of repeated mob attacks, or rather their lack of action, shows they are too soft or timid for the emergencies which confront them. They are good men to deal objectively with the problem of prejudice, but when it comes to stopping people being strung up by the roadside and riddled with bullets, they are apparently lost. Now I don't expect these men to go out and stop mobs themselves, but since the outrageous action of Governor Moody in ordering his troops not to fire, they could have created such a furore that he should have promised never to give such an order again. A conference might have been called of the Negro and white leaders of the South, resolutions might have been adopted deploring such action on the part of a governor of a state, and the President might have been petitioned, or even a committee might have been appointed to wait on the President and urge that he speak out against lynching. Instead, nothing has come from Washington, and it may be because the President feels no one is interested, since no public demonstration has been held that he has heard of.

"Any number of things might have been done since the Sherman riot to show where leaders stood on the matter, but in the face of repeated attacks against constituted authority in the form of more lynchings since, still no word has come from the commission that has the earmarks of their righteous wrath being aroused. So Negroes are justified in feeling that they must apparently look out for themselves, and when the dread summons of mob violence knocks at their door, just be ready. That is a most unfortunate state of mind to allow to develop among a free and peaceful people. What are the interracial leaders for if they can't adopt some plan or method to allay the spirit of not only revenge, but of actual self preservation among the weaker and disadvantaged group.

"What the commission needs is two-fisted, hard-headed, upstanding fighting men who can speak to politicians in their own language, and make them like it. It needs not men who can pray a modest but effective prayer, or who can conduct nice essay contests that cause a kindly feeling in the breast of white students for Negroes, but men who can make hoodlums put up their rifles, and lynchers drop their rope. Until men who can do these things, as well as the nicer and softer things, take charge of the work of adjusting relations between the races, Negroes might as well consider they may at any time be the target of a lyncher's bullet, and be ready to meet it the best way he can."

FLOYD J. CALVIN.

WHAT OF INDIANA?

4-16-30

Chicago, Ill.

Although it is alarming, yet it is no surprise that Indiana should have celebrated its twenty-second lynching at Marion last Thursday.

When one studies the history of Indiana, and the character of its leaders, it is easily understood that the general citizenry can be no improvement upon those who are running the government.

Indiana above all other states stands out as one whose officials and officers have public records tainted with crime and corruption—to the end that when one governor is being sworn in, another one is en route to the penitentiary. The record of the state of Indiana shows that its governing classes have in the past been the product of that element of its citizenry which was steeped in criminal instinct. We have only to point to Michigan City state prison and there we will find Stephenson who testified under oath that he named governors and created judges and was the last word in political direction of affairs in the sovereign state of Indiana.

The picture of corruption and vice in Indiana cannot be overdrawn. This state seems to place a halo around those who apparently possess criminal instincts. Cities making up this commonwealth have been known to re-elect to office men who recently emerged from the clutches of the law. Until the Ku Klux Klan, in all of its unholy alliances, invaded the state of Indiana it was known as one of the outstanding units of this great republic for respectability and honor.

Marion, the scene of the recent lynching, has merely capitalized on the lessons it has learned from the debauchery of law and order by leading public officials. As we turn back recent pages of Indiana's history, we find in one entire community (not far distant from Marion) every law enforcing officer indicted for felony by the federal government. In fact, Stephenson, erstwhile political dictator, maker of governors and creator of judges, is now serving time for the heinous crimes of rape and murder. Fortunately Stephenson was unlike the two victims lynched in Marion by men, women and children—he was white and able to secure a judge and give himself a fair trial.

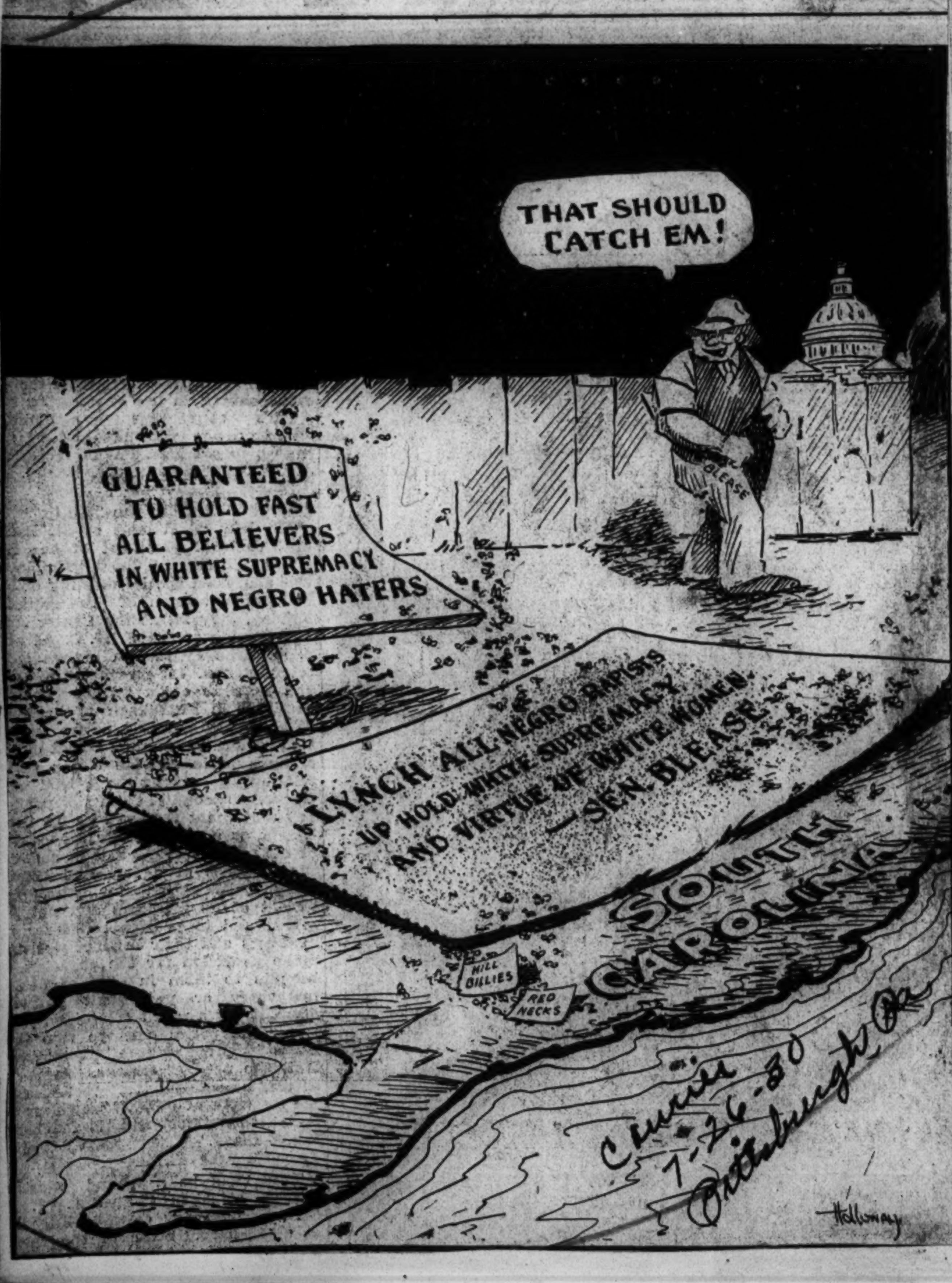
While not much praise can be given to Sherman, Tex., yet the sheriff there did attempt to save his prisoner by placing him in the courthouse vault, and with his four deputies offered some resistance. Marion's entire police force, reinforced by officers from the adjoining county under the direction of Sheriff Jacob Campbell, offered no resistance, but stood by silently acquiescing in the crime. A so-called civilized community so unconscious of its responsibility and so dead to its civic pride and devotion to law and order is already morally and mentally decaying.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press. (Northern.)

3076

FLY PAPER — By Holloway


THAT SHOULD CATCH EM!
BLEASE
GUARANTEED TO HOLD FAST ALL BELIEVERS IN WHITE SUPREMACY AND NEGRO HATERS
LYNCH ALL NEGRO RAPISTS UP HOLD WHITE SUPREMACY AND VIRTUE OF WHITE WOMEN —SEN. BLEASE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HILL BILLIES
RED NECKS
Holloway

Courier
7-26-30
Pittsburgh Pa.

THE BETTER SOUTH SPEAKS

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia Pa.
7-24-30

From a news notice coming from Blue Ridge, N. C., for the Y. M. C. A. Community Conference that was recently held there, comes a statement by Dr. R. B. Eleazer, Educational Director of the Inter-racial Commission, condemning the recent utterances of Senator Cole Blease in defense of lynching, and other politicians who stir up race prejudice simply fo[illegible]e purpose of keeping themselves in polit[illegible] power. Mr. Eleazer's speech is only on[illegible]vidence that the New South is awaking [illegible] that the old-line politician with race hat[illegible]d and prejudice is gradually losing influen[illegible] with the best people of the South. Dr. [illegible]eazer's statement is as follows:

> Blue Ridge, N. C., July 11.—"Senator Cole Blease's recent public defense of lynching illustrates the fact that the anti-Negro ravings of political demagogues have done more than anything else to discredit the South abroad and disturb its peace and tranquility at home."
>
> "Solely for the purpose of coining ignorance and prejudice into votes, these pseudostatesmen habitually misrepresent and discredit the South by broadcasting the impression that it is a land of morons and savages. How often have our cheeks burned with humiliation as they 'strutted their stuff' in Congress or on the stump, while the world looked on in derision and disgust! With the Psalmist we are constrained to say, 'How long, Oh Lord! How long'!
>
> "Meantime their frenzied appeals to race projudice sow the seeds of distrust and hostility at home, and tend to make enemies of two races that normally are friendly and should continue so. It is high time for the intelligence and patriotism of the South to repudiate at once and forever such false and dangerous leadership."

Following closely on Dr. Eleazer's speech, comes that of Mrs. C. P. McGowan, prominent Southern woman and chairman of the South Carolina Committee on Race Relations:

> "Hundreds of thousands of white women of the South feel that the law, as represented by sheriffs, juries, and judges, is their honorable and reliable protection and avenger.
>
> "Through church affiliation with the great religious organizations and the membership of these organizations in the Commission on Race Relations in the South, women have in every state passed resolutions repudiating the use of the name of the white women of the South as a cloak for mob violence.
>
> "They state that they stand for legal protection for women, and lawful execution of those convicted of crime, be it what it will.
>
> "The women of the South are not afraid to stand by the constitution of the United States."

The resolutions referred to by Mrs. McGowan, it is understood, have been published in a pamphlet entitled "Southern White Women on Lynching and Mob Violence," copies of which may be had from the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, 409 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Cuban Decries Lynchings in U. S.; Says We Should Fight

Defender

The following letter was received this week by the editor of The Chicago Defender from a citizen of Cuba who had heard of some of our American atrocities. He could not refrain from writing to express his opinion. The latter, translated from Spanish, is printed below:

8-2-30

Robert S. Abbott,
Editor of The Chicago Defender,
Chicago, Ill.,

Dear Sir: I have just finished reading of the cruel act committed against a Negro citizen in the state of Alabama, and I am full of indignation. Such an act that every civilized country will condemn as an act of barbarism, compelled me to write you this letter, because it is impossible for a man of my temperament to pass that act, and also the one committed a few weeks ago in the state of Texas without any comment.

Chicago Ill

But not only referring to such acts, what surprised the Spanish Negroes and also the whites, who do not accept the hatred of races, is the indifference of the American Negro race, which in our opinion, does not exercise the right of protest concerning such criminal acts of the white race. Historically speaking, we do not know of any similar crime in any other country, or in modern times. Any time that I read a case of "De Linchamients" I want to feel, I want to be an American Negro, not because I think I can have the power to derrogate the law of lynch, but because I will satisfy myself to be sacrificed for a cause that I consider sacred, and I know I will not hesitate a moment to do the same as the white people do there, but on a larger scale, because I will kill 10 to one before they finish me. With that example of individual sacrifice the future will offer better opportunities, for the Negroes in your country, and respect and consideration will have their right place for the Colored group. Your case, similar to many cases in the French revolution, which was claimed for democracy in favor of the people who were tyrannized, needs to have its beginning and its martyrs, and one day or another should fight the battle of liberty in the name of humanity and the Colored race that suffers such treatment in a country called a great democracy.

Your position as a distinguished citizen of the Colored race in the United States obliges me to send you this letter, hoping that you will give it the attention I think it merits.

I am, sincerely yours,
CANDIDO SUAREZ.
122 Jesus Maria, Havana, Cuba.

This letter is vastly encouraging to us in that it shows the magnificent spirit of friendliness which is beginning to manifest itself between dark people, not only in this country, but of the world at large. It is showing also that America's atrocities are being noted in other countries and that this country is bound to suffer the consequence of its indifference toward its citizens.

Recently, we received a letter from a friend in France who told us of a society recently established there which has for its sole purpose the development of a friendlier attitude on the part of European peoples toward the Haitian people. The object of the society is to strengthen the ties between people whose cultures are similar, and emphasis is placed upon their intellectual, social and economic background instead of the color of their skins.

It is therefore highly gratifying to receive this letter from a Spanish speaking country, from one who, in far-off Cuba, feels the sting of the humiliations heaped upon the heads of American citizens. We hope that the reactions of foreign countries against lynchings will be a powerful force in restrictly the activities of our mob-minded citizens of the South, and that eventually all Americans can face each other as common citizens under a common flag.

THE MARION LYNCHING

Lynching of two youth by a mob of cowardly whites in the very heart of the city of Marion Thursday night of last week was as definitely brutal as it was viciously barbarous.

Recorder

With one stroke of the pen, so to speak, the fair State of Indiana was submerged in the slush of shame, robbed of its good name as a fit place in which to live and literally raped of its enviable reputation as a commonwealth of law abiding citizens and rigid law enforcement.

8-16-30

We positively refuse to believe that Indiana with its hard earned and substantial brilliant traditions will be allowed to remain in the mire of disgrace to which it was treacherously dragged by alleged malfeasance on the part of contemptably unfaithful guardians of the law.

Indianapolis Ind

The savage perpetrators of the ghastly crime enacted with a boldness that was as hellishly despotic as it was absolutely brutal in scope, must if the respectable status of Hoosierdom is to be reestablished, be fearlessly smoked out and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Indiana must continue to be a commonwealth in which its citizens, black or white can live in unquestioned security and without fear of mob rule and its damnable consequences. Common decency expects it; progressive civilization is useless without it and maintenance of the majesty of law and order depends upon it. It would be unreasonable to expect more and utterly destructive to the interest and welfare of bonefide Americans to demand less.

Jacob C. Campbell, sheriff of Grant County, is being accused of having aided and abetted the mob that lynched the defenseless prisoners on the lawn of the court house at Marion.

Public sentiment charges him with having failed to lift a single straw in defense of the constitutional rights of Smith and Shipp.

Suspected of having been in sympathy with the mob in its lawless quest for blood Campbell must be made to prove his innocence. If found guilty of a conspiracy to make it possible for the mob to murder prisoners in his keeping, little letter protection to which they were entitled, Sheriff Campbell will have transgressed a specific law of the State which says:

Whenever any person has been arrested and confined in jail before trial, says the law of Indiana, "and there is, in the opinion of the sheriff of such county, danger that the accused may be injured or killed by the violence of a mob," the judge of the circuit court of such county—or, in his absence, the clerk of the court— "shall give a written order to the sheriff of such county to remove the accused to a safe place of confinement, and such sheriff shall at once cause such prisoner to be removed to the jail of the county nearest having a sufficient jail and proper provision for protecting the accused or, if he deem it necessary, to nearest State prison or reformatory for the temporary safekeeping and protection of such prisoner."

Sheriff Campbell admits receiving a telephone call from a colored lady "telling me there was going to be an effort to lynch these colored boys and I took what precautions I could." It is now known that he did not take the precaution of removing the prisoners to some other jail, prison or reformatory for safe keeping.

It is significant to note too, that the mob did not act at the Marion jail until hours after the telephone warning had been received by the Sheriff.

The law says that any number of persons assembled for any unlawful purpose and intending to injure any person by violence and without authority of law, shall be regarded as a mob and any act of violence on the part of such mob, if it results in the death of any person, shall constitute the crime of lynching.

As will be seen the law is clear on the subject and if the sheriff at Marion is guilty of the crime with which he is being charged by public sentiment, he should be impeached and made to suffer the full penalty of the law.

LYNCHERS PLAY HAVOC IN AUGUST

Tribune

MARION, Ind.—Thomas Shipp, 18, and Abe Smith, 19, were taken from the county jail on the night of August 6, and hung on the courthouse square.

8-29-30

MOUNT VERMON, Ga.—S. S. Mincey, 70, active in Republican politics, was beaten to death by a mob after being abducted to another county on July 30.

RAYMOND, Miss.—George Robinson, 28, bell hop, was killed in the county jail, by Deputy Sheriff W. L. Ford. He was being kept here for "safe-keeping."

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Lee Townsend, 40, taxicab driver, was mysteriously killed near Clarkesville, N.C. His body was found in a well last week.

TEXARKANA, Tex. — Herbert Richardson was killed by a federal prohibition agent here on August 7. The stock fake excuse of "self defense" which is usually accompanied by planting a gun on the dead body of the victim was the officer's story.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Milton Dorch, 37, was killed here on August 5, by a policeman who fired three shots into him. The charge was the usual fake excuse, "resisting arrest."

Wife Slain, Farmer Kills Employee

BRENHAM, Tex. (ANP)—Angered when he returned home and discovered that his wife had been slain, Travis Smith, white, seized a rifle and shot to death Cevalus Ben, one of his farm hands. Smith told officers that he believed Ben had killed Mrs. Smith.

TARBORO, N.C. (ANP)—Oliver Moore, 29, charged with attacking two women, was taken from the Edgecombe County Jail Tuesday by 200 masked men, hanged to a tree, and his body riddled by bullets.

CLARENDON, Ark.—To escape from a mob of white hoodlums bent upon lynching him, Boots Wright, a Negro worker, was forced to swim across Old River near here. The planters organized the mob after Wright had beaten up a white foreman, Tom Winfree.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern)

-:- Europeans Attack Lynching -:-

BY J. A. ROGERS

Amsterdam News

8-27-30

New York, N.Y.

PARIS.

WHITE Americans in Europe are having cause to be ashamed of their country these days. Abundant publicity is being given in the European press to the epidemic of lynching now raging in the United States. Europeans view lynching for what it is—an atrocity and a barbarity of the worst kind.

Nearly every French paper has carried accounts of the lynchings, some of them with full-page illustrations, condemning them in no uncertain language.

La Depeche Coloniale, leading colonial organ, carries a picture of a burnt Negro strung up to a tree on the front page, and in the headline of the leading article says: "The authors of this cruel and barbarous deed are assured of impunity, because Justice has closed her eyes."

The writer, M. Victor Forbin, who has lived in the United States, says: "Thanks to American press agencies, which are much more interested in sensationalism than the truth, we in France are often led to believe that all the Negroes lynched in the Land of Liberty have either raped some white woman or murdered some white man.

"When, however, one takes the trouble to draw the truth up from the bottom of the well where the American press has imprisoned it, or when, to speak more clearly, one consults the official reports on lynchings, one is surprised that only a very few cases can be attributed to the two motives mentioned here."

M. Forbin goes on to analyse twenty-two cases of lynching in Georgia, and shows how some of the Negroes were lynched for such "offenses" as "incautious remarks" or for "misleading a mob."

As to the cases of alleged murder, he adds: "Nine times out of ten the Negro was merely defending himself. Among the many cases collected I will cite but one:

"In the little town of Milan, Ga., two young white men broke into a house where lived two pretty colored girls, and they and their old mother fled to a neighbor's house and took refuge there.

"The white aggressors, pursuing them, broke down the door, after forcing their revolvers through it. An old colored woman, horrified at the shooting, threw herself into a well. A brave Negro of 73 ran into his house and seized his gun to defend the unhappy women. The white men fired on him. He fired in return and killed one. The other white man got a mob of whites and, led by a Christian preacher, according to the police reports, hanged the courageous old Negro to a telegraph pole, while the mob riddled his body with bullets."

"The most astonishing thing," continues M. Forbin, "is that the lynchers are never punished. To my knowledge only once has a lyncher ever been punished in America. Sometimes, due to the pressure of Negro societies, inquiries are made, but they end regularly in nothing ever being done."

The lynchers, he adds, take their own time; they first get publicity in the papers, have their pictures taken, during which they laugh and joke, and then finally proceed to the burning. There are even some women, he says, who try to get in the front of the pictures. M. Forbin says that he has a collection of these pictures, and concludes that lynching is a picture that fits snugly into its American frame.

Detective, one of the leading illustrative weeklies, carries the picture of a lynched Negro on its front and nearly two full pages of the same on the inside, along with six columns of printed matter.

The writer, Tiburee Grant, after giving a full review of recent lynchings, adds: "The lynchers are in the habit of justifying their barbarities by saying that it was necessary to protect white women. But one can state as a fact that the numbers of rapes committed by Negroes are not any greater than those committed by white men. It is the hatred of race which manifests itself in this bestial and truly frightful manner, and that alone.

"Torn from the hands of the law, which in most cases is powerless, the colored man is torn to pieces by the mob, burnt with red-hot irons, or burnt alive, while thousands of frenzied spectators give themselves up to their sadistic pleasure in crowding around for a closer view.

"Black women do not escape these fiends. Sometimes some of these women have committed no other crime than being the wife of the lynched man. The barbarities inflicted on some of these women surpass the worst horrors of the Middle Ages.

"In Mississippi a colored woman was put to death by having bits of inflammable wood stuck into her skin and the wood set on fire. Another colored woman, soon to be a mother, was hanged head downward and then disemboweled."

The Church in America, concludes M. Grant, speaks out against everything else but lynching. "The ministers evidently think lynching is less harmful than playing cards, drinking whiskey and going to the theatre."

Le Monde, leading intellectual weekly, of which Einstein, Gorki and Count Karolyi are editors, has devoted eight columns of printed matter, with illustrations, to the same subject. The writer blames lynching on the ignorance that prevails in the South, where they are also in the habit of burning books on evolution and enlightening education. "The South," he says, "fortified in its pride, petrified in its traditions, encrusted in its ignorance and self-satisfaction, makes at once the ridiculous figure of a backward child and a doddering old man combined.

"This vast South of the Middle Ages—barbarous, ferocious, ironclad in its prudery, and haunted by its sex passion—believes it has a predestined role to hold high the torch with three branches: the Anglo-Saxon ideal, the integrity of race, and religious purity."

Lynching," the writer continues, is the result of a sex need for perverted white people. Psychologically, the observation has been made several times and it is justified, lynching arises out of a sexual need, which is thrust back by religion only to be more greatly excited. It is only what one may expect from any people who are kept by its religious leaders in the deepest ignorance and darkest prejudices. The South is on the way to lose its faculty of thinking, due to lack of intellectual exercise. Generations of priests have produced a generation of religious fanatics.

"The pitiless lynch law," the writer goes on, "does not spare even the women. A white farmer refused to pay wages due to a colored man. Some days later the white man is found dead. It is decided that only a colored man could have done the deed, but the whites go out to kill all the colored people they can find.

"Among those killed is a colored man named Turner. His wife lacks one month for confinement. Crazed with anger the woman curses the murderers. 'We're going to teach the damned —— woman,' cries the mob.

"The writer then goes on to describe the burning alive and disemboweling of Mary Turner, and concludes:

"Let us not talk about American justice. It never knows and it does not want to know the lynchers. It is perfectly satisfied in acting like Pilate and in saying: 'Dead from the hands of unknown rioters.' It merely registers the deceased and is content."

Vu, another well-known weekly, has also devoted considerable space and several pictures to the same topic, as well as Le Journal, Le Soir and other papers.

The same holds true of the German, Dutch, Belgian and English press.

WOMEN, CHILDREN TURN LYNCHING INTO PICNIC

Afro-American

8-30-30

Baltimore, Md

White Southern Womanhood Steps Down to Revel at Scene.

100 BULLET HOLES

Afro Reader Gives First Eyewitness Account.

TARBORO, N. C. — The scene of the gruesome lynching of Oliver Moore, who was taken from the county jail, carried away into the woods, strung up to a tree and riddled with bullets, was turned into a veritable picnic ground when men, women and children, intoxicated with the spirit of race prejudice and mob violence, surged around the horrible sight, played, joked, and made merry as the blood from multiple wounds dripped from the suspended body of the victim.

Describes Scene

An AFRO reader who braved the bitter racial feeling that permeated the surrounding countryside and went to the scene of the atrocity at the risk of his life, gives the following eyewitness account:

"I got a friend to take me out to see the man that had been lynched. We went for miles and miles. After a long time we saw a lot of cars down the road. I told my friend that was the place to stop.

"We got out and walked down the road, and we found a bunch of white men, women and children. There was no sign of terror in their faces. There was nothing but giggles and laughter as the blood dripped from the nose and from the bullet-riddled body of the victim.

"I wanted to get a picture of Moore but before I got close enough Moore was cut down from the tree.

"Moore looked as if he was about 29, and was a brown skin man, and looked as if he was a decent sort. He had been working on the farm of the father of the little girls whom he was accused of ravishing for a long time.

100 Bullet Holes

"I looked at the man's body and there appeared to be about 100 holes in it, all around, up as far as his neck. He had on a pair of pants, no shirt, no shoes. One of his legs looked like some one had cut him on it.

"I heard one man say, as they turned him over, 'Don't move him. You don't know what the law will do to you.' The man said it was left to him and that he could move all the 'niggers' he wanted to. At that time, one of my friends said 'Let's go.'

"The mob did their worst and the folks in Tarboro, N.C., did not know of it. A white nurse at the hospital said she learned of it the night before. I heard one white man say, 'He got what he ought to have.' There were some colored men and girls at the spot.

'Moore was a married man, a

farmer, and his reputation was good. I do not know whether he was a member of any church. The body was laid to rest at the county home.

"It looked as if the mad mob got up to him and fired the shots. This was one of the worst sights I ever saw, and it made me sick, but it had no effect at all on the delicate white women, girls and children at the scene."

No Arrests Expected

With more than a week elapsed and no arrests made, all hope of apprehending any of the band of fifty who participated in the crime is given up by colored people in the vicinity.

Sheriff W. E. Bardin, white, of Tarboro, said that he was doing all he knew to do but that he had nothing upon which to work. The men who lynched the man knew exactly what they wanted to do, the manner in which they wanted to do it, and a close study of the mob action since the lynching suggests that the mob was a small one and a determined one.

Solicitor Don Gilliam has promised that he will use his office to run down the suspects, and Governor Gardner has offered the customary $400 reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties. But even though they were arrested, it is believed that mob members have taken the precaution to provide excellent alibis and the task of the Edgecombe officials is more difficult.

PRESIDENT HOOVER ON LYNCHING.

Age

8-30-30

New York N.Y.

The recent lynching of two prisoners taken from the county jail in Indiana, due to the weakness and vacillation of the sheriff and other peace officers of the town of Marion, finally evoked a strong declaration against mob violence from President Hoover. In a letter signed by Walter H. Newton, Secretary to the President, written in response to a request made by the acting secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the President was quoted as denouncing the lynching evil in the following terms: "Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy."

This pronouncement from the White House, while conveying an acute appreciation of the insidious harm that is being done to American institutions by the tolerance and, as in this Indiana case, subservience of constituted authority of law and order to the excess of mob domination hardly seems to be an adequate condemnation of such an evil on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the country. While withholding the tolerance or approval given, in effect, by the county and state authorities of Indiana, it does not recognize the fact, that the failure of the state government to protect its citizens imposes that responsibility upon the national government. Where the powers of the state are abdicated by weakness or incapacity, there should be a greater power to step in the breach.

The increase of the lynching evil within the current year, through the failure of local and state governments to assert the authority of the law, was emphasized in the letter sent to President Hoover, in unmistakable terms, showing that the "total of fourteen lynchings during the first eight months of the year is two more than occurred during all of 1929. This increase, and especially the complete breaking down of the machinery for the prevention of such mob outbursts, presents, we are certain you will agree, one of the most serious aspects of disregard of law now manifest in the United States. It is a danger not only to the victims of these mobs but to the Government as a whole and to the safety of men and women of all races. This wilful disregard and flouting of law by lynching mobs constitutes, in our opinion, a more serious menace to American institutions than all the propaganda of Communists now being inquired into by a Congressional investigation committee."

This wider aspect of the lynching evil as a danger to the whole government and all the people is one that has been emphasized in these columns for years, but one that the constituted authorities, with but few exceptions, have dismissed as negligible, seemingly feeling that as the darker races were the principal sufferers from mob violence, the community as a whole need not be concerned about it. It ignored totally the fact that every lynching breeds a new crop of murderers in the community where it occurs and the life and property of every citizen, without regard to race or color, are thereby made less secure. The participation in and witnessing of a lynching engenders a blood lust in those present that cannot but make them dangerous elements of society. Every lynching helps to break down the inhibitions and barriers that separate the savage from civilized man.

As an individual Mr. Hoover was entirely right in holding that every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil, but as the Chief Magistrate of the country he should do more than merely condemn the evil. He should assert the duty of the national Government to give every citizen the protection of his life and property guaranteed under the Constitution. The breakdown of government in some of the states demands this.

President Hoover has appointed a commission to investigate crime and its causes, with a lawyer of national reputation at its head. If the commission has not included mob law and lynching among the subjects deserving of investigation, its attention should be called to the fact that the present Chief Justice of the United States once stigmatized lynching as plain murder.

Hell's Bells

HELL'S BELLS are now ringing in Indiana and North Carolina. The lynchers got two Negroes, and the law is trying to get the third. While we uphold law and its just duty to apprehend and punish any Negro who has been guilty of a conduct that shames both the Negro and humanity, we cannot help but strongly condemn it for not taking equally strong measures to apprehend and punish those members of the white mob that is increasingly becoming blood thirsty in these United States, in this year of grace, 1930.

Negro World

The United States is a country where record-breaking is very popular. And it seems that the South and even parts of the North are trying to break the LYNCHING RECORD for all the time. The way the lynch fury is spreading, the Negro cannot look to immediate future with any sense of either security or optimisism; for Indiana, supposed to be a "Northern" State and North Carolina where, it is said, there were no lynchings since 1921, have committed gross atrocities during the last week.

8-30-30

The chief executives of the States have dared to denounce lynching no doubt, but it seems they can go no farther. They have not taken any effective measures to check this rising fury in their States. The local authorities are still more callous and even show tendencies of condoning, if not deliberately encouraging, this madness of the mob, formed by men of "pure, white, Nordic blood," as if the flowing of this blood does them any credit when their conduct is so savage.

In Marion, Indiana, the officers of the law stood by while the mob carried out its threats. The local authorities could not use any weapons to protect their prisoners but ineffective fire-hose, while the members of the mob kept on brandishing their guns. We wonder if these white guardians of the law would behave in such an "exemplary" manner if a similar crowd of Negroes were to defy their authority and that too with threats of guns.

New York N.Y.

In Tarboro, North Carolina, the conduct of the sheriff and his staff was still worse. The deputy sheriff is reported to have said that the "mob leaders gained admittance by pretending they had brought a prisoner." And once they had an entrance they did their ghastly work by overpowering the "officers of the law."

But when it came to apprehending the culprits the deputy sheriff declares that he did not recognize anybody since "most of the mob wore masks." It is strange that an officer of the law should hide himself behind such a flimsy excuse. Did he not suspect that the mob leaders were up to a dirty trick when they played a "ruse" on him? They must have been wearing masks then. Why did he allow them inside the prison? And what business was it of the mob to bring "prisoners" to the sheriff?

But protests, reason and entreaty have not been of avail in the past and are not going to be now. How will the Negro evolve resistence and measures of self-protection?

Lynchings-1930
6
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)
6

3078

PROTECTING WHITE WOMANHOOD

NO PEOPLE in the Caucasian world chant so much the glories of white womanhood and the urgent necessity of protecting it from insult and assault and indignity than the bulk of southern white men. From the most ignorant 'linthead" of the cotton mill slave pens to mill and plantation owners bloated and sleek from good living at the expense of black and white serfs, comes the constant cry "protect white womanhood." Yet in no other section of the country are white women and girls so ruthlessly exploited and sweated than in the Land of Cotton. Wages are so low that the white female who desires more than the barest necessities of life must resort to the most ancient profession.

Now comes the Birmingham Industrial Board with its slogan: "For the Industrial Development of the Birmingham District," making a bid for more industries by practically putting 73,000 white women and girls on the auction block. In a recently issued folder to employers it says:

> "There are 73,124 white females in the district 10 years of age or over, without any employment. Although Birmingham's white population is primarily industrial, very few of the white women are employed at all. Of these few employed white women, a negligible number are engaged in industry."

So anxious is the Birmingham Industrial Board to impress outside capital that it has a large reservoir of female white wage slaves that it has made a survey of all industrial centers of the country and discovered that in the employment of white women the "Pittsburgh of the South" stands at the foot of the list of 17 cities with only 18.2 per cent of its white women and girls employed. The Birmingham Industrial Board is distressed at this showing and is desirous of having outside bosses bring their industries to town and put more white womanhood to work. Southern white womanhood, it continues, should not let Caucasian pride stand between them and wage slavery; but reassures outside bosses with the statement that:

> "Economic conditions and necessities, will undoubtedly serve largely to overcome the first (objection—of their men), and education, showing that not all industrial employment is of low grade, should break down the second (objection—of the women) . . . . .
>
> "The wage scale necessary to attract these unemployed women is far lower than that existent in centers specializing in woman labor."

We are then favored with the following prevalent wage scale paid by Birmingham bosses for the maintenance of the white womanhood it is supposed to adore and for which it is willing, even eager, to lynch Negroes. Cotton mill operators get $10 to $12 a week; waitresses get $5 to $12 a week and tips; laundry workers get $6 to $12 a week; packers of food products get $8 to $10 a week; bakery workers get $4 to $8 a week; candy workers get $4 to $8 a week. And the go-getting Birmingham Industrial Board assures outside employers that:

> "Should the professional and clerical classes be eliminated, the average pay for women, per week, would not exceed $10."

The mill, merchant and plantation barons who own and run the South; who support its churches and the politicians who allow Negroes to be mobbed and broiled; who raise no voice against injustice to the lowly Negro who is even worse exploited than the poor white, are not only paying glorious white womanhood such pitifully low salaries that many of them are destitute, but are eagerly trying to persuade more manufacturers and industrialists to bring their plants to Dixie so that more white women, over whom southern gentlemen sentimentalists weep chivalric tears, may be forced to do likewise. Here, indeed, is irony at its best.

EXECUTIVES OF SEVEN SOUTHERN STATES ISSUE PROTESTS AGAINST MOBS

Call

Statement of Senator Cole Blease Draws Vigorous Criticism from Governors Below Line

7-23-30

Kansas City, Mo

ATLANTA, Ga.—The fiery United States Senator, Cole Blease of South Carolina, kicked up a hornet's nest of condemnation when he made the statement that whenever the Constitution came between him and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, he said to, hell with the constitution. Upon the utterance of this remark by this dominant apostle of White Supremacy, seven Southern governors made vigorous denunciations of lynching and mob law.

Senator Blease in his tirade said, "Keep on lynching Negroes and reelect me," as a part of his campaign for re-election.

The state executives who joined in a wholesale flaying of lynching were Governors John Garland Pollard, of Virginia; O. Max Gardner, North Carolina; John G. Richards, South Carolina; L. C. Hardman, Georgia; Flem D. Simpson, Kentucky; Huey P. Long, Louisiana and Dan Moody, Texas.

Protest Follows Lawless Period

This storm of protest by southern state heads follows one of the most persistent waves of lynch and mob law that this country has witnessed in recent years. Lynchings, burnings, race riots, and mob terror practiced on a big scale have been the chief features of race disturbances in several southern states.

Moody of Texas Has Say

A peculiar angle of the recent protest is that Governor Dan Moody of Texas in which state four lynchings in 1930 have been committed, makes a nice sort of denunciation, yet when he ordered his troops out to quell an angry mob in the recent Sherman outrage, he is said to have given the soldiers orders not to shoot into the mob.

Following are the statements from the various governors on lynching:

Governor Pollard of Virginia said:

"I think lynching is barbarous. While I am governor of Virginia every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot on our civilization. My predecessors in office and a vast majority of the good people of this state take the same view, and fortunately lynchings in Virginia have been very rare."

Governor Hardman of Georgia declared that the principle of lynch law was entirely wrong and further declares:

"I have been requested by the United Press to give some expressions in regard to lynching, I wish to say that I am opposed to lynching or mob violence in any form. The constitution of our country provides for a right of a trial by a jury which is fundamental in our national constitution . . . The principle of mob violence is fundamentally wrong. The words of our Georgia motto are wisdom, justice and moderation."

It is the duty of the state to curb mob law, in the opinion of Governor Huey P. Long of Louisiana:

"I have been governor of this state for two years and no one, white or black, has been lynched during that time. The policy of my administration has been to compel an observance of the law on both sides. That is, that there be no pardon abuse, and second, none to punish except the authority of the state; that is, that the state administers all 'revenge' of the law after due process. I recently refused to be blundgeoned into setting an early date for a hanging to avoid a lynching, taking the stand that the customary delays would apply to all and that the state would not be rushed by a threat of violence. There was no lynching."

The destruction of rights is seen in lynch law by Governor Gardner of North Carolina:

"I regard lynching and every other form of mob violence not only as morally wrong in every instance, but as fundamentally destructive of the rights of every citizen. Under our system of government every man, irrespective of race, condition or the crime he has committed, is entitled to a trial by jury, to be represented by counsel, and to have his guilt and punishment judicially determined in the light of the law of facts."

The use of state power to prevent mob law is mentioned by Governor John G. Richards of South Carolina:

"There can be no justification for lynching. This has always been my position and since becoming governor of South Carolina, I have used every power at my command to prevent a resort of such illegal practices. I have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the state of South Carolina, and this I have faithfully observed, and will, of course, continue to observe as long as I am govevrnor of South Carolina."

Governor Sampson of Kentucky is also a believer in the use of power to avert lynch rule and he says in part:

"I am unalterably opposed to mob [illegible] in any and all cases. If a mob may settle one case it may settle all cases. The constitution of Kentucky must be respected and all the power of the state will be commandeered to protect the most humble citizen in his constitutional rights, and afford any and all accused of crime a fair and impartial trial in our regularly constituted courts."

Governor Moody of Texas in his opinion states:

"A lawless execution at the hands of a mob is murder under the definition of that offense in our statutes, and every participant in such an act is guilty of violating both the law of God and man. Every act of mob violence is reproach to the community in which it is committed and is an undeserved reflection upon the willingness of the good citizenship of the community to enforce the law thru the regularly established courts of justice. Our government is one of law, and however, atrocious or revolting the crime of the mob's victim may be, there can be no justification for setting aside the orderly rule of law by an unruly mob, and there is no such thing as mob justice."

7 Governors Of Southern States Denonnce Lyching

Statement By Cole Blease Causes Leaders To Challenge Utterances Made In South Carolina By Senator

Washington World

Senator Cole Blease's statement of two weeks ago to the effect that he sanctioned lynching, has stirred the South considerably. The South Carolinian made his statement during his campaign tour of the State. Coming as it did on the heels of several lynchings in various sections of the South, southern leaders realised that the Senator's statement if permitted to go unchallenged, would possibly lead to more outrages. 7-25-30

Blease's statement was made in a section of South Carolina, where a lynching had recently occurred and was as follows: "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution."

Washington D.C.

Southern Governors have asked to state their views on the crime of lynching. Seven of them replied with vigorous statements denouncing the crime, despite the fact that lynchings have recently occurred in three of the States presided over by Governors who issued statements.

There has already been more lynchings this year than during the entire twelve-month period last year. No particular reason can be ascribed for this increase.

The statements of the seven governors were as follows:

Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia: "I think lynching is barbarous. While I am governor of Virginia every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot on our civilization. My predecessors in office and a vast majority of the good people of this State take the same view, and fortunately lynchings in Virginia have been very rare."

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Hardman's Comment

Gov. L. G. Hardman of Georgia: "I wish to say that I am opposed to lynching or mob violence in any form. The Constitution of our country provides for a right of a trial by a jury which is fundamental in our national constitution. . . . The principle of mob violence is fundamentally wrong. The words of our Georgia motto are wisdom, justice and moderation."

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No Lynchings in Louisiana

Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana: "I have been governor of this State for two years and no one, white or black, has been lynched during that time. The policy of my administration has been to compel an observance of the law on beth sides. That is, that there be no pardon except the authority of the State; that is, that the State administers all 'revenge' of the law after due process. I recently refused to be bludgeoned into setting an early date for a hanging to avoid a lynching, taking the stand that the customary delays would apply to all and that the State would not be

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Moody Speaks

Gov. Dan Moody of Texas: "A lawless execution at the hands of a mob is murder under the definition of that offense in our statutes, and every participant in such an act is guilty of violating both the law of God and man.

"Every act of mob violence is a reproach to the community in which it is committed and is an undeserved reflection upon the willingness of the good citizenship of the community to enforce the law through the regularly established courts of justice. Our government is one of law, and however atrocious or revolting the crime of the mob's victims may be, there can be no justification for setting aside the orderly rule of law by an unruly mob, and there is no such thing as mob justice."

THE LYNCHING NEAR TARBORO

Afro-American Washington 8-21-30

The people of the State were shocked by report of the lynching near Tarboro on Monday of this week. The victim was Oliver Moore, who was accused of having outraged two little white girls. The crime, as alleged, is certainly provoking to all right-thinking people, and is shaming and humiliating to self-respecting Negroes. 8-21-30 But while sympathizing with the abused children it must be insisted that in all such cases the courts be allowed to declare the innocence or guilt of the accused. That done, we accept the verdict. We make obeisance to law always.

NEGRO A SCAPEGOAT IN TEXAS MURDER

Afro-American

White Husband Had Threatened Life of His Own Wife, Citizens Say.

7-26-30

WAS MOB'S EXCUSE

Baltimore Md

Killing Used in Plan to Drive Colored People Out.

By J. CINCINNATUS WHITE
of the Black Dispatch

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—That Jesse Lee Washington, 27, charged with beating to death and assaulting the wife of Henry Vaughn, white, is being used as a scapegoat, is the belief of prominent citizens here.

Washington, who was employed on the Vaughn farm, is being held in Granite prison. Investigation has brought out the fact that recently the Vaughns had separated and that the husband is alleged to have threatened the life of his wife.

Used as Excuse by Mob

Mrs. Vaughn was found beaten to death in her home at Shamrock, Tex., a week ago, and Washington barely escaped being lynched by a mob which formed immediately.

The killing was also used as an excuse by the mob to drive every Negro out of Erick, Okla., just across the state line, where Mrs. Vaughn had formerly lived.

From this little town and the surrounding farm community the mob drove every Negro, not even giving any of them time to gather sufficient food to keep them alive for any time. Farmers left their crops and other belongings.

It's Right to Lynch Negroes For Rape? Then Lynch Whites For Raping Negro Women Too

And Make This Constitutional—Senator is Urged Sarcastically

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The injection of the lynching question into the forthcoming senatorial election by Senator Cole Blease, has brought about many suggestions as to the best manner to handle the situation, but one of those which has caused most comment has been that of J. J. Cantey, prominent white citizen here.

Writing to the South Carolina State, the leading daily here, Mr. Cantey stated:

Negro World

"With reference to the position of Senator Cole L. Blease in regard to the subject of lynching, permit me to suggest a constitutional amendment to make possible the enactment of a bill by the general assembly of South Carolina to read as follows:

8-16-30

"'Be it enacted by the general assembly of South Carolina, that any Negro who seduces or rapes a white woman, or any white man who seduces or rapes a Negro woman shall thereby forfeit the right of trial by jury and shall be lynched, and any law to the contrary is hereby repealed.'"

New York N.Y.

While this suggestion has caused much comment, due to the fact that it legalizes the lynching of white men,

who seduce or rape colored women, it will never appeal to Senator Blease, the self-appointed champion of white supremacy and the protector of the virtue of white women.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IS PASSED BY THE AMERICAN LEGION

Pacific Defender

The American Legion State Convention, held at Sacramento last week, went on record that it is opposed to the practice of lynching in the United States. 8-28-30

A resolution, made and passed by the Benjamin J. Bowie Post No. 228 of this city, to the effect that the National Convention, to be held in Washington, be asked to pass a resolution condemning lynching in the United States and using the full force of the organization to stamp out this evil.

Los Angeles Calif

It was offered on the floor of the State Convention by delegates from the Benjamin J. Bowie Post. The motion was supported with enthusiasm and passed unanimously.

Lynchings - 1930
Discussion

Negro Press, (Northern.)
6

3079

The President Speaks

PRESIDENT HOOVER has denounced lynching in a letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His letter was written in response to a request made by Walter White, acting secretary of the association, for a statement from the White House regarding the recent recrudescence of lynching. The President said: "Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy."

THE PRESIDENT has spoken none too soon, and it is to be hoped that he will speak again, not only in letters to private citizens or organizations, but in a message to Congress. Since Mr. White's letter to the President was written another lynching has occurred at Tarboro, N. C. It is well for lynchers and conniving local authorities to know that the President of the United States is resolutely and actively opposed to lynching.

Amsterdam News

THE EVIDENCE gathered by Walter White concerning the double lynching at Marion, Ind., indicates that the local authorities, instead of preventing the lynching, did their best to incite it. The blood-stained, bullet-pierced shirt of the man the colored youths had murdered was hung out of the front window of the Marion City building, where the passing crowds could not help seeing it, the chief of police stating that it was hung there to dry so that it might be used as evidence in the trial. When the sheriff found that the tires of cars in the police garage had been deflated and the tanks drained of gasoline he made no effort to get another car to remove the prisoners to places of safety. The steel doors of the jail was not locked; in fact, one of them did not close, and there were no keys to them.

8-27-30

THAT THE MARION LYNCHING was purely racial and not for assault or murder is proved by the fact that in the same jail with the colored prisoners were two white men charged with attacking women and another charged with an atrocious murder, while two other white men were at liberty on bail, pending trial for attacking women. None of these men was bothered by the mob.

New York, N.Y.

A PARALLEL case is that of William Horrner, the white man charged with attacking girl campers in the woods near Stony Point, N. Y. After eluding posses for five days he was captured last Friday. There was no talk of killing him outright or burning him at the stake, no mobbing or threat of mobbing; he was not even beaten by the police. Every fair-minded person will admit that in the United States a colored man is lynched for the crime of being a Negro.

IT IS INDEED high time for a courageous President to denounce lynching and tell the world that he will not stop at mere denunciation.

The Economic Interpretation of Lynching

Negro World
8-30-30
N.Y.C.

SEEKING for an explanation of the sudden rise of the frenzy of lynching in the South this year, many observers have placed their finger on economic causes as the source of this barbarism. Otherwise, they argue, lynchings which had been reduced to only ten during 1929 could not have flared up as in the "good old days."

Reports are pouring in from a widely separated area in the South to the effect that the white workers are demanding that the Negroes must not work while the white workers are roaming the streets. In New Orleans, Louisiana, a warehouse was employing 1,800 Negroes, and today all of them have been replaced by white workers. In Harrison, Arkansas, the whites actually threatened the employers with the worst of disasters if they did not fire their Negro help. The United Press correspondent mentions (his dispatch appears in today's issue on the front page) significantly the fact of an unemployed white workman as saying, pointed to a Negro letter carrier, "See that fellow? While he earns 60 cents an hour we, whites, are starving."

This replacement of the Negro worker by the white is, indeed, not a new tendency born of the present economic depression in the country, but only accentuated by it. The post-war period has been playing havoc with the Negro in the United States. Positions and work, seemingly menial for the whites to perform in the pre-war days, have been sought and invaded by the whites throughout the last decade. We might mention, barbering, street cleaning and pullman service for example, from which the whites have in many instances ousted the Negroes successfully. Today the whites seem to think that the Negro has no right at all to eat even a coarse breakfast while the white workers miss cream for their coffee during supper time.

But the Negro must eat, even if only one meal of dry bread and water. If the white workers have any illusion that they are going to be in a happy paradise when they are having their bellyful and the Negro is starving they are mistaken. A discontented Negro is the greatest liability the United States has. This central fact must be understood both by the white workers, employers and politicians and leaders. If the whites sincerely believe in their own good they must believe as an axiom in the good of the Negro. Otherwise they are building their welfare on the foundation of shifting sands.

Whether the whites will give a square deal to the Negro or not, what is the Negro going to do for himself? For his destiny is in his own hands more than in anybody else's. Is he going to make a concerted effort to pull himself out of the hell he finds himself in, in the United States?

The Universal Negro Improvement Association has been pointing out the way, but the Negroes are still sleepy. Marcus Garvey foresaw what was in store for the Negro as a race in the United States, and the half-educated Negroes laughed at his prophesy. But today we are experiencing the bitter actualities. Are we at least now prepared to safeguard our self-interests in the future against the repetitions of the present experiences? The principles and program of the U. N. I. A. are still good and point the way out, and the time to start building up is when the hous is razed as the Negro's house of security is now razed. razed down.

Negroes of the United States, wake up and determine to win your economic freedom from today by honestly following the philosophy of Garveyism.

'Lynch Law At Work'

AN AMERICAN TRUE STORY

Courier

9-13-'30

Pittsburgh, Pa

TARBORO, N. C.—Oliver Moore, Negro tenant farmer, was dragged from jail here August 19, hung and shot by a mob organized by his landlord.

LIVINGSTON, Ala.—The grand jury supposed to be investigating the Emelle "race riot" of July 4 returned indictments for murder against three surviving members of the Robertson family, four of which had already been slain and two others are in jail. The jury failed to "discover" the leaders of the white mob.

BRENHAM, Tex.—Cevalus Ben, Negro farm laborer, was shot and killed by his white landlord here on August 18, on the excuse that he had attacked the landlord's wife.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The "American Fascisti and Order of Blackshirts" was organized here with the avowed purpose of upholding white supremacy and firing Negro workers.

RAMER, Ala.—Authorities here arrested four Negroes, whom they found sitting near the machine in which the body of a slain salesman was found, and are trying to fasten the murder upon them.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Jim Wooten, Negro worker, had his collar bone and foot broken when a white man in a car ran into him on the highway. The driver stopped at a filling station and shouted, "There's a dead nigger down the road." He then drove away. Pete Coley, Negro tenant farmer, was killed and his son injured when a white auto driver rammed into the back of his wagon and then sped on.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The wild kidnaping story of a young white man who picked up a Negro girl in his auto and was forced to give her up by three Negro workers led to a wild posse hunt here last week.

LOUISVILLE, Ga.—The body of Wilson Morgan, Negro farmer, weighted with irons, was found in the Ogeechee river here on August 20.

CLINTON, N. C.—A court here found Ernest Herring and his brother, Chevis, Negroes, equally guilty of the murder of a white postmaster on very flimsy and unreliable evidence. The only evidence produced was that the tracks near the scene of the murder could have been produced by Ernest's shoes. They are sentenced to death.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two Negroes, Eugene Mack and Hilliard Smith, after being wounded by policemen, are being held at the police station "under suspicion."

THREE MORE LYNCHED

Call

9-12-30

Kansas City, Mo.

At the rate the lynchers are working it is quite possible that before this editorial is read, another Negro will have lost his life to a mob. Three men have been lynched in three days this week, one in Georgia and two in Mississippi. What a show the states have put on this year, each seeking to out-do the other! They have paraded: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma and Indiana. The award this year ought to be shifted from the state with the most victims to the one showing the most ingenuity and determination in mob slaying. Mississippi, for the time being, has dropped the cultured roasting process and its citizens are barbaric enough to be content with hanging. The great Texas and the rich Oklahoma are about tie for high place, although Texas is what horsemen might call a half a head in the lead. Texas burned down a courthouse and roasted a Negro alive in a steel vault, certainly a novel, if expensive lynching. Oklahoma also lynched a man in a courthouse cell and damaged the building, but the Oklahoma mob was not civilized enough to think of roasting; it merely shot the man and allowed him to be stabbed. About the only thing left for the lynchers to do to stifle the yawns at the mention of another mob killing is to stage one on the steps of the United States capitol. Now there's an idea!

MR. HOOVER ANSWERS

Defender

9-6-30

Chicago, Ill.

More persons have been lynched in the United States this year than in the past five years. The figures sent out by Tuskegee Institute, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and the Interracial society for the first six months of 1930 showed that more men had been put to death by mobs during that period than were lynched during the whole of 1929. The year opened with two lynchings, and they have continued with regularity during the eight months that have passed.

During all this time organizations, newspapers and individuals were asking the president of the United States, the state governments and the national congress to do something about these outrages, but no word was heard from the highest executive of the land. As far as Mr. Hoover was concerned a lynching was an ordinary affair, and in keeping with the best interests of the American people. The state governors protested—some of them making extravagant speeches about punishing lynchers—but the president said nothing.

Finally, however, Mr. Hoover spoke. When Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., wrote to ask him about his opinion on these barbarous outrages, Mr. Hoover took his pen in hand (that is, in the hand of one of his secretaries) and answered in these grandiloquent terms:

"Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy."

What a declaration! We can imagine the great exertion Mr. Hoover was put to in propounding these great and indisputable truths! After that masterpiece of American literature, he must have felt the dire need of a vacation.

But what Mr. Hoover said was not enough. What he should have said was that, as president of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and as the man who has taken the oath not only to uphold, but to enforce the laws of the United States, that he would take immediate steps to put a stop to lynchings EVEN IF HE HAD TO SEND MARINES INTO EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

He didn't say that, though. He made some flimsy, vascillating comment about decent citizens and democracy. It seems to us that Mr. Hoover, with each breath he takes, demonstrates the fact that he should have confined his efforts to building bridges and roads. As a president he is a complete flop!

DARIEN, GA. GOES ON RECORD

Courier

Pittsburgh

Three Dead and Many Wounded Following Killing of Police Chief In Pitched Battle

9-20-30

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 18—(A.N.P.)—Everything is quiet on Georgia's latest "lynching front" located here. One man has been lynched by a mob; another was shot and killed by police officers, one police officer was killed, three wounded, the militia called out and an inquest held in the lynching, which revealed that the victim had come to his death at the hands of "unknown parties."

Mob violence reigned here for some three days following the killing of Police Chief Robert Freeman and the wounding of three officers in a pitched battle with George Grant and "Bubber" Bryan. Grant was lynched when a mob of savage whites invaded the jail over the "protest and pleas" of the officials and shot the helpless man to death.

Bryan escaped and for several hours eluded the posse inquest of him. Tuesday a group of officers, headed by Deputy Sheriff H. B. Thompson and Deputy Edgar Malone, returned here and said that they had found Bryan in a nearby swamp dead from gunshot wounds, which, as in the case of Grant, were fired by "unknown parties."

When the coroner arrived at the spot where the officers had found the dead man he discovered that fate had played an ugly trick on the officers. Bryan was not dead but was badly wounded. At this point the officers changed their report. Malone declared that he and his brother officers early Tuesday morning approached a house occupied by Negroes and that Bryan ran out and fired two shots at them and fled. All of the officers fired at him and the fugitive dropped.' He did not explain just why the man was left for dead, without investigation.

Fearing that the prisoner would be taken from them, the officers requested a military escort to the local jail, which was granted. Another man is being sought by the mob and the officers of the law, who is suspected of having been implicated in the killing of the police chief.

Just as the officers got their report mixed in the case of finding Bryan, so is the reason why Grant and Bryan were being sought by the officers mixed. The first report was that they had been caught attempting to hold up and rob a local bank, the other is that they were seen loitering around the bank during the night by the watchman and had fired at him, when he took a couple of shots at the mas they escaped in the darkness of the night.

Lynchings-1930 & Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

3080

~~Pittsburgh Courier~~

THE SOUTH STUDIES LYNCHING

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIX leading Southern white men of liberal tendencies have accepted appointment on a commission organized by the Commission on Interracial Relations to make "a thorough study of all facts involved (in lynching)." The six white men are George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga "News," chairman; Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina; Julian Harris, of the Atlanta "Constitution;" Alex W. Spence, lawyer, of Dallas, Texas; Dr. W. P. King, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, President of Furman University, Greenville, S. C. There will be an advisory committee of four Negro leaders, namely: Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; John Hope, President of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, and B. F. Hubert, President of Georgia State College.

9/27/30

We wish the commission all the luck in the world. More light certainly needs to be thrown on the great American savage pastime. The entire country needs to be awakened to the menace of lynching for the welfare of the nation. And yet, we wonder what the commission can discover about lynching that is not already known; that has not already been discovered through Congressional investigations and numerous books and studies on the question. It is perhaps proper and fitting that Southern white men should investigate the evil, but we doubt if any new information can be discovered. Certainly the causes of lynching are pretty clear to every intelligent person, white and black, in this country.

It is rather singular, too, that some of the members of the commission and the advisory commission should not have been persons possessing first hand information about lynchings. For instance, who knows more about lynchings than Walter White? Not only has he investigated thirty or more lynchings personally, but he has written "Rope and Faggot," an authoritative textbook on the background and technique of the great American pastime. Of course, the Negro members of the advisory committee are all first rate men, familiar with conditions in the South and eager to rid the nation of the incubus of mob violence, and we know they will perform their task admirably, but Walter White would have been an excellent addition to the group.

We can tell this commission right now, before it starts investigating lynching, that the principal cause of the evil is the indifference of those who control the destinies of the South and the North: the owners of the mills, mines, factories, stores, banks and newspapers, who in turn control the politicians. Not a Negro could be lynched anywhere in the country if this powerful class were as interested in preserving the lives of black men as it has shown itself to be interested in "protecting" its white workers from unionization and the pleas of Communist agitators. When this class insists that the politicians it keeps and puts in office prevent lynching with the revolver, rifle and machine gun, if necessary, it will be done. When this class insists that Negroes be given a square deal all along the line, race differences will not be so emphasized and aggravated. When this class, through its newspapers, stops playing up accusations of rape against Negroes and gives more space to the discoveries of Negro innocence, the white mob will not be so readily inflamed.

What we need on lynching is not investigation, but drastic action. Talk and data will not stop lynchings; but an anti-lynching bill with teeth in it will. It is the anti-lynching bill that the South fears above all else, and if Negro voters insist through the ballot that such a law be passed, it will do more to stop lynching than all of the talk in the world. The South has had forty years to rid itself of mob violence and has failed to do so. The time is now over-ripe for the Nation to see what it can do.

TROOPS WATCHED LYNCHING

Law-Abiding Citizens Are Amazed by Georgia National Guardsmen's Failure to Protect Colored Prisoner

By JULIAN HARRIS

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—When an armed mob walks through a line of National Guardsmen and past a machine gun and lynches a Negro prisoner, supposed to be under the protection of an arm of the State Government, there seems little to plead in extenuation of this amazing situation.

Argus

It happened Tuesday, September 9, in Darien, Ga., where a Negro, George Grant, one of the alleged murderers of Robert Freeman, Glynn county police chief, was shot to death in the cell where guardsmen had placed him.

The only opposition to the mob was the futile plea of Colonel W. Roy Neal of Savannah in command of a unit of the 118th Field Artillery, that the mob abandon its murderous mission.

9-19-30

So startling was the apparent supineness of the National Guard unit that The Macon Telegraph, in a stinging editorial captioned "Why the National Guard?" assailed Colonel Neal's disastrous inertia and, by way of explanation, though not referring to The Telegraph's editorial, Colonel Neal made a statement which merely increases the mystery of the situation.

St. Louis, Mo.

Colonel Denied Authority

Said Colonel Neal: "At no time were any members of the National Guard overpowered in Darien. I took possession of the jail and put a machine gun crew in charge there * * * I wish to emphasize the fact that at the time Grant was killed by three pistol shots in his cell in the jail there were no National Guardsmen in the jail and none had been there after I turned Grant over to the civil authorities and after seeing that he was locked in his cell."

It was made known later that the orders received from Homer C. Parker, Adjutant General of the State of Georgia, did not give Colonel Neal authority to protect the prisoner.

The Darien mob had lynched its man, but the story of the day was only half told. A posse composed of National Guardsmen and civilians continued the chase to capture two other suspects. Within a few hours, Willie Bryan, a Negro, believed to have been one of Grant's accomplices, was shot down as he fled after firing on his pursuers. He died later in a Savannah hospital.

On the following day R. A. Young Mayor of Darien, issued a statement in which he asserted unequivocally that Willie Brown was not an accomplice of George Grant.

It is not pleasant to write of lynchings committed in Georgia, whether in the presence or absence of National Guardsmen, or to record the slaying of an innocent man. But the canker in the rose of Dixie is just as devastating whether concealed or exposed.

Ask Hoover For 'Lynching Commission'

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—(CNS)—The National Convention of Congregational Workers Among the Colored People, which recently met in Cleveland, O., sent the following resolution on lynching to President Hoover:

9/27/30

"In view of the recurrence of the horrible practice of lynching and burning of American citizens, the President of the United States is urged to appoint a commission to devise some feasible way of coping with this national iniquity.

"Such a commission is as important to the general welfare of the nation as the emergencies precipitated by the drouth."

MISSISSIPPI LYNCHING

[New Orleans States]

Defender

Mississippi added another chapter to her lynching record Wednesday when two Negroes were taken from deputy sheriffs at Scooba and hanged to a tree.

The two victims had not been guilty of the crime that sometimes causes a community to lose its head and take the law into its own hands. They had murdered no one. What they were charged with was the robbery of a man and wife on a public highway, a crime now common in both city and country and generally the work of whites.

9-27-30

The accused had been arrested and identified. They were in the custody of the law. They would have been promptly tried and undoubtedly convicted and given the full penalty.

Chicago, Ill.

The crime of the mob that hanged these two Negroes was infinitely greater than that with which they were charged; and it is a pity that the participants cannot be caught and made to suffer for an atrocity without any mitigating circumstances.

Leading southern men and women are constantly working to create a sentiment that will put a stop to lynchings, which are a disgrace to the South. Every southern newspaper of any prominence is supporting them. The movement has made promising progress. But every now and then it is retarded by such inexcusable occurrences as that which occurred at Scooba; and the whole South pays the penalty in widespread criticism of its savagery.

In the Scooba case there will be no arrests of members of the mob. No one will be punished. That is to the discredit of the authorities of our sister state and will undoubtedly rebound to its injury.

A Study of Lynching

Amsterdam News 9,24,30

THE BEST MINDS of the white South have been awakened to the necessity of taking steps against lynching. The Commission on Interracial Co-operation has sponsored a project and appointed a committee to investigate, case by case, the lynching epidemic of 1930. They have announced their purpose of discovering the underlying causes of these atrocities and of formulating an effective program to prevent their recurrence. The committee is composed of men of both races. New York, N.Y.

THE COMMITTEE'S first purpose, analyzing the causes of lynching, is not so important, for everyone knows the motivation of mob murder of Negroes: it is race hate, pure and simple. If assaulting women were the real cause, as many or more white men would be lynched than colored ones. In the recent lynching at Marion, Ind., there were several white men in the jail charged with rape and child murder, yet the mob passed them by and seized the colored suspects. The knowledge of the reason for lynching has always been general, but it has had no deterrent effect.

A MORE ENCOURAGING, more pertinent program is the committee's second purpose of finding a way to prevent lynching. The way oftenest advocated is Federal interference, which is vigorously objected to by lynching communities as an encroachment upon state's rights. Federal interference, in fact, is not the very best remedy. The best way is for the lynching communities themselves to enforce their own laws against murder, to punish mobbers as they deserve. Sending a few mob leaders to the electric chair would do more to stop lynching than a regiment of soldiers. But as long as local authorities show an unwillingness or inability to punish lynchers they can have no valid objection to Federal action.

CALIFORNIA LEGION SCORES LYNCHING.

New York Age

The California Department of the American Legion, in its recent convention held in Sacramento, adopted a resolution calling upon the National Department of the Legion, to use its influence in stamping out lynching. The resolution adopted read as follows: New York, N.Y.

> Whereas, the practice of mob violence and lynching is increasing in such a way as to shake the very foundation of the American government, and Whereas, the commission of any act against society by any person or persons, at any time is repulsive to the progressive, thinking and law-abiding citizens, and Whereas, the practice of persons in nullifying and disregarding the constituted methods of dealing with crime and the meting out of such punishment as they see fit, even to the taking of lives of men, women and children, without due regard to their guilt or innocence, is mob violence and is a menace to the peace and security of its citizens, now therefore be it
>
> 9,27,30
>
> Resolved, that the American Legion, Department of California, in regular convention assembled, this 19th day of August, 1930, hereby calls upon the National Department of the American Legion at its Twelfth Annual Convention assembled at Boston, Massachusetts, to use its influence to destroy the menace of mob violence in all of its phases, and to approve any measures tending to remove this this blot from our daily life.

This sentiment is in keeping with the denunciation of lynching made by the Texas Free Mason, which called upon the order in that State to stand unalterably opposed to such vicious, ignorant violence, and supplements the excoriation of lynching by the New York Daily Mirror as a form of moral perversion. It should seem that a resolution of this kind should be adopted by the National Department of the American Legion without debate. But it is well to consider that the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of the Veterans of the Civil War, once known as the War of the Rebellion, refused to pass a similar resolution directed against lynching. The only reason given for this refusal was that such a resolution might give offence to their former opponents, the unreconstructed rebels of the South.

That shows how far the surviving Union veterans have fallen behind the sentiments that carried them through the war to preserve the Union and to preserve human rights. The forces that are opposed to lynching, as a menace to the national peace and security, should get behind a movement to have Congress pass an anti-lynching measure.

NATIONAL ANTI-LYNCHING WEEK BEGINS AS NEW MURDER ATTEMPT IS MADE IN SOUTH

Negro Worker

10-1-30

Troops Hold Alabama Negro for Legal Lynching Against Gang Trying to Hasten Process

Mass Meetings, Demonstrations, Organization for Defense Urged by Negro Labor Congress

NEW YORK.—Anti- Lynching Week, Sept. 27 to October 5, is ushered in by another attempt to murder a Negro worker in the South. As the result of an unsolved burglary in Huntsville, in the course of which a white house owner was killed, the sheriff's deputies cheerfully arrested the most available Negro worker, who happened to be G. H. Henderson. The murdered man's wife varied the usual conduct of such cases by refusing to recognize him, and the state stowed him away in jail to await legal lynching, which, when a Negro's life is at stake, requires only judge and jury, but no evidence.

New York, N.Y.

An attempt of the usual gang of illegal lynchers to hasten the process was defeated by calling out the militia, and Henderson is still held.

Many Murdered

This is but one of the vast number of lynchings, several every month, 26 so far since the first of the year, by which the bosses' terror rages against Negro workers and seeks to substitute race war for a united struggle of Negro and white workers and farmers against the system of the terrorists.

Against open lynching, legal lynching, and the railroading to the electric chair of Negro organizers in the South and white workers who dared to organize Negroes, as will be attempted in the approaching trial of Storey and [illegible], and Anna Burlak, Mary Dalton, Carr and Powers later in Atlanta, the American Negro Labor Congress calls for mass meeting and organization throughout this week.

Masses Aroused

The Communist Party has officially endorsed and supports the National Anti-Lynching Week of the A. N. L. C. Militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League and workers' organizations of all sorts add their support. Throughout the week demonstrations and mass meetings, indoor and outdoor, and house to house organization.

10-1-30

The Liberator, official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, states:

New York, N.Y.

"The Negro masses are thoroughly aroused and are looking for militant leadership to struggle in their behalf. Such leadership can be found in the A. N. L. C. It is only through the broadest mobilization of the working class resisting determinedly the increasing attacks of the bosses and their agents that lynchings will be successfully combatted. The National Anti-Lynching Week will intensify the preparations for the national convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, which is to be held in St. Louis, Nov. 15-16. Forward to mass struggles during the national week to protest against lynchings, mob violence and all forms of persecution of the Negro masses."

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

3081

15,000 Workers Demonstrate Against Lynching In New York

Courier 8-30-30 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Mobilized under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, 15,000 Negro and white workers in New York on August 22, demonstrated against lynching and pledged their determination to carry on a militant struggle for the abolition of the barbarous lynching evil.

The demonstration was held on the third anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, two militant working-class fighters executed three years ago in Massachusetts because of their activities in behalf of labor. Besides the pledge for a determined fight against lynching, which in eight months has taken the lives of 21 Negro workers, the thousands of workers also demanded the unconditional release of the six Atlanta, Ga., prisoners—four whites and two Negroes—facing death in the electric chair because of their endeavors to organize Negro and white workers together, and also the release of all workingclass prisoners.

Addressed by many Negro and white workingclass speakers, and carrying scores of banners with such slogans as :"Negro and white workers, organize and fight against lynching;" "The International Labor Defence Fights Against Lynching of Negro Workers;" "Down With Race Discrimination;" "We Demand Freedom for the Atlanta, Ga., Prisoners;" "Long Live the Unity of Negro and White Workers," the workers burst into tremendous applause as the speakers pointed out that only the organized might and power of Negro and white workers can abolish lynching.

The demonstration in New York was one of many similar demonstrations held on August 22 in all sections of the country under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, and is part of the campaign against lynching and persecution of Negro and white workers conducted by the International Labor Defense

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Indiana Officials Were Warned Of Lynching, Citizens Declare

Courier 8-30 Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 28—(ANP)—Despite the promise of a thorough investigation by the state into the lynching of two colored youths here two weeks ago, colored citizens of this town are not overly sanguine that anything will be done about the crime.

Their lack of faith is largely due to their belief that the Ku Klux Klan organization and spirit prevails in this county and that the chief public officers are in sympathy with the Klan. It is because of this relation between the Klan and these officers, these citizens assert, that the lynchings occurred.

Ample time and warning were given, according to them, for the officers to have protected the boys. The sheriff was warned by a committee of colored citizens, composed of officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and ministers, but the sheriff insisted that no harm would come to the men in his custody. And in spite of the warning, the bloody shirt of the slain white man was permitted to hang up for public gaze throughthe day and night of the lynchings to inflame public passion.

Walter F. White, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., is now in the city conducting an investigation.

The so-called better class whites and some public agencies are demanding that the lynchers be punished, but it is not felt that this insistence for punishment will mean much. The Marion Chronicle has said editorially: "It is squarely up to the officers of the law to enforce the law against lynching, just as truly as it is up to them to enforce the law against murder or burglary or any other crime. If they do not do so, they will prove recreant to their sworn duty. The lynchers went into the matter with their eyes open. They must now face the consequences of their act."

Of course, all of that was true before the lynchings and the destruction to the courthouse.

Pickens Says:

Speaking of Chinese Outrages

Amsterdam News 8-20-30 New York, N.Y.

THE Chicago Daily Tribune tells that "Chinese Bandit Communists" stabbed one white woman and cut off the finger of another and sent it to whites in a demand for ransom.

Pshaw! Those Chinese do not know their A-B-C's in "outrages." They ought to send some delegates over here and investigate our methods and learn something.

In Memphis, Tennessee, the whites cut off, not a little finger but a human head and drove by in a car and hurled it into Beale street in the heart of the Negro section. And mind you, they did not have the inducement to cut off the head which the Chinese had to cut off the finger. The Chinese wanted, and perhaps needed, $50,000, and cut off the finger to persuade the whites to send the money; the Memphians cut off the head just for pure nothing—just because they could; just for cruelty. We submit that a man who severs a little finger for $50,000 is more human than a man who severs a head for pure deviltry.

And speaking of stabbing women, and stabbing women who belong to your oppressors, as the Chinese are reported to have done, why, in Mississippi, they tied a woman to a post and slowly bored gimlets into her breasts and jerked them out. This woman did not belong to any oppressing or exploiting class. The white Mississippians had just taken a dislike to her oppressed black husband.

And in Georgia they hung a woman up and butchered her like a cow; and then with their civilized boots they stamped the life out of her unborn infant. And there was no war loose in Georgia at that time; just pure savagery.

So far as we can recall, not one of these and similar incidents in our own country have ever been described and decried plainly and unapologetically by the Chicago Tribune. But the Tribune is certainly "outraged" by the milder actions of the Chinese in their civil war furies.

We have no sympathy for Chinese who cut off fingers; and we have less sympathy for Americans who cut off heads.

Daily Paper Puts Lynching Blame on Southerners

Defender 8-23-30 Chicago, Ill.

LORAIN, Ohio, Aug. 22.—That the southern element imported into Indiana was responsible for the Marion, Ind., lynchings of Aug. 7, is strongly brought out in an editorial in the Loarin Daily Journal which says:

[From Editorial Page of Lorain Journal]

LYNCHING

"Hatred asserts itself in strange ways and places, but like most trouble here on earth it is of economic origin!

"Newspapers over the country are saying that the tendency toward lynchings knows no geographic lines, that it is not confined to the South, and they point as an example to the public hanging of two Colored boys in the courthouse yard at Marion, Ind., the other night.

"Most lynchings occur in the South with Colored people as their victims and they are committed by a class in the South known as poor whites.

"Lynchings in the North are committed by this same class who have emigrated into the North—or the second generation of them.

"These poor whites have an intense hatred for Colored people and which is economic through the competition for jobs.

"The southern business, or professional man, or property owner has no hatred for the Colored people; he gives them a certain economic preference in the way of employment.

"In most cases the poor whites are not as physically nor mentally fit as Colored people and have no educational advantages over them.

"The fact remains that lynching, North or South, rarely has a white person for its victim—not since the days of the early settlement of the far West.

"These poor whites are obviously a matter of gradation and degree, but two, three even four generations ago they were forced out of the cities and richer lands of the South by competition with Colored people under an economic condition which they were both physically and mentally incapable of meeting.

"They went into the mountains where they could be by themselves —away from the Colored people.

"Today a Colored person is not allowed to set foot in many of these mountain villages. This is even true of some of the villages of the flat country of Florida.

"I know of a border town of 5,000 souls, Aurora, Ind., 25 miles down the Ohio river from Cincinnati, at least 135 years old, and it has never had a Colored resident. Sometimes a Colored man, not knowing its tradition, will drift in. A committee of citizens will come up to him and say: 'Don't let the sun set on you, boy!'

"Marion, Ind., where that lynching occurred the other night, is the seat of Grant county and which was originally settled by the best of people from older states, who came in quest of good land and had the money to buy it when they arrived. About 35 years ago at the discovery of natural gas this whole area was changed from agriculture to manufacturing over night. People from the mountain and hill country of the South were imported to work in factories. During and right after the World war another large installment of them was shipped in.

"It was these people or the second generation of them, that did that lynching there the other night and the average citizen of Marion or Grant county had nothing to do with it."

Lynch Sheriff Is Beaten at Polls

Defender 8-23-30 Chicago

CHICKASHA, Okla. Aug. 22.—Race citizens of this city went to the polls Tuesday and buried the political hopes of Sheriff Matt Shanky (white), who for 10 years has held this county in his hand.

The action was occasioned by the sheriff's dereliction of duty when Henry Argo, [illegible] half-wit, was lynched here in May. The sheriff was held chiefly responsible so citizens voted against him.

Increase of Lynching Is Dixie's Revenge for Defeat of Judge Parker, Says Senator Blease

new york [illegible]

7-26-30

New York, N.Y.

"You have had in the United States, since Parker's defeat, 11 lynchings, and you will have more," shouted Cole Blease in Union, S. C., on July 7, according to the Columbia, S. C., *State*. Confirmation is thus given to what has been generally believed by intelligent observers that the mobs depended on the success in the campaign against confirmation, against John J. Parker, and resorted to mob terrorism in an effort to crush the spirit of the race.

"Whenever the 'Negro press' and 'nigger association' are to tell me how to vote," the South Carolina Senator declares, "then I ask my God to deprive me of the right to vote. White supremacy, and the protection of the virtue of the white womanhood of the South, come first with me." In this fashion Blease resorts to his usual tactics in dragging the sex question into every aspect of the Negro's struggle for his rights.

A front page editorial in the Columbia State and the Charleston News and Courier of July declares:

"South Carolina Democrats cannot renominate Senator Blease this year without endorsing lynching.

"There is no way of getting out of it. The News and Courier regrets that the issue has been made. The people cannot reelect Mr. Blease without endorsing lynching.

"Mr. Blease's speech was not so intended, but it was the greatest contribution to the propaganda of Northern Negro agitators and especially the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People that has been made in twenty years. They will say when the bill to try lynchers in federal courts shall come up again—if South Carolina shall reelect Mr. Blease:

"'Look at South Carolina. As a state it endorses lynching, with white judges, white sheriffs, with courts and government all white, and no Negroes on juries, it still endorses lynching. Senator Blease challenged the people to reject or endorse his advocacy of it. It is the duty of the Congress, of the United States, to protect the lives of its citizens. Shall the courts and the laws of a state that endorses lynching in a state-wide election be trusted to protect the lives of American citizens?' That will be the argument for a law to transfer trials of lynchers to United States courts. How can any senator or congressman of South Carolina answer it?

"Senator Blease at Union made the issue plain."

PUNISH THE LYNCHERS

Citizens of the State of Indiana are demanding that the cowardly murders of Smith and Shipp at Marion be brought to justice immediately.

Recorder

The lynchers of these two young men, deliberate outlaws that they are, should be made to suffer the legal consequences of taking the law into their own hands and trampling under their feet the sacred dignity of the commonwealth.

9-23-30

Indianapolis, Ind.

It is being openly asserted that officials are doing next to nothing in the matter of apprehending and punishing the participants in a deed that rocked the very foundation of the people's security.

According to press dispatches, Circuit Judge O. D. Clawson at Marion has refused to approve eighteen affidavits and issue warrants for the mob leaders. This naturally has had the effect of throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery of justice and bringing about a state of things that is as chaotic as it is disgracefully regretable.

Can it be true that the judge in question is legally correct in his alleged refusal to facilitate other officers in bringing the rascals to the bar of justice? We refuse to believe it.

To block the arrest of criminals as deadly as those which robbed these boys of their Constitutional rights without due process of law, is hardly to be expected of servants of the people whose life and property they were sworn to protect.

We do not know upon what legal technicality the circuit judge at Marion bases his unexpected stand, but we do know that a specific law of the state was boldly and tyrannically transgressed and that the perpetrators should be made to pay the penalty at all cost.

Failure on the part of officials to uphold the majesty of the law of the land can only make for unleashed mob rule. relative reprisals and worse. Law abiding citizens of Indiana should bear in mind that such a state of things is not entirely impossible. To allow the Marion lynchers to go unpunished would be to openly give encouragement to a repetition of the dastardly crime and expose the people and State of Indiana to a reign of terror and its dreadful consequences.

In conclusion it suffices to say that lynchers are dangerous outlaws. They are undesirable creatures. No community in which they are allowed to operate is fit for law abiding people to live in.

If Indiana is to remain in the category of a safe and sane state, if its good name is to be vindicated from the shame so wantonly thrust upon it by the recent barbarous murder committed at Marion, Indiana must see to it that the lynchers are smoked out of their holes and punished to the full extent of the law.

Anti Lynching Week

MILITANT workers, organized in the American Negro Labor Congress have set aside this week to intensify and organize the struggle against lynching and for social, economic and political equality and the right of self-determination for the Negroes. The Daily Worker and the Communist Party fully supports this effort of the A. N. L. C. We join with them in calling upon all Negro and white workers to utilize this week to rally additional thousands of workers against all boss-given, white-superiority theories and especially against the white bosses' lynch law.

Negro World 10-1-30

Lynchings already this year have numbered twenty-seven. This is almost three times greater than last year. In addition, dozens of other Negroes have been murdered by other means than those described as "lynching." This is due to the economic crisis and to the efforts of the capitalists to place the crisis burden on the workers' backs. With the continued deepening of the crisis the number of lynchings will rapidly mount—unless they are stopped by the workers.

New York, N.Y.

Anti-lynching week is set aside to acquaint great masses of workers with the basis for lynch terror. It is set aside to arouse the workers to fight against lynching. It is set aside to concentrate the united efforts of all revolutionary workers' organizations on the task of organizing the Negro and white workers for militant defense against lynching. It is set aside to prepare for the big anti-lynching convention of the A. N. L. C. to be held in St. Louis on November 15. The Communist Party urges all workers to join with the A. N. L. C. in this work. Take up the fight against lynching! Vote Communist!

Lynchings-1930
Discussions

Negro Press, (Northern.).

3082

3082

Defeat Oklahoma Sheriff Who Permitted Lynching

Courier 8-23-1930

CHICKASHA, Okla., Aug. 21—(A. N. P.)—Negroes of this city went to the polls Tuesday and killed the political hopes of Sheriff Matt Sankey, white, who for ten years has held this county in the palm of his hand.

The action of the Negro voters was occasioned by the sheriff's dereliction of duty when Henry Argo, the half-wit, was lynched here in May. Negroes held him as one of those chiefly responsible and voted as a unit against him.

Sankey's deputies were aware that a fight was being made against him by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City. They invaded the Negro precincts and sought to invoke the "grandfather clause" and reading tests against black voters. They further intimated that if black voters did not support Sankey, he would visit reprisals on them for the remainder of his present term. None of the tricks or threats had any effect.

The better class white people who were ashamed of Sankey because he did not do his duty, joined with the Negroes in turning him out of office after an autocratic sway of a decade.

Hoover Raps Bolshevism; Forgets Mob

10-11-30

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C., Oct. 10—President Herbert Hoover came to this mountain town Tuesday and as as part of the sesquicentennial celebration of the famous battle of Kings Mountain between a handful of hardy colonials and a detachment of well-trained and well-armed British soldiers, in which the latter were defeated, spoke his sentiments against Bolshevism, Socialism and a group of others isms which he described as destructive of American principles.

The president in his speech was thought to have been directing his remarks to the heart of the textile district of North Carolina, which centers around Gastonia, a city not far from here. Last year Gastonia was torn by a conflict between labor and capital when organizers sought to procure better working conditions for textile workers. During the strike which took place two persons, one a woman, were lynched, and numerous others wounded and thrown in jails. One of the chief planks in the platform of the strikers was that all workers be given the same conditions without regard to race or color.

Mr. Hoover, while not mentioning this incident specifically, did state that "foreign persons and agencies must not be permitted to undermine our institutions."

Nowhere in his speech did he mention lynching, which is undermining our institutions more rapidly than any foreign influence could do. Conspicuous at the celebration were Senators Cole Blease of South Carolina and Overman of North Carolina.

Blocking Justice in Marion

O. D. CLAWSON, Circuit court judge down in Grant county, scene of last August's lynching, is perhaps the state's outstanding example of inefficiency on the bench. He has constantly attempted to block all efforts to bring those charged with guilt in the atrocious crime to trial.

In August when it was first planned to launch an investigation into the mobbing, Clawson refused to lend his aid on the ground that "the grand jury could take care of it in better fashion." That this same grand jury returned an indictment against Cameron, who escaped the death of Shipp and Smith, and exonerated Sheriff Jacob Campbell while complimenting him is now a matter of history. Their quiz on the lynching was little more than travesty.

When Attorney General James Ogden, disgusted at the grand jury's findings, filed affidavits against seven men and Sheriff Campbell several weeks ago, Judge Clawson immediately set the sheriff free on his own cognizance, stating that he did not consider charges of neglect of duty and incompetence in office a basis for criminal action. Those arrested as leaders have been held in bonds of $2,000 although they were accused in the murder of Shipp and Smith.

Last week when the four arrested were arraigned before Judge Clawson, he refused to set a date for their trials, claiming that he had other cases "more important."

Judging purely from his actions, it seems as if the Grant County juror was with the lynchers in spirit if not in body on that night in August. The power of his office and position has been wielded as a bludgeon in defense of accused murderers. All of his actions thus far in the case have been calculated to hinder the steps of justice.

Clawson might go over in a big way down on the semi-civilized frontiers of Mississippi or in the mountain fastnesses of Arkansas where they still recruit young white bucks for the Civil War. There the most successful officials are those who can devise the most ways to inconvenience Negroes and pervert justice against them.

At the present time Indiana, although she has fallen mighty low, has not quite dropped to such depths. Many of the best thinking Caucasians of Marion have been leaders in the fight to bring about the punishment of the mob leaders. Clawson by his actions is merely filling his own pathway with boulders.

Ogden once signified his intention of having the trial changed from Marion to a community where justice might be more nearly rendered. It will be difficult enough to secure a conviction at best, but if Judge Clawson hears the cases as he might it will but a waste of Ogden's time.

MIXED ON LYNCH CAUSE

Guardian

VAUNTED SOUTHERN WHITE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION SEES ONLY POVERTY AND LACK OF EDUCATION AS CAUSES—NO. CAROLINA PAPER SAYS MOB LEADERS ARE OFTEN WELL EDUCATED PERSONS—RACE PROSCRIPTION IS REAL CAUSE

12-20-30

New York, Dec. 18, 1930—(CNS)—Poverty and lack of education are responsible for lynchings, in the opinion of a national commission studying the causes of mob violences, it was announced here last Wednesday.

George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, who is chairman of the group, has issued a preliminary report on its findings, saying "a definite relation probably will be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of the mob.

"Where many men are living, year after year, on the fringe of heartbreak and hunger," he says, "they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotinal tensions demanding satisfaction. Furthermore, in the majority of studies thus far completed the communities in which the lynchings occurred had less than a six months' school term."

The News and Observer, a white daily of Raleigh, N. C., in commenting on the above assertion of Mr. Milton, said Friday:

"Ignorance is more easy to influence than knowledge, but there are other reasons. One is the large lack of confidence that courts will punish criminals and growing disrespect for law. All the lynchers are by no means ignorant. Often the leader of mobs has had good educational advantages."

Other members of the commission are Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina; Julian Harris of the Atlanta Constitution; Alex W. Spence, a Dallas (Tex.) lawyer; Dr. W. P. King of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, head of Furman University.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

RESOLUTION ON LYNCHING AND PERSECUTION OF NEGRO WORKERS

Adopted At The Anti-Lynching Conference Held On October 27, 1930 At Charlotte, N. C.

11-8-30

We the delegates to the Anti-lynching Conference held under auspices of the American Negro Labor Conference, after hearing the report on the lynching of 38 negro and white workers since January first, by landlords, and bossmen mobs, point out that the lynchings, persecutions and terrorism raging thruout the South is the direct result of the present effort of the capitalist mill owners to make the workers carry the burden of the present depression and "hard times." The ruling class of the capitalist and rich know well that this can be accomplished best by creating race prejudice amongst the workers, by inciting one section of the working people against another and thus disattract our attention from the real enemy—the capitalist.

Lynchings do not occur in an accidental way. They are always organized by mill owners, landlords and the storekeepers. In fact they have the full support of the representatives of "law and order"—the government officials, also of city and state. It is now clear that lynching is the policy of the capitalist class. Segregation laws jim-crowism and legalized economic and political persecution can lead to nothing else but encouragement and support to lynching mobs. At the same time the capitalist class exercise terrorism, not only against negro workers but against the white workers alike. The shooting of six Marion strikers, the killing of Ella May, the jailing and kidnapping of many of the organizers of labor is proof of that the Negro worker to divide the working class; thus playing the game of bosses under the mask of labor.

The Conference declares that lynchings, terrorism and segregation cannot be fought on the bases of acceptance the inferiority theories of white su-

The Conference greets the fact that the Trade Union Unity Lague and its affiliatiated organizations are fighting for the organization of the Negro workers into the militant trade Unions on the basis of equal rights. We condemn the treacherous A. F. of L. as mis leaders, who have actively cooperated with the Klu Klux Klan and the Black Shirts to discriminate against remacy and belly crawling policies before the white two-by-four politicians, but on the bases of solidarity of the Negro and White worker. The back to Africa bluff, nor acceptance of inferiority theories of the middle class Negro politicians, who are trying to make the Negro workers accept the crust from the capitalist in xchange for personal favors and privileges for these few politicians, can solve the Negro problem. The interest of all the workers is one and the same.

The Conference resolves to send delgates to the American Negro Labor Congress which will be held on November 15th, in St. Louis, Mo., Also to form a permanent functioning committee to extend the educational and organizational work to fight for the solidarity of the workingclass. We further instruct this committee to take all necessary steps in order to popularize the decisions of this Conference as well as the decisions of the National Congress and to take all the necessary steps to form defense committees of white and negro workers to fight against lynching mobs terrorism and all other forms of actilities directed against the workingclass.

We demand the immediate repeal of all jim-crow and segregation laws and pledge ourselves to fight for the full Social, Economic and Political equality and the right of self-determination for the Negro race.

We further resolve that a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Negro Labor Congress and labor and negro press.

WE MUST STOP LYNCHING

11-15-30

IT is highly probable that many people are tired of reading about lynching. It is also to be admitted that a great deal has been said about lynching. The word itself has become ugly and detracts from any printed page. The practice of the mob has become irksome to all well-thinking people. In all probability every intelligent citizen of this country would rather talk about anything but lynching. There is something about the word that harrows up one's soul, irritates the nervous system and leaves a bad taste in the mouths of those who discuss it.

But it does not matter how distasteful the word may be, the practice of lynching goes on undisturbed because nothing has been done to stop it. It is about time to stop talking about lynching and do something about it. At times there are surface indications that lynching is on the wane; but there are also other times when it appears that lynching is not on the wane, but is increasing wherever American mobs are allowed to form. If we are sick of hearing about lyneching; if we are tired of reading about lynching; if we are bashful to discuss the subject among our friends, the only relief seems to be in stopping the practice.

The government of the United States of America can stop lynching. The government gets its voice from the people, and when the people are ready to stop lynching their determination will find spoken voice through the government at Washington. We contend that it is about time that the determination of the people to stop lynching be made to speak out loud at Washington. In short, we must have an anti-lynching law, and the United States Congress had just as well get ready to pass that law. Down in South Carolina it appears that someone was afraid a Federal law would be passed to stop lynching and the Legislature of the palmetto state came forward and passed its own anti-lynching law, which provides, among other things, that a fine may be levied by the state of South Carolina on any county in which a lynching occurs. This law was held up by many Southern Representatives as sufficient reason why a Federal law should not be passed. But when the time came to try out the feasilibility and workability of the South Carolina law, we find that lynching was not discouraged by the law, but was given a certain amount of protection. Just the other day a fine of $2,000 was levied by the state of South Carolina on one of its counties because of the lynching of one Allen Green, a Negro. This money is to be paid to the family of the man lynched, whether he be white or black, according to the phraseology of the law. But the enforcement of the law in South Carolina struck a snag when the case of Allen Green was brought before the courts. We have it upon good authority that the case was "postponed on account of heat." If heat is all they need in the South to postpone these cases, they will all be postponed, because the South is where we have most of the heat. If this case can be postponed because of heat, all the other cases in South Carolina can be postponed for the same reason.

This is all the reason in the world why a bill must be passed by Congress providing for similar fines to be visited upon counties wherein lynchings take place. If a Federal law is passed it will put a stop to lynching, because those Southerners are not going to pay out much money just to see a mob lynch a Negro.

If we have grown weary of reading about lynchings; if we are tired of talking about lynchings among our friends; if we are actually disgusted when we hear the word pronounced, we may just as well forget these inconveniences and start all over again to have a law enacted by Congress if we ever hope to ut any stop to lynching.

WHITE HOUSE AUDIENCE ON LYNCHING NOV. 25

Guardian

PRES. HOOVER GRANTS AUDIENCE TO COMMITTEE OF ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS—HEAD OF E. & W. PYTHIANS JOINS MOVEMENT — "ANTI-LYNCHING SUNDAY" URGED EVERYWHERE.

11-22-30

A White House audience and a visit to the Hoover Law-Enforcement Committee feature the final work of preparation for the independent open, national Colored Anti-Lynching Congress in the John Wesley Zion Church, 14th & Corcoran Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C., Nov. 24 and 25, with the League's own annual meeting on the 26th, by the national headquarters here and the Congress Committee of Arrangements at Washington, Pres. M. W. Spencer, Chairman.

Secretary Wm. Monroe Trotter announces that an audience with President Hoover on the 25th has been secured.

Boston

W. Ashbie Hawkins, of Baltimore, S. C. of the K. of P. E. & W. H. has been added to the Congress Committee and will speak, as will Rev. Charles S. Morris, Sr., of Norfolk, Va., Rev. Benj. W. Swain of Louisville, Ky., and Rev. C. C. Williams, Zion, of Boston, and Rev. M. F. Sydes, Bethel, of Cambridge, Mass.

The League emphasizes the popular character of this Race Assembly and urges every interested individual to attend as well as asking churches, lodges and all racial organizations to send delegates.

Anti-Lynch Sunday

Every Colored pastor in the land is asked to make November 23 "Anti-Lynching Sunday" with sermons on "Lynching a National Sin" and at Thanksgiving Day services on Lynching as breeding blood-lust and lawlessness.

Both Prof. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute and Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. have furnished for the Congress statistics on lynchings, the great increase of which is the subject of the meeting in protest and as to causes and remedies.

President Grants Audience

THE WHITE HOUSE, Washington, November 17, 1930.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of November 12th. The President will be glad to see the committee of your Congress and to receive its findings. As Tuesday, the twenty-fifth, is Cabinet Day he must ask that the committee be a very small one. I have noted an appointment for twelve forty-five that day.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE AKERSON,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. William Munroe Trotter, National Equal Rights League & Race Congress, 47 Court St., Boston, Massachusetts.

(The League asks prayers of the race that effective words may be uttered—W. M. Trotter.)

THE REDIVIVUS OF LYNCHING

Call & Post

11-22-30

Cleveland, Ohio

By KELLY MILLER

On one occasion the late Dr. Booker T. Washington commented to me on the gratifying decline of lynching statistics. This, as I recall, was in the Spring of the year. My reply was that lynching is a Summer complaint. Sure enough the curve took a sudden upturn during the ensuing Summer season. If one traces the curve of lynching for the past fifty years, he cannot fail to be impressed with its whimsicality. It rises and falls with unaccountable irregularity. This may be due in part to the imperfections of the record. We have so far relied upon the Tuskegee Bureau of Research, and more lately, upon the Department of Research of the National Association for the Protection of Colored People. The wide variance between the two records throws some doubt on the accuracy of either or both. Reliance must be had on newspaper clippings which would, of course, fail to record those incidents in out-of-the-way places which, for any reason, might fail to get themselves reported or recorded. The astounding number of thirty cases for 1930 is scarcely more than a tenth of the peak number forty years ago.

Lynching is due primarily to disregard for law. The practice is unheard of in countries where respect for law prevails. Race prejudice is only a secondary cause. It does not abound anywhere else in the civilized world, except in the United States. Nor is its fury limited to the Negro race. Some fifteen hundred white persons have been lynched since the record has been kept. The dare devil American criminal recklessness nullifies with impunity the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. There is the same disregard of any law, constitutional or statuary, which, for the moment, may run counter to personal or local interest, prejudice, appetite or passion. The presence of the Negro provokes more easily the spirit of lawlessness which wreaks itself in lynching, murder or other cruel and unusual modes of punishment. We should not seek to deal with lynching as an evil as of itself a thing apart, but as a special manifestation of the generic spirit of lawlessness. Neither should we limit consideration of its direful application to the Negro race alone. We must also take into account that white men, and women too, have been lynched during practically every calendar year listed in the record, reaching a peak of as many as one hundred in a single year. The Negro is the greatest victim and bears the heaviest brunt because of easily provoked race animosity and also because, as Mr. Duly used to say: "The Negro is too aisily lynched."

The effective remedy must be as comprehensive as the evil, which is nation wide and race deep. American religion, philantrophy and statesmanship must combine their resources and resourcefulness to cope with this national evil which gives the lie to all of our boasted pretensions of liberty or religion.

The Negro complains more greviously than the rest merely because, like the frog beneath the harrow, he feels the prod of the plow point. He who feels the pain must utter the groan.

Sundry attempts have been made to cope with this national evil, but so far without very effective avail. These attempts may be divided into three parts: (1) the plaintive; (2), the sermonic, and (3), the legal. The Negro has uttered wails, complaints and groans innumerable. The white press and pulpit have indulged in sermonic condemnation at each horrid occurrence. The Dyer Anti-Lynching bill was pushed half way thru Congress mainly by the urgency of the N. A. A. C. P. All of these efforts have doubtless, in some measure, been efficient, but no one of them nor all of them combined have proved sufficient.

Several movements are now under way. The young Southern intelligentia has launched a program of study and investigation preliminary to suggestion of an effective remedy. It is hoped that President Hoover's Crime Commission will include in its survey the horrible climax of all crime — the lynching and burning dead and alive human beings.

The Equal Rights League announces that its next session to be held in Washington next week will be devoted to quest for remedies of this atrocious practice. It goes without saying that all patriotic American citizens, and most especially those of Negro lineage, should cooperate in the effort to devise some feasible method of dealing with this master evil which threatens our racial and national life.

California Legion Adopts Anti-Lynch Resolution

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

9/27/30

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The California American Legion has adopted a resolution calling upon the National Department of the Legion to use its influence in stamping out lynching in this country," according to information reaching the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Luther T. Taylor, post adjutant of the Fred Whitaker Post in Los Angeles. The resolution adopted in the convention in Sacramento, Cal., is as follows:

"Whereas, the practice of mob violence and lynching is increasing in such a way as to shake the very foundation of the American government, and whereas, the commission of any act against society by any person or persons, at any time is repulsive to the progressive, thinking and law-abiding citizens, and whereas, the practice of persons in nullifying and disregarding the constituted methods of dealing with crime and the meting out of such punishment as they see fit, even to the taking of lives of men, women and children, without due regard to their guilt or innocence is mob violence and is a menace to the peace and security of its citizens, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the American Legion, Department of California, in regular convention assembled, this 19th day of August, 1930, hereby calls upon the National Department of the American Legion at its Twelfth Annual Convention assembled at Boston, Mass., to use its influence to destroy the menace of mob violence in all of its phases, and to approve any measures tending to remove this blot from our daily life."

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

Negro Press (Northern)

3084

Two Negroes Lynched By Mobs In South Carolina and Mississippi

Age

New York

Walhalla, S. C.—John Sanders, white, was arrested at his home in the Monaghan mill community here Thursday, April 24, as a member of the mob which earlier in the day lynched Allen Green, 50, Negro. Police said that Sheriff John Thomas and his son, Eugene, had recognized Sanders among the mob which took Green from them. Green was alleged to have attempted to attack a white woman.

Green was dragged from the Oconee County jail, tied to a tree and shot by a mob of 200 white men. In the fight to keep the prisoner from the mob, Sheriff Thomas was injured and was taken to a hospital at Anderson, S. C., where hospital attaches said his skull was fractured.

The mob carried Green three miles from here before lynching him. The body was found, the torso torn almost to shreds from bullets, a few hours after the mob had stormed the jail. Officers removed the body to a Negro undertaking establishment at Seneca, S. C.

Green was arrested Sunday after the alleged attack upon the white woman in the county. The next day he was given a preliminary hearing and ordered held in jail without bond for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

POSSE LYNCHES NEGRO IN MISSISSIPPI.

Rosedale, Miss.—Dave Harris, 40, was lynched by a mob of more than 200 men near here Wednesday, April 23, after an all-night search of the Mississippi River swamps during which blood hounds were put on the trail.

According to police, Harris was alleged to have shot and killed Clayton Funderburg, a 17-year-old farm boy. As soon as the news of the killing leaked out, a mob of men collected with blood hounds and tracked down Harris.

Then, according to the police the mob marched Harris to a tree and shot him dead while he still protested his innocence.

LYNCHING IS RUSE TO DESTROY THE COLORED SECTION

Afro American
5-17-30

Sherman, Tex., in Ruins after Three-Day Mob Pillage

Baltimore Md.

2,000 FUGITIVES

Business Places First to be Burned

SHERMAN, Texas, (Special). — The colored section of this town, 200 miles northwest of Houston and 60 miles [illegible] Dallas, is in ruins this week, and 400 colored families are back after a race riot lasting the better part of two days.

It began when Grayson County's new $100,000 construction was burned in an effort to lynch George Hughes, 41, accused of attacking a white woman.

Hughes was taken to the courtroom Thursday for identification and trial, his arms bound by a twelve-foot logging chain, one end of which was held by the sheriff.

Outside, officers held off for a time the mob which gathered and sought to take the prisoner. Hughes was finally hidden in a vault on the second floor built of one layer of concrete inside of two casings of steel. Unable to get Hughes, gasoline was thrown in the basement and the courthouse went up in flames.

A blow torch and dynamite were used to open the vault as soon as the burned building cooled sufficiently to let members of the mob get to it.

Hughes was suffocated and cooked to death in the vault. His body, still warm, was thrown out of the vault two stories to the ground below, as the crowd, now grown to nearly 6,000, shouted for joy. It landed with a thud.

A steel chain was hooked around the corpse, fastened to the rear end of an auto and the parade started for "nigger town." Leading the mob were hundreds of girls and boys.

Through the streets they marched and shouted, finally arriving before the largest colored business establishment in town. The body was strung up to a tree, rubbish piled beneath it and a huge bon fire, lighted. Drugs, sundries and other valuable merchandise were used to feed the flames.

The mob wanted more excitement. Faggots were carried to a nearby undertaker's shop, a drug store, a beauty salon, and a clothes pressing establishment. Soon they were aflame. Firemen were called out, but the mob cut the fire hose.

In a short while two blocks of the colored section were burning, including a movie house, hotel, boarding house, barber shop, and several dwellings.

Every Negro home was entered, the windows broken, the doors smashed and furnishings carried off or destroyed.

Except for the danger to the white section, all colored homes would have been set afire.

Arrival of state national guardsmen prevented firing of the Frederick Douglass Public School and the Sherman Baptist Church. The soldiers protected the firemen's hose lines and set up a dead line around the colored section keeping all whites out.

After a reign of terror, hundreds of colored men, women and children who had spent Friday night sleepless in the suburbs, returned to what had been their homes. They had hidden themselves in fields, woods, gullies and underbrush.

Due to the burning of the colored undertaker's establishment, the remains of Hughes were taken in charge by a white undertaker shortly after soldiers had cut down the body.

Saturday at mid-day, the arrival of of more troops gave soldiers the upper hand. They left the city jail where 100 guardsmen had fled from the mob and fortified themselves. The mob used sticks, stones and bottles on the soldiers who ran away.

"The mob was in a frenzy," Colonel L. E. McGee, white, said. "We could have fought back had we resorted to gun fire, but there were women and children in the crowd and we were afraid of killing them. It was hard to see our men battered with sticks, bricks and stones, and refrain from firing, but the list of dead would

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ALL QUIET ON THE TEXAS FRONT

Roasted alive in a steel vault

That is the line which appears in the obituary to George Hughes, until Friday afternoon a citizen of Texas. He was placed in a vault in the county court house at Sherman, Tex., for "safe keeping" and was literally cooked.

And all is quiet in Texas again. Natives came from far and near Sunday to witness the scene of the carnage—the demonstration of Nordic superiority—and went away satisfied with themselves and their race.

George Hughes was accused of assaulting a white woman. He may have been guilty and he may have been innocent. He may have been the white woman's lover (such things do happen in the South) and was caught with her. He may have been employed in the home of the white woman and was charged with assaulting her when some white person was caught in the act. He may have been just passing the premises when the woman screamed for help after some one else had attacked her. Or he may have stopped and asked her for a drink of water.

He may have been in any one of the above situations; a man has been lynched in the South under circumstances representing every one of them—there is evidence to support this statement.

5-17-30

Hughes was on trial—a trial in which a white jury and a white judge held the power of life and death. The Texas law provides death in the electric chair for rape. Hughes, in all probability, would have roasted in the Texas electric chair had he not been roasted in a vault. The 5,000 white citizens of Sherman could not even let the law take its course under circumstances like these. Even with all the odds against their victim, he could not receive a semblance of a trial, but had to die in a vault in the heart of a $60,000 fire.

Chicago Def.

Women led the mob

White women, white girls and white boys took part in the orgy. "Lynch the nigger" rang out on the Texas air in treble voices. Like Joan of Arc, leading her people to battle in a holy cause, dainty young white girls led their less hardy male fellows to do battle for the honor of the white race. Children in arms and with nipples applauded gleefully as the flames ate the court house and leaped higher and higher toward the floor upon which a lone man crouched in a steel vault—praying, crying for air and for a chance to die like a man!

The white man is the salt of the earth—he is the superior of all men!

How does this prove it? How does the burning of a single man by 5,000 people prove the superiority of the larger group? What is there in superiority that manifests itself by such a demonstration as this?

The 2,000 black people of Sherman left town during the mob activities.

Why shouldn't they leave town? Was there any reason why a self-respecting person would wish to witness the madness of those to whom he looks for guidance because he KNOWS THEM TO BE SUPERIOR? Would any black mother wish her child to witness the degradation of the superior peoples of the earth? Maybe it was not cowardice that took these people out of town. Maybe it was an instinct to preserve for their children the sacred traditions which white people have built around their American lives that prompted them to get their children away from this scene of barbarism.

Troops were called out but were ordered not to fire.

Then why were they called at all? Why did Governor Moody send troops to Sherman if they were not to exhaust every means at their command to preserve order and the sanctity of the law? Mobs don't bear a spiked gun. A brickbat, carefully aimed, is far more potent than a rifle that cannot be fired. Yes, the soldiers were there, but they couldn't fire—they might have h t some one who was leading the mob!

Well, Hughes is dead. Soon he will be forgotten. What few ashes were left after the remains had been removed from the vault, dragged through the streets of Texas, and vain burned in the heart of the segregated section of the town will soon become just a part of the soil from which white people will grow their turnips and their yams to supply their bodies with strength to carry on their grewsome pastimes. Soon the very name of Hughes will be just a name.

But this scene will not soon be forgotten!

It will live continually fresh in the minds of white children who saw it enacted and who took part in it. It will fire their brains with thoughts of future exploits of like nature. It will take on an aspect of glamour, and will thrill other listeners as they grow up regretting that they could not have been in on it.

In the minds of black people, not only in Texas, but throughout the United States, will come a deeper, more intense hatred for those who did this thing. It will fire their minds with thoughts of a revenge far more devastating than a lynching. It will add to the hundreds of years of like tortures black people have suffered at the hands of white people the world over. It will even make them think of the black man in Haiti, in South Africa, in the Congo, in India, in all the islands of the seas where white people have touched with their superiority—and their barbaric civilization!

Let lynchings continue! Let Texas mobs and North Carolina mobs and Florida mobs continue to hang men to treetops and to roast them in vaults! Let them continue to disembowel pregnant women and drag two lifeless bodies through the streets! Let them continue to break into insane asylums to lynch inmates far less insane than themselves! Let them keep on creeping nearer and nearer to the crater of the smouldering volcano of race hatred—peering down into its depths to see if it is still alive! Let white people go on as they have been going these last few hundred years!

He who will not heed the rumble of the distant thunder has but himself to blame when the storm catches him without shelter!

TEXAS LYNCHERS

Recorder

Down in the Lone Star State of Texas, the flame of savagery built upon ignorance blinded by prejudice, burst forth with all its hellish consequences last week.

In the furious conflagration, precipitated the life of a black citizen of the United States was snuffed out by a mob of so-called civilized white southerners.

The defenseless Negro was charged with the commonly alleged crime of attacking a white woman. To satisfy its thirst for what probably was the innocent blood of the accused, the Texans burned a newly constructed $60,000 court house to the ground with the result that the victim was actually baked to death in a vault in which he is alleged to have been placed for safe keeping?

According to dispatches, the country for miles around the scene of the brutal murder, was for days and perhaps still is in a state of terror. 5-17-30

White Texan officers have volunteered the information that Hughes had confessed. But the fact remains that the truth in the situation will never be known.

This is not at all strange, because it is well known to what negligible extent the south with its notorious system of rank contempt for law and order, desires the naked truth about such things to be known.

And they want Negroes to remain in the south. They say it is the best place for them, and that it is his natural home. And what for, may we ask? To be held in actual slavery in spite of the constitutional freedom to which we are entitled and be constantly subjected to what looks like a co-operative plan on the part of southerners to [illegible] but [illegible] exterminate our people?

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just how long the hellish method will be allowed to continue, we are not in a position to say, but we do know that the circumstance continues to be naturally disquieting and a down-right insult to christianity and civilization.

Indianapolis

In the meantime, lest we forget, it should be mentioned that nearly a score of members of the mob has been arrested. They are to be prosecuted, not for wantonly murdering Hughes, but for burning the court house. It is all a damnable shame.

TEXAS GOVERNOR INCITES MOB VIOLENCE

By WILLIAM PICKENS

(For The Associated Negro Press)

"HOLD HIM IF YOU CAN, BUT DON'T SHOOT ANYBODY." Those are the words which the Governor of Texas wired to the officer who were defending an accused Negro against a mob bent on lynching him. Those words were just as effective as if he had wired to the mob leaders: "Go and get the Negro, if you want him; you won't be hurt for it."—That telegram was the real crime. That telegram incited the mob. That telegram murdered the untried, and hence unconvicted Negro. Of course, the mob leaders and the mobbish law-officers said: "The Negro confessed,"—but that is what they always say. The place to register honest confession is in the calm atmosphere of a court, not in the fury of a mob nor in the presence of bullying, torturing "officers." The sort of confessions gotten from Negroes under such circumstances are never to be trusted,—even when the confession is certified,—and it is seldom certified, but we usually have only the mob's word for it, when after the lynching they are trying to mitigate the heinousness of their offense. We know that even when a black man and a white woman are caught in compromise in a state like Texas, it stands as "rape" even in the law courts, as well as before the mob.

Tribune

8-16-30

Sherman, Texas, is in the edge of Hell. One year ago I had a date to speak there and to organize the colored people. Just before I reached the place, I received word from the physician who was making the arrangements, cancelling the date and begging me not to come. I feltt rather vexed at what seemed the useless fear of that colored man than,—but perhaps he knew the depth of the savagery of that community better than I could guess it. I see that this mob did not forget to burn down "the Negro drug store,"—perhaps this same doctor's business. It is remarkable how these mobs pretend that they are trying to "punish rapists," but always manage to destroy or to steal property. The economic motives of the mob are very convincing. Ten years ago, after the Tulsa riot, and after the sacking and burning of the "Negro section," in the first days of peace that followed, many a colored woman, walking through the town, discovered some of her jewelry on the fingers or in the ears of some white women. The "frenzied" mobs were not frenzied enough to pass over or to scorn these valuables; jewelry, money, and even furniture were hauled out in some cases before the Negro home was set fire to.

Washington D C

But Dan Moody's wire is so far the worst outrage committed against law and decency in the history of mob violence. He deliberately sought to paralyze and stay the none too eager hands of the Texas officers in defending a Negro prisoner. He must have known that if he feared to order them to defend their prisoner, as braver governers in Kentucky and other states have done, he did not even NEED to order them to turn the Negro over to the mob without resistance,—which is the sum and substance of his orders. Officers in such cases need encouragement to sustain the law; they never need any incitement from their superiors to connive at popular uprising or riot.

Old Bill Sherman once said: "IF I OWNED BOTH HELL AND TEXAS, I WOULD RENT OUT TEXAS."—Well, Governor Dan Moody is a disgrace even to Texas.

AMERICA TURNS TO BARBARISM

America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, the financial center of the world, the nation that sends the greatest number of missionaries to so-called barbaric lands now turns to barbarism unknown to even some of the darkest jungles of the world.

Four lynchings in these United States within the short space of one month. Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia.

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and now Texas disgraces themselves by a blood thirsty spirit that would even destroy a County Court House to get a victim on accusation.

Five thousand noble white citizens joined a mob that committed this dastardly crime. Not satisfied after getting their intended victim, the mob proceeded through the Negro section of the city destroying everything that it reached, and left in devastation what was once a prosperous Negro section. Two thousand Negroes evacuated their homes leaving everything in order to escape.

Pittsburgh C

The situation is becoming indeed grave and some national legislation is necessary in order to offset what will be the ultimate result from such crimes. Citizens of not only the Negro race, but of other darker races are sickening of the hyprocrisy and camouflage as practiced in the United States. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are being ignored by the national administration.

There is a growing spirit of unrest among members of our Race and the growing unrest among members of other darker races may culminate in what has long been predicted—a war between the dark and white races. Still the National government is too busy arguing over whether it shall be lawful for a man to drink alcholic beverages or not, and overlooks a situation that overshadows all other problems now faced by either the House or Senate.

Shall the United States be a nation that will live up to its constitution, or will it be satisfied with a pending condition that may turn the streets of cities into rivers of blood?

THE GREAT AMERICAN SPORT

Defender

Two men were lynched in the South within the past two weeks; two mobs gave up searching for their intended victims when the hunt took on the aspect of labor, and two mobs are busy at this writing. They are bent upon finding a victim and when they find him the coroner's inquest will return a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of parties unknown. 5-10-30

It's an old story. A woman is attacked, a man is killed, another man is struck, or a woman becomes hysterical, and the mob forms. Sometimes the mob gets ready and acts even when it is known that the charges against the victims are unfounded. In the case of a man lynched in Georgia a few days ago reliable information has it that the man had been visiting the white woman steadily in her home—that she had been in his home on frequent occasions. The fact was well known, not only by members of the mob, but by the newspapers that sent out the report that the woman had been attacked.

Chicago Bee

Yet, when the white citizens of this particular town decided that they needed to rehearse a lynching in order not to get out of practice, they swooped down upon this man and lynched him. The charge was rape.

There are other such cases on record, still white people cry that there are times when lynchings are justified. We point to this case as an example of what is meant by that statement. The only time a lynching is justified is when people want to do, through a mob, what the law does not make provision for. The

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aws of Georgia specify that there shall not be intermarriages of the races, but it does not provide specifically that a white man shall not engage in various forms of love making with dark women, or white women with dark men. These prohibitions are left to public opinion and lynch law with the dark man usually furnishing more than his share of the victims. It's a great sport, and one which white America seems determined to perpetuate.

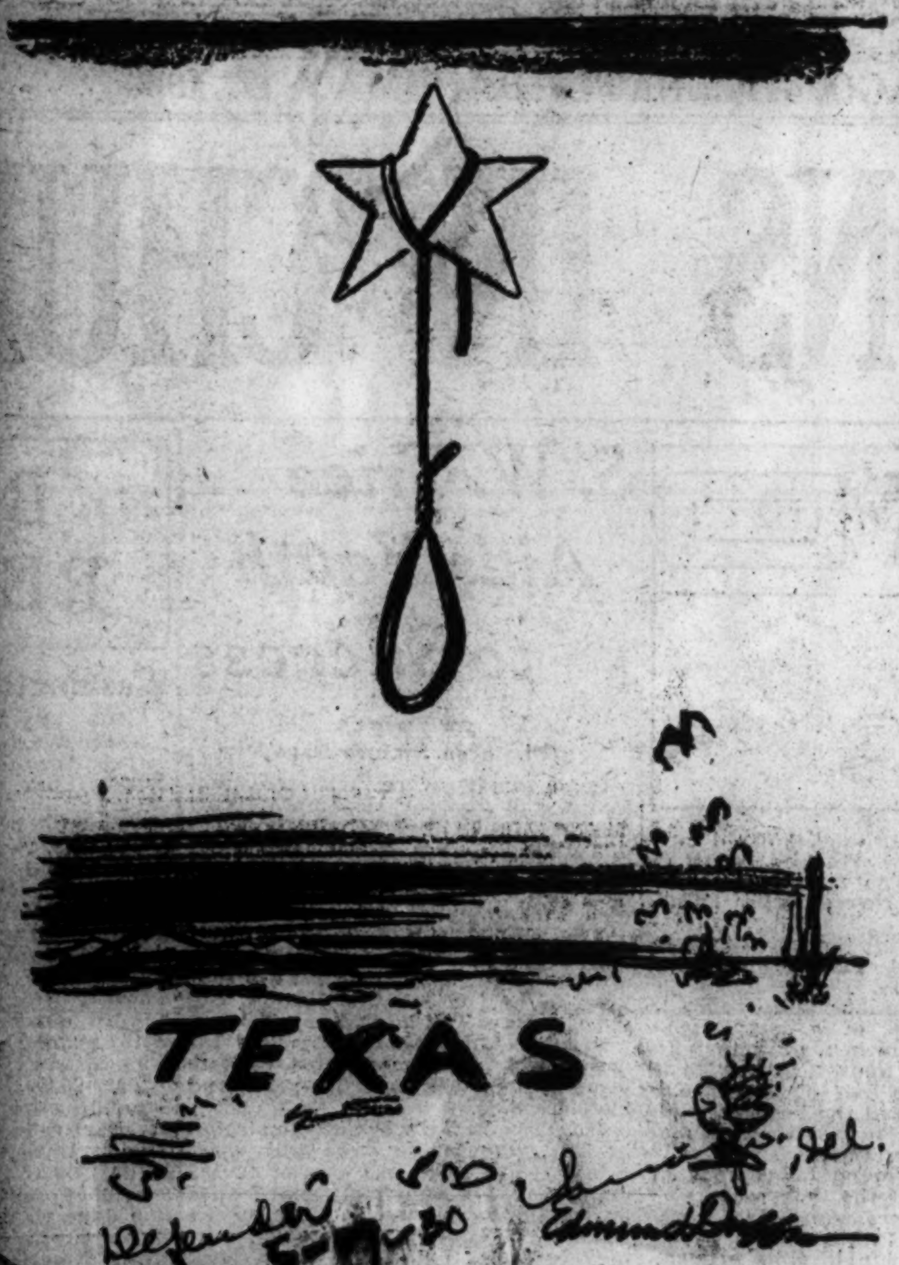
Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

3085

The Lone Star State

[From the Baltimore Sun, May 11, 1930]



Defender 5-[illegible]-30

Texas Governor Incites Mob Violence

By WILLIAM PICKENS (ANP.)

"HOLD HIM IF YOU CAN, BUT DON'T SHOOT ANYBODY." These are the words which the governor of Texas wired to the officers who were defending an accused Negro against a mob bent on lynching him. Those words were just as effective as if he had wired to the mob leaders: "Go and get the Negro, if you want him; you won't be hurt for it."

That telegram was the real crime. That telegram incited the mob. That telegram murdered the untried, and hence unconvicted Negro. Of course, the mob leaders and the mobbish law-officers said: "The Negro confessed,"—but that is what they always say. The place to register honest confessions is in the calm atmosphere of a court, not in the fury of a mob nor in the presence of bullying, torturing "officers."

Sherman, Texas, is in the edge of Hell. One year ago I had a date to speak there and to organize the colored people. Just before I reached the place, I received word from the physician who was making the arrangements, cancelling the date and begging me not to come. I felt rather vexed at what seemed the useless fear of that colored man then,—but perhaps he knew the depth of the savagery of that community better than I could guess it.

I see that this mob did not forget to burn down "the Negro drug store,"—perhaps this same doctor's business. It is remarkable how these mobs pretend that they are trying to "punish rapists," but always manage to destroy or to steal property. The economic motives of the mob are very convincing.

Ten years ago, after the Tulsa riot, and after the sacking and burning of the "Negro section," in the first days of peace that followed, many a colored woman, walking through the town, discovered some of her jewelry on the fingers or in the ears of some white woman. The "frenzied" mobs were not frenzied enough to pass over or to scorn these valuables; jewelry, money, and even furniture was hauled out in some cases before the Negro home was set fire to.

Age
5-17-30
New York

THE BLIGHT OF LYNCH LAW.

The action of a mob at Sherman, Texas, in burning the sixty thousand dollar court house in order to cremate alive a Negro being tried on a charge of assaulting a white woman, illustrated again the tenacious hold of lynchlaw on that section. Besides the property loss which falls upon the taxpayers of the county, three leaders of the mob were seriously wounded in a charge upon the guards, who finally fired to protect themselves. The militia had been ordered out by Governor Dan Moody and the town placed under virtual martial law, after the destruction of the court house and the hanging of the victim's body to a tree, after it had been dragged through the Negro residence section.

The Negro quarter was deserted by its two thousand residents after the mob started its career of violence, which culminated in the sacking of homes and setting the houses afire after their occupants had fled. The mob did not fail to loot the premises of anything worth taking during this raid and three square blocks were left in ruins. At the outset the Governor was said to have instructed the rangers to hold down the mob, if possible, but not to shoot anybody. Hampered by these restrictions, the rangers who attempted to defend the courthouse were unable to hold back the rioters, notwithstanding the use of tear bombs and firing into the air.

Later reports stated that after the first day's violence three hundred more guardsmen were sent to Sherman and the Negroes began to return to their abandoned and looted homes. Arrests were made by the militia of twelve young men charged with being the ringleaders of the mob, which seemed to be made up mostly of young people although there were plenty of older heads about. One report said that women with babies in arms made up part of it during the first afternoon, but it was almost wholly masculine by night. According to the United Press report, from which we took most of these facts, the prisoner had pleaded guilty to the charge, but that does not mean anything in such cases, as the man would do that so as to escape the mob and obtain such security as a jail might furnish.

This is the third case of lynching and mob violence that has broken out within the last few weeks, which goes to show that the lynching spirit is hard to eradicate. In this last case there was no doubt that the prisoner would have been legally punished whether innocent or guilty, as he was in custody and on trial after a confession of the crime. A jury was being selected as the mob started the attack. The outbreak was termed by the news writer "as wild an outburst of primitive emotion and rebellion against constituted authority as an American city has seen in recent years."

Lynching has been assailed on moral grounds and on legal grounds. So high a legal authority as Chief Justice Hughes once denounced it as murder. The fact that it is murder by a group, rather than by an individual, only makes the guilt more widespread and demoralizing to the community. Neither of these grounds seems to have aroused the community to the menace of lynching.

There is another ground that might

appeal more effectively to the America conscience, or rather to the America pocket, which is sometimes mightier. Tha is the economic side of lynching. Tulsa, a growing city of Oklahoma, indulged in a widespread orgy of lynching and mob violence some years ago, in which the Negro section was almost entirely destroyed. It did not do away with those who survived the attack of the mob, for they rebuilt their homes and business places, with an invincible determination to stick to their settlement. But Eastern capital took fright at the destruction of property by mob violence and refused to make further investments where property rights were so lightly regarded.

The taking of life without warrant is not so seriously regarded by the American people as it should be, but wanton destruction of property is a thing which the law is expected to prevent. For economic reasons Texas and the other states which permit lynching to flourish, will find that lynching may take the form of a blight upon their material prosperity. This may be but a sordid reason to oppose lynching, but it may serve better than the moral and legal reasons, which have not got us very far away from this menace.

HELL IN TEXAS

Courier

5-17-30

Pittsburgh

A wag once said that if he owned Hell and Texas he woul rent out Texas and live in Hell. He must have been a Negro Whether black or white, the recent orgy in Sherman lends th impression that he was speaking wisely.

When a mob of fiends in human form raids a courtroom roasts an unfortunate Negro prisoner who has not had his da in court, bombs and burns the court house and then, yellin and screaming, drags the body through the Negro communit and burns the property of innocent, inoffensive people, it woul seem that Hell would be a more desirable residential sectio by comparison.

And this town, Sherman, is supposed to be the Athens o Texas! Cowardly or indifferent police and national guardsmen, instead of shooting down the mob, as they would have done had it been composed of Negroes, merely threw a few bombs and fired a couple of shots over the heads of the rioters. Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, sent a message to "protect the Negro but don't shoot," as if it were possible to do the first without doing the second. Now he is trying to deny it. Mayor Jess Eurbanks tells the old cock-and-bull story that the mobbers were not residents of Sherman.

To the credit of Texas, five mob leaders have been lodged in jail and the frying bee has been condemned throughout the state while the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adopted a resolution deploring mob action. It remains to seen if Texas will be civilized enough to convict the mobbists and pay Negroes for destroyed property.

And President Hoover is yet to be heard from.

Many Believe That Lynched Man Was Innocent Of Crime

Recorder

5-17-30

Indianapolis Indiana

DALLAS, Tex., May 11.—(By Clarence Williams for The Associated Negro Press)—That dreaded flame of savagery, subdued but always present in the breast of so-called civilized white southerners, burst forth in this section Friday when the new $60,000 courthouse at Sherman was burned to the ground, and George Hughes, held on a charge of attacking a white woman, was baked to death in a vault.

For three days, the country for miles around has been in a state of terror.

Passions among the rustic whites exploded with the precipitate force of gunpowder and the life and property of every Negro became the object of the mob's frenzy.

Charges were made against Hughes that he had attacked a white woman. The officers said that he had confessed. But the truth of the situation will probably never be known. Hughes was not a man with a bad reputation. Negroes roundabout incline to the belief that he may have had a clandestine affair with the white woman, that the two of them may have been caught together and that he, rather than permit her to suffer the ignominy which would result from reports that he was her lover, resolved to admit an "attack" for her sake, and suffer the consequences.

This theory would seem to have some basis in practical fact. It is well-known that men and women of both races step briskly over the color line in frequent instances. There are well-advertised cases of white men who have seized and kept hold of colored women and of well-to-do white women, bored by their husbands, who have sought the "primitive" love of some Negro man servant. As a rule, nothing happens until the wrong parties obtain the information. Then you have a terrific holocaust such as that of last Friday.

Of course, nothing can be done about it, but Negroes feel that much of the responsibility for the death of Hughes lies upon the head of Dan Moody, the governor. He is the same governor who criticized Mrs. Hoover for inviting the wife of Congressman Oscar DePriest to a White House tea. Moody issued an order which had the effect of causing the captain of the Rangers to believe that the governor did not wish him to shoot to protect Hughes. The order may not have said that explicitly, but it was so worded, that the captain felt justified in not resorting to firearms. As a result, the courthouse was burned and the life of the prisoner taken. In a state where an executive was amenable to the laws, even if infractions merely involved the life and safety of Negroes, it is felt that Moody would be held culpable and brought to trial. Negroes here wish this might be so of Dan Moody.

After burning the courthouse and baking Hughes to death the members of the mob captured the vault from the Rangers and seized the body of the victim.

When the body was thrown out a window of the building, women members of the mob cheered with the greatest glee.

The body was then taken to the Negro section of the town and strung up. Negro homes and business places within an area of three blocks were depredated and their owners forced to flee for the safety of their lives.

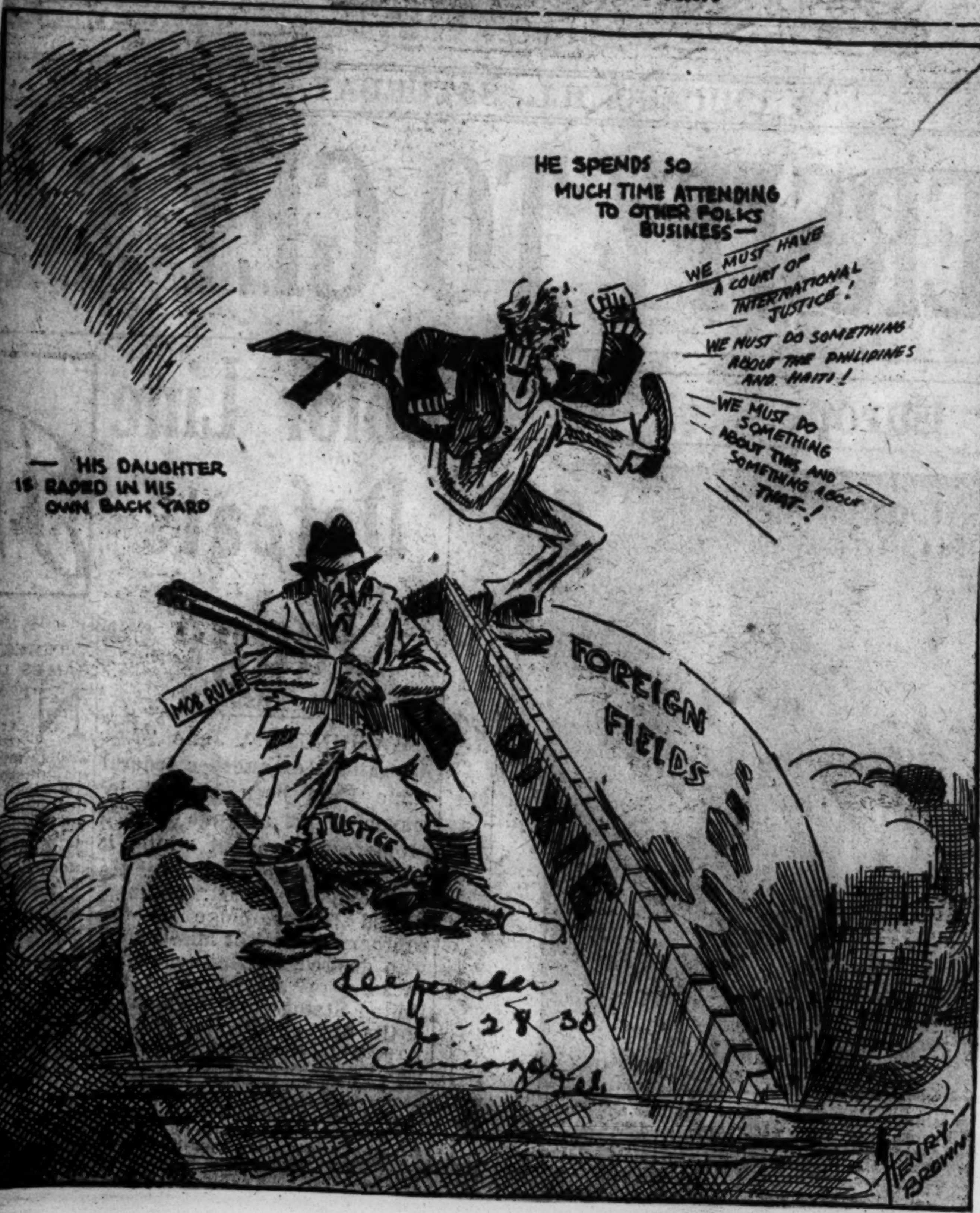
Nearly a score of the members of the mob have been arrested but not for killing Hughes. They are to be prosecuted for burning the courthouse.

All day Saturday and today (Sunday) the mob has continued its attacks against Negroes in Sherman and throughout the countryside. The homes of Negro farmers and tenants are being entered and burned and women maltreated. All these Negroes are at the mercy of the mob, because if they sought to protect themselves they would be disarmed by the officers of the state. All the whites are armed with pistols, shotguns, missiles, dynamite, and other weapons, but no effort is made to disarm them.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

Prejudice, Which Sees What It Pleases, Cannot See What Is Plain


HE SPENDS SO MUCH TIME ATTENDING TO OTHER FOLKS BUSINESS—
WE MUST HAVE A COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE!
WE MUST DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE PHILIPINES AND HAITI!
WE MUST DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS AND SOMETHING ABOUT THAT—!
— HIS DAUGHTER IS RAPED IN HIS OWN BACK YARD
MOB RULE
JUSTICE
DIXIE
FOREIGN FIELDS
HENRY BROWN

Defender
6-28-30
Chicago Ill.

Lynching and the Clergy

THE COMMISSION on Interracial Co-operation, in a recent statement, holds that official neglect and local religious indifference are responsible for the continuance of lynching in America. It says that at Walhalla, S. C., threatening mobs gathered on two nights preceding the lynching, yet no effort was made to remove the prisoner or to protect the jail. At Sherman, Texas, the sheriff, the police, the Texas Rangers and the National Guard were all on the scene, yet the mob was allowed to burn the court house and the prisoner.

Amsterdam News

THE FAILURE of officers of the law to protect their prisoners against lynching has been repeatedly called to the public's attention. It is not so often that we hear the church blamed for not resisting lynching. But the church is to be blamed, not for causing lynching, but for not raising its influential voice against it. This blame is for the churches of the North as well as those of the South.

6-11-30

SOME MIGHT SAY that the church's business is religion and nothing else. But the churches were active enough in warring against liquor, they have always spoken out against vice and gambling, and their bishops have made vigorous political campaigns. No set of men fought harder for the abolition of slavery than the great preachers, men like Henry Ward Beecher, Samuel May and Theodore Parker. This type of preacher seems to have vanished with the snows of yesteryear.

New York N.Y.

INSTEAD of Beechers and Parkers the pulpits are filed with courtiers and diplomats, who are adept at playing safe. They are eloquent against the far-away Turks who massacre Armenians; they raise great sums of money to send missionaries to Africa to teach the natives the gentle ways of civilization; they are militant against alcohol. The Turks and Africans and alcohol cannot hit back. When, often within sight of their churches, American preachers see the most important commandant violated—"Thou shalt not kill"—when they see men and women tortured and murdered with a savagery unsurpassed by Turk, African or Indian, they stand silent in their robes.

FORTY YEARS AGO one could not name the six most influential men in American life without including a clergyman. Is this true today? If it is not it is because the clergymen do not strike deeply. They declare war on prize-fighting, night clubs, dirty books, drunkenness and other comparatively trivial things. They are agitated about birth control; they are not so bold about death control. While men and women are bleeding and burning, they preach about the Beatitudes.

UNCOVERING A LYNCHING.

New York Age
6-21-30

Robert W. Bagnall, director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, did a rather unusual thing in Oklahoma, requiring both coolness and courage. Mr. Bagnall went to Chickasha, the town where a brutal mob lynched a small Negro known to be insane, burned an army truck and threatened to run all peaceable and lawabiding Negroes out of town. He not only visited this town and got all the available facts of the lynching but held a public meeting and denounced the lynching from the platform. He urged the punishment of the members of the mob, in which he was joined by the mayor of the town, Jesse Larson, who said that if he was ever again confronted by such a situation, he would fire into the mob and shoot to kill.

The statement of fact concerning the lynching as obtained by Mr. Bagnall read as follows:

> Chickasha is a town of 24,000 population with about 2,000 Negroes. On May 28, a Negro boy named Henry Argo went fishing near a shack inhabited by the poorest sort of whites. The dog of a family named Skinner attacked the boy and he beat the dog off. The woman of the family took Argo to task for hitting the dog and threatened him with a hoe, whereupon the Negro lad cursed her and said he would do the same thing to her that he had to the dog.
>
> Two days later the boy again went fishing. That afternoon the Skinner woman told her husband that Argo had attacked her and choked her baby. The baby showed no marks or sign of having been harmed. The Negro boy was picked up by an under-sheriff and lodged in the county jail. The woman came to town and identified him as her alleged assailant.
>
> That night the mob gathered, the jail being defended by an inexperienced "home guard," which used only blank cartridges. The mob in its attacks on the jail set fire to oil-soaked mattresses and threw them in the windows. During the early part of the mob attacks the sheriff was absent. While the sheriff, who arrived at length, was holding off the mob in front of the building, one mobbist climbed above the cell and fired into Argo's head mortally wounding him.
>
> Over the Mayor's remonstrances the sheriff opened the door to the mob and permitted them to look at the Negro lad. It was then that Skinner, husband of the woman who had alleged the attack, suddenly plunged a long knife into Argo's body above the heart. The Negro lad was then wrapped in a sheet as if dead and carried in an ambulance to Oklahoma City where he died within an hour.

It was only two days after the lynching when Mr. Bagnall reached the town, although he had been warned not to come. Fifteen minutes after his arrival Mayor Larson called upo him ad expressed himself as "deeply outraged" by the lynching. There were six hundred people at one of the meetings at which Mr. Bagnall spoke, and he was followed by the Mayor who urged his listeners to help race relations by joining the N. A. A. C. P., of which he himself was a member. Mr. Bagnall reported the Mayor as saying: "It is not good politics to come here at this time, but I don't want to play politics. I want to go to my bed with a clear conscience, so I can sleeep, and I want to let you know how I stand in this whole matter, no matter how it affects my political fortunes."

Mayor Larson appears to be almost as remarkable in his way as the Director of Branches of the N. A. A. C. P.

TEXAS FARMERS FLEE; MEMORY OF RIOTS IN SHERMAN TERRORIZE

6-14-30
Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 12—(A.N.P.)—With unprinted tales on their lips and haunting memories of nights of horror and apprehension spent in hiding from bloodthirsty, human wolves, several colored citizens of the Sherman and Honey Grove, Tex., district, arrived here.

They report the existence of a general feeling of unrest among Negroes, and active antipathy against them by whites in those sections, previous to the burnings of George Hughes and George Johnson.

Apparently, in the environs of the thriving business places and homes in the little Negro community remarks were frequently made about "smart Alec niggers" by whites who were piqued by the evident prosperity shown by Negroes with cars or decent homes. Reports from the refugees also bear out the facts gleaned by Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, that young girls were customarily insulted by white cake-eaters.

One accomplished young lady who is visiting here states that she lived with her parents and several brothers on their own farm near the seat of the present trouble, but from the age of 14 was sent to Kansas City to school. This was to protect her from the domineering advances of white men who considered all the good-looking colored girls of the countryside their natural prey. She only returns twice a year for short stays. She declares that with each visit she learns of more girls who have become victims of the system of concubinage maintained by the despoilers. On her last visit home a Texas officer grew very wroth when he was repulsed by a girl friend at whose home she happened to stop in. The two girls were alone at the time and he seemed to have trailed the visitor there. At any rate, he stormed out of the house but returned in a half hour and arrested the girl on a trumped-up charge.

Los Angeles is a natural haven for Texans fleeing fro mthe Lone Star state, as probably 20 per cent of the colored people here are originally from there; hence, on arrival they can easily find friends or relatives. Of the various "back home" clubs, the Texas Club is the largest, numbering approximately 1,000 members. Some of the best business firms are run by former Texas merchants.

Make Lynchings Dangerous

Chicago Whip
7-12-30

A recent report from the agency at Tuskegee Institute which makes a statistical tabulation of such things, reveals that the popular white American's favorite pastime mob violence and lynching, has undergone a revival. The report, released last week, lists nine brutal mob murders committed during the first six months of 1930, more than the entire total for several years past. A variety of 'reasons' have been given in a futile effort to justify these nine heinous public crimes, but in each case civilized proceedure and the machinery of law and justice, even the 'relative justice' which Negroes receive in the South, were flung aside, and all the savagery and beastial passions of a bloodlusting mob ran riot unrestrained.

In each case of lynching, had a firm and uncompromising stand been taken by those officers of the law who are elected to preserve order and protect life, the forces of cowardice, ignorance and hate could have been cowed. But in every instance some official has been desultory or diffident in performing his duty, if not actually conniving with the mob. One, a governor, ordered the troops sent to protect a prisoner, to 'keep order if you can, but DON'T SHOOT'; another, a sheriff surrendered the jail to the murderous maniacs for fear of shooting a woman.

With the hope of education and community pride as a deterrent to lynching blasted and with the appeal to the constituted authorities for protection uncertain, there remains only one definite, drastic and sure cure for lynching. Let the colored people of the South, all of whom are potential lynching victims when the mob runs wild, take the protection of their lives and property into their own hands, firmly resolved to make lynchings dangerous and unprofitable for the mobsmen. Hot lead is an effective measure for cooling the flaming passions of inflamed brutes on murder bent. Let shots meet the cruelty of lynchers. The gala spirit that makes a lynching a Roman holiday will quickly disappear before the face of a dynamite blast. This is a dangerous doctrine, but the situation demands it. A dangerous and growing evil requires drastic measures to bring about its cure.

The drunken hoodlums and moblists half-grown boys, cowards all, who go to make up the group hysteria of a lynching mob would be less prone to storm jails, invade the colored sttlements to drag out a defenseless victim to string up to a tree and riddle with bullets, if they were faced by the certain knowledge that some of their fellow murderers would be left lying dead in the streets.

When civilization and the law fail, we must fall back upon our own strength for protection and defence. Make lynchings doubly dangerous and disastrous for the fiends who commit them, and they will suddenly cease. This is the only sure cure for lynching.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

3087

-:- Rambling Ruminations

BY J. A. ROGERS

[illegible]
New York

PARIS.

THE recent lynching atrocities in America have evoked an outburst of indignation from most of the French newspapers. For what is probably the first time in French journalism, however, one daily, Le Petit-Bleu, has carried a defense of lynching. The writer, A. de Montgon, has given the same old reasons—reasons that have been proved to be so false that even the worst anti-Negro writers have abandoned them, namely, that rape is the cause of lynching, and that if Negroes were not lynched no white woman would be safe. The title of the article is "The Americans Are Right."

"It seems to me," he says, "that it is always easy to find among us persons so extremely sensitive as to protest against lynchings, because, naturally, when a Negro in France kills a white man or attacks a woman, it is he and not the victim, who has our sympathy.

"In France we find it quite natural that a bandit or a murderer spend two years in jail while awaiting a verdict that will probably set him free. The Americans, however, are less patient. They find, and with just cause, that there are crimes that demand instant and severe punishment and that legal punishment is incapable, hence they inflict it themselves."

Even the burning and the dragging of the corpse through the Negro quarter and the rest of the town is approved by M. de Montgon. He says as to this:

"It ought not to trouble those tender-hearted folks who are not obliged to witness it. The Negro himself, being dead, feels nothing. Besides, such an act is highly necessary, when one thinks deeply, because it serves as a warning to other Negroes. The Negro has the instinct of imitation highly developed—and, what is worse, he has an evil nature, which can be kept in check only by fear. All that accompanies a lynching scene in America is necessary and is very necessary for frightening the rest of the blacks from committing like crimes.

"After the suppression of slavery, the United States was desolated by the abominations committed by the blacks, lynching was necessary to take the place of the courts, which were cowardly."

The writer finishes with a eulogy of the lynchers that, perhaps, even the Imperial Buzzard himself would not attempt. He calls the lynchers "honest folks." "Let honest folks," he says, "defend themselves against evil-doers as best they can. It is quite natural and we others ought not to think badly of them for doing their duty."

High-powered investigation of lynching has shown that less than one-fifth of those lynched have been accused of attacking women; that a large number of white men have been lynched; that a good many white women, who certainly could not have been charged with assaults on other white women, were also lynched; that many colored women have been so done to death, and, lastly, that a good many of so-called attacks were invited by the white women themselves, who cried "rape" when discovered in some secret affair that might have been going on for years.

The opposite view to that of M. de Montgon was taken by Le Soir, a leading evening paper. The writer, Pauline Nardal, severely scores America, and declares that America is trying to give lessons to the Old World, but that both civilized and uncivilized humanity will regret the day if they ever take such instruction. She says:

"The entire French press has reported the scene of savagery, unparalleled, that recently took place in Texas.

"A black man charged with attacking a white woman was torn from the police by an enraged mob and burned. White women, drunk with hatred, tore off their clothes and threw them on the bonfire. Unappeased by this act of savagery, The mob next attacked the Negro quarter. . . .

"It happens that at this time an attempt is being made to unite all the white peoples of the world against what is called the triumph of barbarism, such as is said would be caused by the defeat of the English in India.

"But, while we are talking about this, it is necessary to remember that world civilization runs as great a danger from America as anywhere else. If ever the Old World puts itself in the school of America it will surely regret it bitterly. This fact, it seems to me, France has perceived for some time. . . .

"It must be conceded that the fate of the black population in America has been most tragic. Children of slaves, torn from the native soil, they have been forced to develop themselves under most hostile conditions, climatic and social. And, in spite of all this, their progress has been prodigious.

"The descendants of these African slaves, however, have judged Puritan America for what it is worth, those hypocrites who converted them to Christianity without ever wishing to treat them as human beings. Suffering, humiliation, ostracism, however, have but served to increase the pride of the Negro in being black, and to stir in them the desire to rise."

Mme. Nardal concludes with quotations ~~from the verses of McKay and~~ Countee Cullen.

• • •

PARIS.

The French aviator, Rabatel, just returned from a long flight to Abyssinia, and a stay of several months there has confirmed what has been previously reported in this paper as regards the death of the Empress Zaidutu. "Most of what has been reported is sheer romance," he said. "Here are the facts:

"The Empress, very religious, and who had been fasting, in spite of her doctor's advice, declared her wish to observe Lent. Very reluctantly the doctor, Germain, a Frenchman, abandoned her to the care of the native doctors. The latter ordered her to take an ice-cold bath. She took cold and died soon after. The Empress had been suffering from diabetes."

Certain enemies of the Ras Tafari at once began to spread rumors that he had caused her death. Headed by the Ras Jauxa, husband of the Empress, they started a revolt in the North. Thereupon the Ras Tafari proclaimed him "King of Kings of Ethiopia" and, gathering his forces, marched against him. "Troops in imposing numbers and airships were sent to the scene of action, a battle ensued, ten thousand of the rebels, including Jauxa, were left dead on the field."

M. Rabatel continues: "Soon after this the Emperor Tafari was crowned and, I can assure you, it was a grand and picturesque ceremony, because I had the honor of being one of the guests, as well as being present at a reception given by the new Emperor to the representatives of the different European governments.

"For several months after this there was an almost uninterrupted procession of petty kings, each followed by from 10,000 to 15,000 men, who would come to swear allegiance to the new ruler. . . . Some of them had been travelling for more than two months on their donkeys to reach the capital."

Two French Dailies Differ on Lynching

Afro-American
4-26-30

One Paris Writer Defends Action of Sherman Mob; Another Condemns It

Baltimore, Md.

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For what is probably the first time in French journalism, however, one daily, Le Petit-Bleu, has carried a defense of lynching. The writer, A de Montgon, has given the same old reasons—reasons that have been proved to be so false that even the worst anti-Negro writers have abandoned them; namely, that rape is the cause of lynching, and that if Negroes were not lynched, no white woman would be safe. The title of the article is: "The Americans Are Right."

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French Writer Flays Lynching in U. S.

Afro American
4-26-30

(Paris Bureau of the Afro-American)

PARIS.—Commenting on an article by an American girl, who in [illegible] ing the French claimed that they were cruel to animals, Clement Vautel, leading French columnist, reported that at least the French do not go so far as to lynch their fellow-citizens, even though there was a tendency to miscegenation in Montmartre and elsewhere.

"In Montmartre and other parts of Paris," he said, "Negroes pay court to white women—be it understood not at all to the displeasure of these ladies—but no one has ever thought of lynching one of these blacks at the Place Blanche (White Square)."

A REVIVAL OF LYNCHING.

The recent revival of lynching in the South, as evidenced by instances of mob murder committed in Texas, Oklahoma and South Carolina, shows that the lust for community crime has not died of inactivity, but has merely been slumbering. This craze for commiting murder and arson as a communal rite is one of the things that proves the low level of civilization prevailing in most Southern communities. It also proves the indifference or inability of most state authorities, especially in the South, to enforce the laws and assert the authority of the state against the clamor of the mob.

Age

A startling example of this surrender of the civil authorities to the mob was contained in the message sent by Governor

7-5-30

New York, N.Y.

Dan Moody of Texas to the State rangers, when he instructed them to defend a black prisoner, but not to fire on the mob. Probably if the rangers had not been hampered by the Governor's solicitude for the mob, which may have comprised many of his political supporters, the rangers would have held their prisoner and dispersed the mob. The rangers have the reputation of not being easily cowed by mobs or other lawless gatherings. But a weak governor sacrificed their reputation, as well as his own, by condoning a crime.

Now, according to newspaper report, Captain Tom Hickman of the Texas Rangers, who recently sailed for London, was commissioned by Governor Moody to give London newspaper men a correct account of the Sherman lynching, as if any account which admitted the facts could excuse the barbarity of the mob's excesses. It was stated that one London newspaper had telephoned the Governor, asking if that sort of thing occurred often, to which the Governor replied no. But another lynching in Texas, one in Oklahoma, one or two in South Carolina, seem to prove the contrary. Then we have the shooting of young Hubert in Atlanta, by an infuriated white man upon some trumped up story of insult, without any probable foundation.

Why Governor Moody should be so sensitive to British questioning or criticism just at this time is not quite clear. So long as he is solid with his Texas constituents, he should not need to worry about what the British say or think. He might retort, if he knew anything about it, that the Texans, in their crude way were only practicing the same tactics of intolerance and brute force that the British are using in India, to continue their exploitation of another oppressed race. But probably he does not know about much that goes on in the world outside of Texas, where they lynch and barbecue black men.

This revival of the lynching spirit in the South is another evidence of the weakness of the law and those entrusted with its enforcement. While proceedings to punish the lynchers have been started in Texas, Oklahoma and South Carolina, it is doubtful if any results of value can be expected, except perhaps in Oklahoma, where the colored citizens of Chickasha are pushing the matter. But in order to secure a conviction, they need to supersede the county attorney and have the Governor appoint a special investigator to ferret out and prosecute the members of the mob.

An effort is being made to have Congress investigate the whole matter of lynchings, but that would only add to the testimony already taken on the subject. If it showed conclusively the breakdown of state governments in their inability to protect citizens in their lives and property, it might furnish additional arguments for the passage of anti-lynching legislation, and thus pave the way for trials in the Federal courts.

According to the best friends of the South, the responsibility for lynching and mob law lies at the doors of the Southern church and state. The ministry and state authorities by their inertness and indifference to such crimes are held responsible for the excesses committed by the mob. At any rate, the revival of lynching is a reproach to American civilization.

The Thirteenth Lynching

Journal Guide
7-12-30
Norfolk, Va.

THE lynching record is mounting so rapidly that it justifies a sense of alarm among those who have taken great pride in the gradual recession of this appalling crime during the past few years. There is every indication that this is going to be the worst year since 1923, when the total reached 33. Up to April 25th only one lynching had occurred this year. Since that date—ten weeks—there have taken place 12 lynchings in the South.

Alabama entered the lynching column on July 4th and since that date four persons—three men and one woman—have been murdered by mobs. All of the lynchings occurred in one community and in no case was the victim the principal in the perpetration of a crime.

Some phases of the Alabama orgy are more than ordinarily depressing. The lynching was done by a crowd which joined the sheriff and his deputies in trying to apprehend four colored men who had engaged in an affray with white men, resulting in the death of one of the whites and wounding of another.

The principals in the affray escaped and two of their relatives were lynched. Following this a woman and a man, not at all connected with the trouble were lynched.

The sheriff apparently did nothing to prevent indiscriminate murder of Negroes while his man hunt was in progress. The Governor of Alabama apparently did nothing to prevent the lynching of the principals in the row, or to prevent indiscriminate killing of Negroes. On the other hand the Governor offered rewards of $300 each for the arrest of the Negroes concerned directly in the dispute, which was not unusual, but which accentuates his disregard for the lives of innocent Negroes in view of his indifference to the mob murders.

The Alabama lynchings take on the aspect of race war, condoned, aided and abetted by the sheriff and other legal authorities and by Governor Bibb Graves. It cannot be classified otherwise than open, deliberate, premeditated race war.

Such is the case in Alabama. If there is no Federal protection or relief for citizens of the United States in a situation like this, God save the United States!

If citizens of the United States, who are innocent of crime or who are accused of crime, can be wantonly murdered by the State with impunity, then the United States can no longer be classed as a civilized country.

UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUL 8 - 1930

The Danger of Being Lynched.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

If a citizen of a county in which a lynching has occurred should openly express the opinion that the guilt of the victim was a matter of doubt that citizen would be in peril of being himself lynched. There is no such thing as fr[illegible]h or liberty in a land of lynchers. When the laws fail to protect a person charged with a crime, however revolting, they fail at the same time to protect all decent men in the enjoyment of the rights their "civilized" government guarantees.

LYNCHING MADE THE ISSUE.

The Columbia State and the Charleston News and Courier, the leading white dailies in the State, in a front page editorial in the issue of July 9, declared that South Carolina Democrats cannot renominate Cole Blease for Senator this year without endorsing lynching. The editorial continued:

N.Y. Age

> There is no way of getting out of it. The News and Courier regrets that the issue has been made. The people cannot re-elect Mr. Blease without endorsing lynching.
>
> Mr. Blease's speech was not so intended, but it was the greatest contribution to the propaganda of Northern Negro agitators and especially the Society for the Advancement of Colored People that has been made in twenty years. They will say when the bill to try lynchers in federal courts shall come up again, if South Carolina shall re-elect Mr. Blease.

7-26-30

Look at South Carolina. As a state it endorses lynching. With white judges, white sheriffs, with courts and government all white, and no Negroes on juries, it still endorses lynching. Senator Blease challenged the people to reject or endorse his advocacy of it. It is the duty of the Congress of the United States, to protect the lives of its citizens. Shall the courts and the laws of a state that endorses lynching in a state-wide election be trusted to protect the lives of American citizens? That will be the argument for a law to transfer trials of lynchers to United States courts. How can any senator or congressman of South Carolina answer it?

Senator Blease at Union made the issue plain.

New York, N.Y.

This is the result of Blease's unblushing and defiant advocacy of lynching, which provoked strong editorial rebukes from such liberal minded Northern paper the New York World and the Telegram. But his advocacy of murder by the mob is too flagrant a defiance of law and order for the conservative journals of his own State, as shown by this protest against his renomination. Blease should not only be retired to private life, but under the law he should be indicted as an instigator to riot and lawlessness.

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Southern)

3016

The Texas Lynching

Journal and Guide

5-17-30

Norfolk, Va.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, people were determined to lynch their man. To get him they had to burn down their $60,000 courthouse. Jails innumerable have been stormed and broken into but this is the first instance in which a courthouse has been destroyed in the course of a lynching. Then, after burning down the courthouse and completing the lynching in horrible detail, there was still fury enough unspent to encompass the destruction of three blocks of city property. There is plenty of precedent for that. But the destruction of courthouses is something new in the annals of lynching.

The mob's victim had committed, if his confession was true, a beastly crime. A crime which always provokes the deepest resentment and arouses the passions that support an instant demand for quick retribution. As long as we have in the human race mental and moral defectives we shall have crime—even dastardly crimes like the mob's victim was accused of having committed. Education of the masses and institutional subjection of those with obvious criminal tendencies are almost certain specifics for the prevention and cure of crime, particularly of those forms of crime which have provoked about 35 per cent. of lynchings during the past decade. But we have an existing system of law enforcement, and existing penalties for the criminals which make lynchings and other forms of mob violence unnecessary. The man who was lynched was in the custody of the law; he had confessed and the matter of his proper punishment was only one of days. He alone was responsible for his crime. He alone should have paid the penalty. But because the mob took the law into its own hands, he was destroyed in a manner not approved by civilized society, and others who were in no manner connected with or responsible for his crime had their lives put in jeopardy and their property destroyed. The Texas authorities who, from all the evidences in hand, could have prevented the lynching, will not restore the three blocks of business and residential property that were destroyed. The losers have no recourse, even at the hands of the insurance companies.

This brings up again the oft recurring question, if the several states are actually able to protect the lives and property of their citizens from the depredations of mobs. One Southern State—Virginia—has moved to answer that question by adopting an anti-lynching law. That action in itself has demonstrated that there is a public sentiment in the State against lynching, and it requires such a sentiment to prevent or control mob violence. Another State—North Carolina—has practically wiped out lynchings by jailing participants in mob orgies, demonstrating that there is a public sentiment in that State against lynching. But before Virginia and North Carolina could cultivate a strong public sentiment against lynching they had Governors who were against lynching. These States had newspapers that openly decried mob violence. They had newspapers that openly and vigorously supported their Governors in their demand for a suppression of mob violence. If Texas, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi had Governors like North Carolina's Morrison and Gardner or Virginia's Byrd and Pollard, something would be done to check lynching and save the civilization of these States.

If Governor Moody of Texas wished to prevent the Sherman horror he did not act that way. He sent four State policemen to guard the prisoner with instructions not to use firearms in doing so. Press reports say that he had knowledge of the existence of a mob and of attempts to lynch the prisoner twelve hours before the lynching occurred. He did not change his "don't shoot" order, neither did he reinforce the guard. Obviously there is no chance under Governor Moody for lynchings to be curtailed in Texas.

It is situations like that which give logic and force to the demand for a Federal anti-lynching law. The intensity with which lynching has been revived in several states indicates a break-down of State control of it and calls for a renewal of efforts to obtain a Federal statute. If the manufacture and sale of liquor is a proper matter for Federal interference, the wanton destruction of the lives and property of American citizens is more so. This will not fail to impress itself upon the present and next congress.

S. C. OFFICERS FOOL WOULD-BE LYNCHERS

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

5-24-30

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.—Governor Moody of Texas was given a lesson in how to prevent a lynching by South Carolina authorities who saved an accused man from what appeared to be an inevitable lynching last Wednesday.

A mob was searching for Leroy Jackson and Ernest Jones, youthful fugitives being sought in connection with an attempted assault on a five-year old white girl. Hundreds of men and women scoured the countryside seeking the boys. Lynching was in the air and hourly the news of a capture and lynching was expected.

Governor Richards, who had seen his State disgraced a few weeks before by a lynching, ordered law enforcement officers to do everything in their power to prevent the expected mob murder. Two corps of officers and state troops divided duties, one looking for the suspects and the other keeping tab on the mob.

When the news of the arrest reached the city, scores of armed men rushed to highways and others milled about the local jail, but the officers sensing the danger of a lynching carried their prisoners to the State prison.

Jackson was charged with attempting the assault and Jones was held as a material witness. The Jackson boy has denied that he was guilty of the attempted assault and withstood the grilling of the officers.

According to reports here all plans for the lynching had been completed. So certain were the members of the mob that they would capture or wrest the youths from the officers, they had appointed a committee to select the tree from which the youths would be suspended and their bodies riddled with bullets. The tree was near the scene of the alleged attack and several men stood near here awaiting word of the capture.

"ARRESTED ON SUSPICION"

Reporter

By William Pickens

5-10-30

Birmingham, Ala.

In Anderson County, S. C., where I was born, they have just lynched a Negro who was in jail only as a suspect. We all know that when officers pick up a man "on suspicion," very often the grounds of the suspicion are very slight. Sometimes the officers simply pick up the nearest defenseless person merely to quiet public clamor and to stop criticisms against the officers. No wonder that the sheriff in this latest brutality had to be knocked in the head by the mob before he would allow them to take the prisoner out of jail. No officer with a bit of human sense would ever allow a prisoner being held on mere "suspicion" to be taken by a mob. The inhumanity and the folly of mob-action under such circumstances cannot be exaggerated.

This calls to mind a mob incident in and near Paris, Texas, some years ago. They were gathering wood and other fuel to burn a young Negro man, a mere lad, on the public square of that Texas town. And what was the cause? A set of ordinary coincidencies: there were "hard" times and a scarcity of jobs and work. This boy had come from a town about forty miles away, looking for work, just a day or two before. Just the day before this fuel was being piled to burn him, he had set out early in the morning, at about 4 o'clock, to get a job where he was told that men were being hired on some public work. Being a stranger, he had stopped at several places to ask directions as he went along the road. On that same morning some white woman somewhere in that neighborhood, but at least two miles and a half from the nearest point where anybody bore witness to seeing this stranger, black boy, claimed to have been assaulted. The boy was picked up, a stranger, who had been asking directions early in the morning, who was poor and destitute,—very "suspicious" indeed. His own explanations of his situation and movements meant nothing—to a mob. He was jailed by the officers; the jail surrounded by the mob, and a pyre was methodically being built simply to burn him. Mobs never investigate; they act—unsympathetically, brutally. They had just recently burned another Negro in that same town—for which burning, Paris, in Texas, had become as well known for infamy as its namesake in France is well known for art.

But there was one brave and just white man in Paris, Texas; he happened to be the mayor. He went out on the square and said to the mob: "We have already burned one man recently here; if I can prevent it, we will not burn another. We will investigate. I want to talk to this young Negro." The mob threatened him. He went into the jail to see the lad, who told him his straight and simple story. The mayor believed. It is not hard to discern truthfulness under such circumstances. The mayor took a pair of handcuffs and fastened his own left hand to this boy's right, and said to the mob: "If you burn him, you will have to burn me; I will stick right by him." The mob could, of course, have cut away the boy's arm to free the mayor, but this brave and determined act arrested their attention for the moment, and the mayor made the common-sense suggestion that he would 'phone to the chief of police in the town where the boy had come from, and whom the lad claimed to know well, and make inquiries about the character and the family and the record of this boy. He did so, and the chief police officer said over the wire:

"For God's sake, do not allow them to lynch that boy. I have known him all his life. He couldn't do a thing like that. I know his parents and all his family. If you can save him until I get there, I will bring a force of deputies, and we will take him and fetch him back home here."

The mob was told that the officers were coming from the neighboring town to "identify" and to "tell about the boy." That was the most diplomatic way to put it to the mob. When a mob sets out for prey, it does no like to be cheated out of it. But all this determined and unusual action of some of their own white people had sobered some of them, so that they were disposed to be cautious and go easy.

The saving of this lad was only a result of the courage and conscientiousness of this mayor. If the mob had succeeded in lynching the boy without interference, we would probably have read that "the Negro confessed"—without being told that someone had stuck a red-hot piece of iron to his side and commanded him to say "Yes!" And AFTER a lynching, even the good and the brave are less liable to act—because action then seems so useless, while it is costly to the one who dares to act. AFTER the lynching, good men feel: Well, the poor fellow is dead, and I have everything to lose and nothing to gain by stirring the matter up again. And the public mind goes on, abused and imbruted.

This South Carolina sheriff attempted to protect his prisoner, according to reports, and failed. But it is only such stand on the part of officers of law that will finally make mob action undesirable—on the part of the mob.

FEDERAL GOVE[illegible]ENT SHOULD TAK[illegible] HAND

Just about the time Dr. Moton and his Department of Research had broadcast their figures indicating a decrease in lynchings in the United States the hydra-headed-monster—the mob, broke forth in all its fury in more than one place, savagely destroying lives and property and exhibiting an unusual disregard for law and authority.

East Tennessee News

The burning of the Sherman Texas Negro, and the tactics of the mob there exceeded in savagery any similar occurrence since the burning of Sam Hose, the Palmetto, Ga., Negro, more than a quarter of a century ago.

5-22-30

Then right on the heels of the outburst of cannibalism in Texas, our own state, Tennessee, even here in East Tennessee, adopted similar tactics to those employed by the Sherman mob, and killed an innocent Negro as they set about to find another man charged with having committed a crime. The mob didn't halt in their lust for blood until they had wounded the captured Negro.

Knoxville, Tenn.

In Mississippi a mobbist armed with a pistol and black jack, brutally beat and shot a harmless, defenseless Negro and following a rigid investigation by the authorities it was shown that the bully "detective" employed such tactics in an effort to force a confession of car robbery from his victim and collect a $3000 reward offered by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for such crime.

In commenting on the latter deplorable affair the Birmingham Age-Herald publishes the following editorial:

A Case Calling For Exemplary Punishment

Jackson, Miss., reports the arrest and inditment of a "private detective" named Goodin on three counts growing out of the arrest by himself of a Negro, Oliver Lambert, on a charge of attempting to wreck trains. Lambert was badly beaten before being placed in the county jail by Goodin, who announced that the Negro had confessed to two attempts to wreck passenger trains. Illinois Central agents promptly investigated, and found that Lambert had been at another point at the time of both attempted wrecks.

The Illinois Central had posted a reward of $3,000 for the apprehension of the guilty persons involved in these attempted wrecks. In face of the fact that after searching investigation the railroad authorities declared Goodin's charges to be "without foundation," let it be hoped that the searchlight thus turned upon the informer will discover to what extent he may possibly have been influenced by the lure of $3,000. Did he deliberately perpetuate a brutally executed frameup on this colored man, seeking to convict him of a most serious felony of which he knew he was not guilty, perjuring to an alleged confession, to secure a sum of money for himself? If so, then the three indictments scheduled against him—assult and battery, carrying a concealed weapon, pointing a pistol—are minor compared to the yet hypothetical fourth. And the ugly complexion of the case would not be much relieved if the Negro did confess to what he knew he had never done. In such hands a defenseless man in terror of his very life is apt to admit anything under the persuasion of a bludgeoning in the grip of what professed itself to be the law. Which opens up on general principles another angle of the too familiar disreputable, reinforced, too, by a pistol leveled at his head. If this case be proven to the hilt of the implications involved, then what conceivable pleading—of a kind so nauseating in its frequency, as it must be to the honorable bench and many besides on whom it is perpetrated—can save the deep-dyed sleuthhound from punishment that should serve as a warning beacon to all official crooks.

If the suggested sordid motive was not the one back of "Private Detective" Goodin's ardor, he will undoubtedly have ample opportunity to prove it.

All of this savagery is followed as in previous instances by a wide-spread denunciation on the part of pulpit and press of both races. Sincere expressions from the ranks of the white leadership of the nation deplore such affairs. In certain instances the pretext of arrests have been made. It is plain to the most casual observer that such will not serve as a deterrent for future similar outburst of the mob spirit.

Until the United States government adopts laws that will enable them to take a hand in dealing with the mob members as they go about in the wanton destruction of life and property, lynchings will continue and in such proportions that the government of our nation will at some time fall and be crushed before the onward rush of the mob.

CHICAGO COMMUNISTS IN LYNCHING PROTEST

Tribune 6-14-30

Savannah, Ga.

Chicago, June 9 (CNA)—Over five hundred workers, Negro and white, responded last Sunday to the call of the Chicago District of the Communist Party for a mass protest meeting against southern lynch terror. The meeting was held at the Royal Circle hall, 104 East 51st street, and was addressd by Negro and white leaders of the Communist Party in this city.

A resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the lynch terror now sweeping the south. The resolution declares in part:

"The barbarous burning of Geo. Hughes in the court house vault in Sherman, Texas, the brutal lynching of John H. Wilkins, Pullman porter are contiuations of the capitalist class lynch law policy. These waves of mob rule sweeping the south and terrorizing the Negro workers must be fought against. Negro and white workers must unite in the struggle against boss terrorism. Boss terrorism increases as the economic crisis deepens. With mass unemployment and wage cuts, to starvation and terrorism. The bosses intensify their attacks to keep the Negro and white workers from uniting.

In Chicago Negro school children have been attacked and beaten, Negroes cannot live in certain neighborhoods. Discrimination is plentiful.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press. (southern).

3017

Informer

5/17/30

Houston, Tex.

FOLKS, JUST LEAVE IT TO TEXAS!

The first instance of a human being in America being burned to death by a fiendish and heathenish mob was enacted in Texas—at Paris, to be exact—several years ago, and after that it became quite a fad for Nordic mobs to resort to such hunnish kultur when engaged in their favorite pastime.

Many American citizens of color were subsequently burned at the stake and the burning orgies were often made gala events, with holidays being declared during week days whenever the barbaric celebration was staged, and with churches dismissing services on Sunday in order that the white pastors and their members could participate in and enjoy such Christian (?) rites and festivities!

In several instances, the bodies of Negroes have been burned after the mobocrats had killed them by lynching or hanging process, and their toes, fingers, etc., kept as souvenirs by members of the mobbing party.

Being the largest state in area in the United States, you can always leave it to Texas to take the lead in pulling off lynching stunts on the biggest scale; and the recent reversal to savagery, anarchy and barbarism of that white mob at Sherman, is concrete evidence that Texas is not going to permit the other teams in Judge Lynch's League, Inc., to surpass and outdo this state—not if the Lone Star State players must resort to arson and burn down court houses and set fire to homes and business houses!

The Sherman outbreak is the worst thing of its kind which has ever happened, not only in the history of Texas and the South but the United States; for never before has a maddened mob fired a court house and razed it to the ground with a blaze, while cutting the hose and defying the firemen to attempt to extinguish the fire.

It is amusing to observe how some members of the white race are always prating about "white supremacy" and "superiority" and yet are so prone to revert to type and become savages, barbarians and heathen.

Admitting that the accused Negro was charged with a most heinous and revolting crime and, notwithstanding the fact that it was alleged that he had confessed to his part in the bestial and barbaric deed, if these mobbists were so "superior" and were so determined to uphold "white supremacy" and "protect womanhood," why didn't they permit the court to function and assess the penalty upon the alleged culprit that his act deserved and merited?

If this unfortunate black man were guilty of a criminal attack upon a female member of the dominant race, wouldn't he have received the severest penalty allowed under the law for his crime?

With the presiding judge a member of the white race, the prosecuting attorney holding membership in the same race and the twelve jurors identified with the same racial contingent, and with the mob-spirit so manifest throughout Grayson County, how in the world could this hapless Negro have escaped the death penalty?

Any such criminal attack upon womanhood, it matters not what race she is a member of, or what is the racial connection of the attacker, deserves the fullest penalty of the law; but such punishment should be inflicted through orderly processes of law, and there is never any need or justification for a mob taking the law into its own hands and attempting to mete out retributive justice to the culprit.

—o—

The Sherman mob not only claimed the life of the alleged black criminal, but destroyed physical property, including the Grayson County court house, and places of business owned and operated by law-abiding and peaceful American citizens, whose only crime was that they were not members of the "superior" race.

IF SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS OF MOBOCRACY AND ANARCHY, REVERSALS TO SAVAGERY AND HEATHENISM AND MANIFESTATIONS OF HUNNISH KULTUR TYPIFY OR EXEMPLIFY "SUPERIORITY," THEN NEGROES SHOULD BE PROUD OF THE FACT THAT THEY ARE NOT IDENTIFIED WITH SUCH A "SUPERIOR" RACIAL CONTINGENT!

The fact that this mob was permitted to run rampant and wreak such diabolical and dastardly havoc upon the community, evidences quite tangibly that those in authority were in sympathy with the mob's actions or they were too cowardly to put forth any real effort to thwart the rioters and preserve law and order at any cost and hazard.

Texas Rangers and peace officers stood supinely by and permitted a hungry, howling, blood-thirsty mob—angered because it had been cheated of its prey—to set fire to and destroy the court house, apply the torch to Negro business houses and then threaten the firemen if they made any effort to suppress the blaze.

Newspaper accounts stated that the city police officers, instead of combatting the mob, were busy in the streets directing traffic and paying no heed to the damnable and devilish deeds being perpetrated by the devotees of Judge Lynch.

From the time that the mob began forming until their final destructive act was committed, sufficient time had elapsed to rush enough military forces to Sherman to repel an attack by armed force; yet the militia, special officers and police and constabulary officers, already on the scene, made no effort to repel the mob's advance or rout the members and thus prevent physical destruction and other unwarranted and wanton acts of violence and anarchy.

This non-interference program of the peace officers stands out as glaringly and shamefully as the conduct of the mobocrats and anarchists; and if the governor of Texas is responsible for such action on the part of the Rangers and other peace officers, he has demonstrated his unfitness to serve longer as chief magistrate of the Lone Star State, and the blood of the mobbed man, the temporary routing of law and order and the monetary loss due to the mob's destruction of physical property, should be charged directly to his hands.

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In a recent issue, The Informer stated, apropos of the recent lynching bees in Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida, that indications pointed toward a hectic and successful season for Judge Lynch's League, Inc.; and, that these other teams having started the 1930 season in such rare form and having drawn record crowds at their early season mobocratic games, would tend to encourage other clubs in the circuit to get busy and put forth a strenuous effort to win the 1930 league pennant.

Although off to a belated start, it appears that the Texas entry in Judge Lynch's League, Inc., has outsmarted, outgeneraled, outmaneuvered, outwitted and outdone all other teams in this mobocratic loop, and that the Lone Star State team has established another lynching-arson-anarchy record which will more than likely stimulate other teams to attempt a similar stunt.

Yes, folks, you can just leave it to Texas to show other states how things ought to be done, whether in the field of lynching, arson or anarchy; and other communities in this state can now be expected to take up the good cause of mobocratic disorders and domestic insurrection so successfully and enthusiastically executed by the civilized and Christian (?) citizens of Sherman and Grayson County. (Let us pray!)

MOB VIOLENCE'S PECULIAR QUIRK

Huston Informer

6-14-30

After the hunnish and hellish outrage had been perpetrated by the Sherman mobocrats, an investigation was begun to determine the persons guilty of firing the Grayson County court house and wrecking other physical property owned by members of the dominant race.

At Honey Grove, where no property was destroyed or damaged, no investigation was conducted to ascertain the parties responsible for slaying and burning the body of the unfortunate and hapless Negro.

Following in the wake of the species of Texas inquiry into mob action, Chickasha, Oklahoma, is conducting an investigation to determine who fired the jail and who set fire to the government truck on which the soldiers had mounted their machine gun.

In other words, all these probes have been launched for the specific purpose of trying to ascertain who did damage to inanimate things rather than who participated in the mobs that killed human beings and precipitated their communities into raging infernos.

Huston Texas

Expressed differently, it seems to be perfectly admissible, permissible and justifiable for mobs to lynch black American citizens and burn their bodies on public squares and in Negro residential sections; but when such mobs so forget themselves and set fire to jails, court houses and government trucks, such acts call for inquiry, indictment and trial!

While it is true that there are many civilized communities in the South, and while it must be admitted that all Southern whites are neither mobocrats nor in sympathy with Judge Lynch's League, Inc., the fact stands out that they remain silent at the very time they should speak out and inactive at a time when action is needed.

It does not require much courage to condemn mob violence after the lousy lynchocrats have done their dirty and dastardly work, but one courageous person could put a thousand mobbists to flight and two such persons could rout the largest and most disorderly and determined mob.

Why would armed peace officers and militiamen stand supinely by and permit hungry and howling hoodlums to overthrow law and order, dispossess these defenders of American ideals and institutions of their guns, set fire to jails and court houses and even enter the bastile, shoot and stab prisoners in the charge and custody of such supposed minions of the law?

Newspaper reports of the Oklahoma outrage stated that the sheriff of the county could not be found when the mob was busy at its devilish and dirty work; while press accounts stated that the sheriff of Grayson County hid during the Sherman outbreak and made a feeble effort to resign his office.

When officers of the law become stern and determined in the face of such outbreaks; when soldiers cease to be on dress parade during such mobocratic demonstrations; when public officials stop winking at such hunnish horrors and conniving at and condoning mob violence, such spectacles as enacted at Sherman, Honey Grove, Chickasha and other mob-ridden communities will be "stunts" of the past.

If America is to survive and justify her existence, mobocracy must be routed from our national domain at any cost.

RECORDS SHOW LYNCHED NEGRO SERVED AS HERO

Huston Informer

By CHRIS STALLINGS

(For The Associated Negro Press)

6-14-30

Columbia, S. C.—That Allen Green, the fifty-year-old man who was dragged from the Oconee County jail, on the night of April 23, and lynched by a group of savage whites, was once proclaimed a hero was disclosed when the records of the governor's office concerning a petition for his parole 11 years ago were made public.

Huston, Texas

According to the petition on at least two occasions the lynched man's heroism during fires, practically saved the town from destruction and while he was serving a thirteen-year sentence in prison he also proved himself a hero and a loyal prisoner to his warden. In fact, his conduct stamped him as a valuable man both in the matter of thwarting prison breaks and in protecting the lives of those in charge of the institution.

Because of his heroism the citizens petitioned for his parole eleven years ago stating that: "The petitioners feel that the town of Walhalla is largely indebted to Allen Green as they recall that on two occasions of serious fires it was mainly through his ability and efforts as a fire-fighter that the town was practically saved from destruction."

This man, who as a young man had saved the town from destruction and who was paroled eleven years ago, was the victim of the lynchers who made sport of his record and killed at the same tree under which he received his parole leaving the following note: "On this spot Allen Green got his parole and here he got his lynch."

Green's first conviction was for attempting to assault a white woman and immediately after he was sent to prison leading citizens sought his release, declaring that they did not believe the white woman's story. His lynching was caused through a similar charge of which he denied his guilt and was believed by the citizens who were familiar with his record.

MILITIA AIDS MOB TO LYNCH NEGRO

Oklahoma City, June 9 (CNA)—The lynching of Henry Argo at the town of Chickasha near here, follows the same form as that of the lynching of George Hughes, Negro worker murdered by white capitalists at Sherman, Texas, recently. It is the old fairy tale about the capitalist authorities "defending" the Negro against the mob, which "overcomes" the authorities and murders the Negro without anybody being hurt but the victim.

Tribune

Argo, as usual, was accused of "rape," as was Hughes, although Hughes was later shown to have committed only the crime of demanding three weeks' wages due him from his employer. Argo, denying the charge, was put into the Chickasha jail.

6-13-30

Savannah, Ga.

A mob gathered, and the ancient formalities of a pretended "defense" were gone through. The mayor "argued" with the mob. The city's attorney and county's attorney "pleaded" with the mob. If it had been a crowd of unemployed workers led by Communist demanding bread, there would have been clubs, bullets and gas bombs unsparingly used. But the mob didn't demand bread, only the life of a Negro. So they were allowed to go ahead by the capitalist officials. When he ordered his men to fire, it was only with blank cartridges.

So the militiamen were on the defensive and "took shelter under a rain of bricks." The farce was continued by the mob besieging the militiamen, virtually imprisoned with the Negro in the jail. Then the militia made an agreement with the mob to allow the mob to get at the Negro while the militiamen, guns and all, walked out of the jail. Not the slightest effort was made to afford the Negro any chance.

Then when the mob entered and shot Argo through the head, he was taken out, wounded, to a hospital, but the hospital refused him. Then he was carried back to the jail, which was supposed to be "guarded." Nevertheless, the husband of the supposed "raped" woman, was allowed to enter the jail and stab the Negro through the chest, thus adding to his wounds from which he died here later after being brought from Chickasha. Skinner, the woman's husband, and two or three others were arrested, but let go free without any bail.

Lynchings - 1930
& Discussions.

Negro Press, (Southern.)

3018

"More Padding of Our Crime Statistics"

Journal & Guide
11-22-30
Norfolk Va.

A LYNCHING was narrowly averted at Huntsville, Alabama, recently by the action of Governor Graves in sending militia, and the guardsmen in doing their duty and preventing the mob from doing its worst. A Negro was charged with killing a white man, and without the benefit of a trial the mob had condemned him to death. A militiaman cracked a member of the mob on the head with the butt of his rifle and the lynchocrats promptly dispersed. He could just as well have accomplished the same result by slapping the mobber with the palm of his hand, just as a courageous Texas sheriff did. Any boy with a slingshot can put a mob of lynchocrats to flight.

But to get back to the "standing" caption of this editorial, the Negro was innocent, as so many Negroes that are lynched are. Moreover sufficient evidence has been adduced to cause the arrest of the murdered man's son and another white man as the perpetrators of the crime for which a Negro would have been lynched had it not been for the prompt action of Governor Graves and the sense of duty possessed by the Alabama guardsmen.

* * *

Near High Point, North Carolina, Mrs. Thomas Marion was fatally shot while traveling with her husband and infant on a highway. Marion took his wife home and reported to the authorities that she was shot by a Negro highwayman. Instantly a posse was formed and scoured the countryside for miles around for the Negro fugitive. Marion's tale evidently did not carry conviction, as the posse failed to round-up a Negro, and within a day or so following the crime, the husband himself was arrested and held upon evidence sufficient to connect him with the murder of his wife. Had a suspicious looking, loitering colored man been caught near the scene of the crime, he would have been summarily dealt with by the mob, barring a miracle.

* * * *

An even more audacious attempt to fasten a heinous crime upon a Negro occurred last week near Bristol, Virginia. Mrs. Sam Hagy, allegedly worried over ill health and the death of a child, tried to end her life by slashing her throat and wrists with a safety razor blade. She slashed her throat from ear to ear and tried to sever the arteries in her wrists, but the wounds were not deep enough and the attempt failed. Making her way to the home of a relative she explained her condition by declaring that a Negro had attacked and assaulted her, and then collapsed. Within an hour hundreds of men had gathered, fired with the thought that a Negro had attacked a white woman. A lynching was imminent. Then physicians called to treat Mrs. Hagy found that the wounds were self-inflicted, that she had tried to kill herself, and that her tale about being attacked by a Negro was just another attempt on the part of a white person to fasten a crime where it did not belong.

* * * * *

One can be almost certain that two-thirds of the Negroes lynched are innocent of any crime; that at least a third of those lynched die for crimes committed by white persons. And it is not surprising that such a condition should exist in America,—*the most lawless country in the world.*

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3 AUTHORITIES IN DISAGREEMENT ON NO. OF LYNCHINGS

Journal and Guide
11-1-30
Norfolk, Va.

Time Magazine, N.A.A.C.P., and Tuskegee Figures Vary

Special To Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That three authorities disagree on the number of lynchings that have so far this year occurred was revealed in the October 27 Time, a news magazine with editorial offices here.

The magazine said it recognized 18 violent deaths this year as lynchings. The N. A. A. C. P. claims there have been 23 lynchings. Tuskegee Institute's Record Department lists 21.

A letter published in the magazine from Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated:

"I note in Time for Oct. 6 that you list the lynching of Willie Kirkland, on Sept. 25 at Thomasville, Ga., as the sixteenth lynching of 1930.

"According to our records, copy of which is enclosed, this lynching was the twenty-first of the year. Since Kirkland was lynched there have been two additional ones—Lacy Mitchell, on Sept. 27, also at Thomasville, Ga., shot to death by a masked and robed band for testifying against two white men who were charged with rape upon a colored woman; and on Oct. 1, John Willie Clark was lynched at Cartersville, Ga., charged with the murder of the Chief of Police.

"The Cartersville, Ga., lynching makes the twenty-third authenticated lynching of the year. There are five additional cases of which investigation has not yet been completed.

"This recrudescence in lynching which has taken eleven victims more than were killed during all of 1929 is, we are certain you will agree, an appalling one. We trust that TIME, with its usual careful attention to details, will make such inquiry as it wishes into the facts."

The N. A. A. C. P. list follows:

1. Jimmy Irvine (Levine), Feb. 1, Ocilla, Ga., beaten to death.
2. J. H. Wilkins, Apr. 5, Locust Grove, Ga., beaten to death.
3. Dave Harris, Apr. 23, Gunnison, Miss., shot.
4. Allen Green, Apr. 24, Walhalla, S. C., shot.
5. John Hodax (white), Apr. 27, Plant City, Fla., hanged and shot.
6. George Hughes, May 9, Sherman, Tex., burned (in jail).
7. George Johnson, May 16, Honey Grove, Tex., shot (body burned).
8. Henry Argo, May 31, Chicasha, Okla., shot.
9. Bill Roan, June 18, Bryan, Tex., shot.
10. Dan Jenkins, June 21, Union, S. C., shot.
11. Jack Robertson, June 28, Round Rock, Tex., shot.
12 Esau Robertson, July 4, Emelle, Ala., hanged.
13. S. S. Mincey, July 22, Mount Vernon, Ga., beaten to death.
14. Thomas Shipp, Aug. 7, Marion, Ind., hanged and shot.
15. Abraham Smith, Aug. 7, Marion, Ind., hanged and shot.
16. Oliver Moore, Aug. 19, Tarboro, N. C., hanged and shot.
17. George Grant, Sept. 8, Darien, Ga., shot.
18. Pig Lockett, Sept. 10, Scooba, Miss., hanged.
19. Holly Hite, Sept. 10, Scooba, Miss., hanged.
20. M. C. Whitley, Sept. 12, Rhyne, Ga., shot.
21. William Kirkland, Sept. 25, Thomasville, Ga., hanged.
22. Lacy Mitchell, Sept. 27, Thomasville, Ga., shot.
23. John Willie Clark, Oct. 1, Cartersville, Ga., hanged.

TIME magazine explained:

"Of the above 23 listed by N. A. A. C. P., TIME recognizes 18 as lynchings. Beginning with Willie Kirkland as TIME's sixteenth, John Willie Clark made seventeen (TIME, Oct. 13) and Bill Roan (No. 9 on abcve list) must be added, making 18. Bill Roan, accused of rape of a white woman, was seized and shot by what newsmen first reported as a sheriff's posse. Later investigation showed that the killers had not been legally deputized, were therefore lynchers.

"N. A. A. C. P. is no doubt conservative. TIME is more conservative. In enumerating lynchings TIME differentiates between permeditated mob murders in which the Law is cowed, and spontaneous racial murders by individuals which, as crimes of passion, approximate any ordinary murder elsewhere. The five cases which TIME does not include in its strictly-lynching list are:

"J. H. Wilkins (No. 2), Pullman porter, was found dead near the railroad track between Atlanta and Macon. Obviously he had been removed from his train, murdered, but evidence of a lynching mob was lacking.

"Jack Robertson (No. 11) quarreled with a white man over wages, shot him. White spectators shot Robertson down in his tracks as he was trying to escape.

"S. S. Mincey (No. 13), local G. O. Politician, was kidnaped, beaten by a masked mob. He died the next day from concussion of the brain.

"M. C. Whitley (No. 20) is unknown at Rhyne, Ga. On the day before at Rhyne, Ga., a mob seized M. C. Wylie. accused of rape, shot him thrice, failed to kill him. He is now recovering in jail at Eastman, Ga.

"Lacy Mitchell (No. 22) was a witness against two white men accused of raping a Negro woman. He was shot to death by four men, friends of the two defendants, who were arrested.

"Tuskegee Institute to date lists 21 lynchings. Of those listed by N. A. A. C. P., it omits Nos. 2 and 20 (see above).—ED."

Lynching Resolution Is Presented To American Federation Of Labor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who was a delegate to the fiftieth convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston, the following resolution condemning lynching and mob law was presented to the convention:

"WHEREAS, An alarming and frightful recrudescence of lynching and mob violence in the last nine months has swept the country, rendering the persons, jobs, and property of colored Americans insecure, thereby defying and nullifying constitutional guarantees of their life, liberty, and possession of property, and

"WHEREAS, Various un-American organizations stylirg themseves as Blue Shirts, Black Shirts, and Ku Klux Klan have mobbed, beaten, killed and driven from jobs colored wage earners in flagrant and utter violation of American traditions of fair-play and equal opportunity which dangerously menaces the performance of our free institutions, and

"WHEREAS, Colored Americans have displayed matchless, heroic, and exemplary bravery, patriotism, and sacrifice of blood and life on every battlefield from the War of Independence to Flanders Field, in defense of the honor and cherished institutions of our great republic, and have, with brain and brawn, contributed to its industrial and commercial development and to its spiritual greatness in art, music, literature, science, religion, and philosophy, as well as demonstrated their capacity for the highest standards of American citizenship, therefore be it

Sharply Condemned

"Resolved, That in harmony with the sound traditions and repeated pronouncements of the American Federation of Labor that the afore-mentioned practices of economic and civil injustices upon the colored wage earners and our fellow citizens are herewith unequivocally and sharply condemned and the voice of American labor reaffirms and emphasizes its faith in and devotion to the principles and ideals of equal opportunity, fair-play and justice for all Americans in industry and before the law, without regard for race, creed, color or nationality as the safest assurance and guarantee of the stability of our institutions and the American Federation of Labor pledges its forces and calls upon all affiliated unions to employ their great influences and power, in cooperation with various civic and religious organizations to stamp out lynching and mob violence and industrial discrimination because of race or color as a disgraceful crime and a blot upon American civilization."

The consideration of this resolution on lynching by the A. F. of L. was only possible because of the fact that Negroes have representation in the A. F. of L., through the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The A. F. of L. Convention also went on record to back the fight of the Pullman Porters Union morally and financially, in a strong resolution presented by delegate Randolph.

THE MOB IS SAFE IN DALLAS COUNTY

Houston Informer

It seems that it is going to be rather hard for Texas to find a place in which to obtain a fair and impartial trial for those accused in the Sherman riots. After changing the cases from Grayson to Dallas County, after many delays due to first one cause and then another, the cases were finally brought to trial in Dallas County this week and it was found that out of a possible fifty talesmen summoned for jury service, there was not a single one of those questioned who desired to give prison terms to mobbists. The cases have been changed again to Travis County. What the situation will be there cannot now be determined.

Dallasites among us who have been heard to prate rather loudly about the eminence of that city may well take note of what actually happened there. Prospective jurymen signify agreement with the mob to such an extent that they admit prejudice in their favor. They say, by their unwillingness to give prison terms for the crimes of which the accused are being brought to trial, that they feel that mob action is right. Dallas, like Houston and other cities of their type and kind, is supposed to represent the very best that Texas affords. It is rather discouraging to find that such cities still harbor such sentiments and that those who should be trying to uphold the law in all of its phases are so prejupdiced to the fudnmentals of good government that lawlessness of the most outstanding kind will not be punished by them for reasons of race and color.

11-22-30

The mobbists stand accused of the burning of the courthouse in Grayson County, the murder of a man not convicted although he was being tried for a crime, and terrorizing a community and destroying thousands of dollars worth of property belonging to Negroes. The jurors examined were against prison terms for the rioters. It is reasonable to suppose that the fact that a Negro was involved had more than a little to do with their decision. But they and all other Americans may as well realize that finally it will be true, as it is fast coming to be, that color alone is now no basis for the action of the mob and that the cheapness of life is applying with equal force to white and black alike. It has often been said very truly that when some men's lives are not safe, no men's lifes are safe. Public property may be destroyed at will if the intended victim of the mob is a Negro. But public property is public property and if it can be destroyed on one occasion it may be equally easily destroyed on all other occasions without disturbing the consciences of a public which has become hardened to the destruction of property by the mob. But members of the race should solace themselves with the idea that "these are our best friends." "They understand us better than any others." Therefore they are prepared for our finally openly coming to the point of letting it be known that we now believe little of what they say and that we are thinking and are being guided largely by what they do. Even THEY would find it hard, under circumstances like these to continue to believe that there is much credence to be placed in such pretensions to goodness and honesty of purpose where good government and justice are involved. Grayson and Dallas counties have proven themselves where the mob is concerned. The retiring governor has also shown his hand in giving his instructions to the militia which was supposed to guard the courthouse and the prisoner. It is now left for Travis County to be the exception to the general rule of agreement with the mob or to join the majority of good Texans in declaring that those who assisted in destroying the seat of government at the same time that they snuffed out a life were honest and upright exponents of Nordic supremacy and as such ought to be revered and honored.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Southern.)

3019

MOB RULE'S LATEST VICTIM

Journal and Guide

Daily Workers Photo

Photograph of the lynching by Georgia whites of John Willie Clark, 23-year-old youth, on October 1, in Cartersville, Ga. Clark was taken out of jail by a band of unmasked men who traveled in automobiles and simply strolled into jail and took out their victim. The sheriff says he was asleep at the [illegible] locked up for defending himself when wantonly shot at by Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins. Carter is the 29th victim, so far this year, who has died at the hands of lawless persons.

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34 Lynchings In First 9 Months Of 1930

Provokes Conference On Anti-Lynching in November

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A call has been issued by the Southern Provisional Organization Committee of the American Negro Labor Congress for a Southern Conference against Lynching, to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn. on November 9, 1. p. m., at the Odd Fellows Hall, 124 E. 9th ~~street.~~ Avenue

The call is being sent to fraternal organizations, labor bodies, churches, lodges, and workers organizations, asking them to elect delegates to the Chattanooga Conference. 10-16-30

The Chattanooga Conference is one of a series of such conferences being held in the North to set on foot a wide movement against lynch law which has already found thirty-four Negro victims this year, according to the Committee. It is planned to elect delegates from the Chattanooga meeting to the National Convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, to be held on November 15, in St. Louis. The National Convention will initiate a nationwide and basic movement against lynchings.

Norfolk, Va

One of the first activities of the Provisional Committee was to send an investigator into Huntsville, Ala., when 2 Negroes lodged in the city jail were threatened with lynching by a mob of white fiends. The findings will be made public as soon as they are complete. The International Labor Defense, which is cooperating with the American Negro Labor Congress in the campaign against lynching has also sent an investigator into Thomasville, Ga., where Willie Kirkland was lynched on September 25.

Frank E. Willis, secretary-treasurer of the Provisional Committee has set up headquarters in Chattanooga, Tenn. He will shortly begin touring principal cities in the South, addressing Negro organizations on the drive against lynching and announces that he will gladly appear before organizations if invited.

There have been thirty-four lynchings in the first nine months of 1930. In a statement issued by the Southern Provisional Organizational Committee of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Counted as lynchings in the A.N.L.C. list are only those killed by a mob before their victim had had a chance to be tried in court for the crime he is suspected of, and not those found dead on the streets and in rivers and swamps, or those shot by policemen on "suspicion," or Negroes legally executed by state on almost no evidence.

LYNCHING WAVE DOES NOT DIVERT ATTENTION FROM DISCRIMINATION

Journal and Guide

10-11-30 Norfolk Va.

Race Members Fight Some Attempts Others Go Unchallenged. N. A. A .C. P. In Forefront

Reports from various sections of the country indicate that despite widespread lynching which would be expected to distract attention from the less violent forms of racial injustice race leaders are keeping their eyes open to these discriminations and are protesting relentlessly.

Jim-Crow moves are being vigorously protested in New Rochelle, N. Y., in Springfield, Mass., and Hempstead, L. I., but attempts at discrimination in Indianapolis, Ind., go unprotested according to reports.

The dispatches follow;

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The board of education of the town of New Rochelle, N. Y., in its Oct.7 meeting, considered a protest made by the N.A.A.C.P. against location of school district boundaries in such a way as to segregate colored children from white. The National Office of the N.A.A.C.P. has received from P. J. O'Brien, secretary of the New Rochelle Board of Education an acknowledgement of its protest and an assurance that it would be considered at the meeting.

The N.A.A.C.P. letter was written in support of the position taken by the New Rochelle branch and states concerning the new districting: "Whatever the purpose of the new arrangement, it seems from the facts clearly evident that the result is to include all colored people in the Lincoln School district and whites in the Webster district, no matter how near the Lincoln School the latter may live. The result is thus segregation and the establishment of Jim-Crow schools in New Rocelle. It is our understanding the following a conference held with the Board of Education by a committee representing our New Rochelle branch, on Sept. 15, this matter is to be reconsidered by your board."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—(ANP) Vigorous action on the part of Councilman Alfred H. Taverneir resulted in the discharge of Stephen Perrone, Monday, a bus driver, because he practiced racial discrimination on one of the New England Transportation Company's busses.

Councilman Tavernier informed the transportation board that the practice of racial discrimination by bus employes had been going on for sometime. The most recent case and the case which brought matters to a head concerned Norman Johnson who has been a life-long resident of this city. Johnson was intimidated by Perrone when on his way to New York and he left the bus at Windsor Locks, rather than run the risk of mistreatment at Perrone's hands. Johnson then called the incident to the attention of Mr Tavernier.

All of the transportation board members expressed disapproval of such tactics and voted unanimously to revoke Perrone's license to operate a bus in this territory. The board further authorized Lester C. Hammond, supervisor of motor vehicles, to write to each bus company licensed by the city asking their policy in this respect.

THREE ALIBIS OF "NEGRO DID IT" ARE DISCREDITED

Journal & Guide

New Light Is Thrown On The Events That Caused Rioting

10-23-30

VA. WOMAN LIED

Norfolk, Va

Husband Held For The Murder Of Wife; Accused A Negro

The increasing exposure of white persons who blame crimes on innocent Negroes took place in three widely scattered sections of the country during the past few days.

At Bristol, Va., a white woman found dying, said a Negro attacked her and a mob of 300 men sought a victim until doctors testified that she had sought to kill herself.

An inquest into the death of one white man and the wounding of another at St. Genevieve, Mo., last week, following which a mob chased all Negroes out of town, disclosed that robbery was not the motive, but that the men were shot in an argument which followed insults directed at a colored woman by the white men.

At Lexington, N. C., a white man was held without bond in connection with the murder of his wife, which he said was committed by a Negro.

Detailed accounts of each disclosure follow:

Bristol, Va.—An ominous crowd of 300, gathered near Bristol and bent upon the capture of the Negro blamed by Mrs. Sam Hagy of attacking and robbing her was dispersed two hours later with the announcement of attending doctors that the woman's wounds were self-inflicted.

Mrs. Hagy, 24, lives four miles south of Bristol on the Lee Highway. On the morning of Oct. 12 she arose at 6:30 o'clock, kissed her four year old child goodbye, told her husband she was going to feed the hogs, and left.

Instead of going to the barnyard she walked across two fields and into Cowan's Woods, a quarter of a mile away.

A few minutes later she staggered into the kitchen of her father-in-law's John Hagy, bleeding freely from the throat and wrists.

"A Negro attacked me," she sobbed and collapsed. Later she rallied and described the supposed attacker minutely as to size and sort of clothing. She was walking through the woods, she said, when he jumped from behind a stump, seized her, cut her throat and wrists and fled.

A crowd quickly gathered, the report having gone out that a Negro had attacked a white woman. Fifty cars were parked in one field and a crowd, variously estimated from 250 to 500, gathered in quiet groups.

All Were Armed

Virtually all were armed with shotguns, rifles, or pistols. One man bore a double-barrel shotgun and a repeating rifle.

"We'll surround the knob and close in on him," someone suggested. Cowan's Woods is a small patch of timber near the base of the range of small hills.

Sullivan county officers and Bristol, Tenn., police came—to capture the Negro and to avert violence. The crowd had no leader and stood in groups of ten and fifteen, waiting quietly.

Dr. Jonathan B. McClellan and Dr. Will Wiley, summoned from Bristol, arrived at 10 a. m., treated the woman's wounds, and told the crowd that her cuts were the work of her own hands wielding a safety razor blade. The crowd dispersed.

The woman's throat was cut from the point of one jaw to the other, both wrists were slashed three times. None of the wounds were deep enough to sever a vein. The doctors gave her ether and took six stitches in her throat and three each in her wrists.

She could not speak to the doctors but submitted to treatment, they said. Barring unforeseen complications, she will recover.

Mrs. Hagy has been in ill health for several weeks and recently underwent the experience of seeing her 12-months old baby dying of pneumonia. The child also had colitis and was believed to have recovered when it died in a convulsion seven weeks ago.

Facts of Missouri Case

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Much has been said in the daily papers as to what happened down at St. Genevieve a few days ago which caused the white people of that community to rise up against the colored people.

According to the testimony introduced at the coroner's inquest here last Thursday, here is what happened: On Sunday night the three persons, under arrest, Vera Rodgers, Lonie Taylor, and Columbus Jennings, asked the two white men, Harry Panchot and Paul Ritter, to take them to a place near St. Genevieve known as Little Rock, for which Vera says she paid the men one dollar. Enroute, the white men began making insulting remarks to the colored girl offering her fifty cents if she would have illicit relations with them.

The Negro men resented these insulting remarks and remonstrated with the white men about the same, telling them that white men would not stand for Negro men to make such advances to white women. With this, an argument and quarrel ensued. A fist fight followed. Guns were drawn, and one of the white men was shot.

In the meanwhile, the other Negro man was struggling with the other white man and called for help, whereupon Taylor, who had shot Harry Panchot, went over and shot the other white man. After the shooting, the two white men who were wounded were taken to the river and pushed in. Lonnie Taylor who confessed doing the shooting says that he drew his gun and shot the first white man after the latter had struck him in the mouth.

Husband Is Held

LEXINGTON, N. C.—A chain of circumstances connecting Thomas Marion, of near High Point, with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Susie B. Marion, revealed in an all-day hearing before Magistrates Walter Craver and J. D. Newton, in the Davidson county courthouse last Thursday, was adjudged sufficiently strong for the justices to order Marion held without bond for trial in the Davidson Superior court.

Marion stands indicted for killing his wife on the night of October 4. It was on this night that he says the car in which they were riding on the High Point-Thomasville road, was held up by a Negro who robbed Thomas Marion and shot his wife through the breast.

A courtroom jammed with people from the doors to the bar, and standing room at a premium, heard the tedious unfolding of each step in the alleged crime; a hearing that lasted from shortly after 10 o'clock this morning when the case was removed, upon petition of the defense attorneys, L. B. Williams and G. A. Johnson, from before Magistrate H. H. Koonts and placed within the jurisdiction of Mr. Craver, a farmer of Tyro township, and Rev. J. D. Newton, of Thomasville, a minister and newspaper man.

Testimony Given

At the preliminary hearing witnesses repeated Marion's assertion that his wife was killed by an unidentified Negro highwayman who shot her through the heart as she sat in his car with her baby in her lap. Previously Marion told officers the night of the shooting, the man had robbed him of $20.

The State relied upon the evidence of the officers to whom Marion had told his story shortly after he had taken his wife's body home. Officers testified to a number of contradictions they said were in Marion's story. The defendant, they said, first reported the robbery and told of the killing upon being questioned by police for details of the holdup.

Other witnesses testified Marion's car was not on the road he said it was at the time of the killing, while testimony was also offered that an unidentified man was seen to stop his automobile, get out and then drive away again toward the Marion home. While the man was out of the car, the witness said a report like that of a pistol shot was heard.

Officers testified there were no tire imprints or any sign of a struggle on the highway shoulder where Marion claimed his car was parked. At the spot where the shot was believed to have been heard, they said, tire imprints corresponding to the tire treads on Marion's car were found.

PUBLIC OPINION AND MOBOCRACY

After three-fourths of the seventy-seven talesmen (prospective jurors), summoned to serve in the Sherman riot and arson cases at Dallas, had testified under oath that they would not convict the Grayson County mobocrats and anarchists for their participation in the awful orgy of May 9, 1930, when the court house of said North Texas county was destroyed by the mob and a Negro prisoner killed in the attack and blaze, the district criminal judge transferred the cases to Travis County.

Houston Defender

Before deciding upon a change of venue (the second in these cases), Judge Charles A. Pippen reprimanded the talesmen for their attitude and informed them that their position "opens the flood gates to every individual;" that "the majesty of the law fails and the dignity of the law falls," and ended by saying: "You are going to set yourself up as bigger than the law."

The judge also stated from the bench that he talked to many responsible and supposedly law-abiding white citizens of Dallas County and the majority of them shared the same views and assumed the same attitude of the examined talesmen—that they would not convict, even if the evidence showed them guilty of the acts, any white men for participating in the Sherman horror.

When leading white citizens of Southern communities take such positions, despite the crime with which the black prisoner is charged, it does not require the proverbial wisdom of Solomon to ascertain why the South maintains the lead and is in the ascendancy as the most mobocratic and lawless section of the entire country.

11-22-30

Not only was an alleged violator of society's laws slain as a result of the Sherman mob's actions and depredations, but much physical property was destroyed, belonging both to the county and individuals.

Houston, Texas

The actions of the howling and hungry mob of Sherman constituted more than mob-law, murder and arson—they were guilty of anarchy and treason; yet hundreds of leading white citizens approve their acts and several swore on the stand, in open court, that they would not convict such mobbists and anarchists for their destructive and law-defying work.

Yet some of these same persons are devout members of some Christian church and profess to be interested in the perpetuation of American ideals and institutions!

Yet when newspapers and speakers have contended that the South is in hearty accord with the lynching spirit, and that public officials and leading white citizens are in league with the mobocrats, the South has emitted a loud yell of disapproval and has claimed that this section of the country has been misrepresented and libeled by such printed and oral statements.

Judging from the actions and attitude of the white talesmen and citizens of Dallas County in the Sherman outrage, Texas does not seem to have made much progress in educating its white citizenry along the lines of law and order and the majesty of the law.

As long as such spirit prevails in this state and section, mobs will continue to wreak their havoc and hunnish kultur upon defenseless and unfortunate citizens; and such acts of violence will not be meted out merely to black men and women, but ultimately men and women of all races, who incur the mob's wrath and displeasure, whether for real or fanciful wrongs, will be the victims [illegible] hydra-headed monster and peculiar American species of [illegible]ness and mobocracy.

Lynchings — 1930 3019
Discussions.

Negro Press (Southern)

3019

"TO HELL WITH THE CONSTITUTION"

Tribune

7-19-30

Savannah Ga

Senator Cole L. Blease of South Carolina is campaigning for the democratic nomination to retain his place in the upper branch of Congress. Having failed to accomplish any economic or constructive enactment while in the senate and unable to present anything worthwhile to his constituents, he was of necessity compelled to revert to his stock in trade, the Negro. Congress is composed of many men from this section of the country who are there solely because of this abuse of the Negro while campaigning. This class of constituents who favor them do not mind being "fed up" with an aroused racial passion, and depicts a candidate an able and proper representative who can thus appease ther craving. To this end Senator Blease is an adept and in it he is fully indulging. He capped it when he assigned the constitution of the United States to Satan's abode in the hot region. It is encouraging that the voters are arising above such speeches, many of them are demanding better reasons for a man to occupy such positions. On the other hand Hon. James F. Byrnes who opposed him six years ago, and is now a candidate, is taking a more constructive stride. Instead of passion he is appealing to reason in the presentation of the economic conditions of the country and a practical solution. He uttered a truism when he stated that if a new senator is good for North Carolina it is good enough for South Carolina." The following scathing rebuke was given Blease by the News and Courier:

"The issue in the contest for United State senator is whether or not South Carolina shall indorse lynching.

Senator Blease made it the issue in Union.

"South Carolina Democrats cannot renominate Senator Blease this year without indorsing lynching.

"There is no way of getting out of it. The News and Courier regrets that the issue has been made. The people cannot re-elect Mr. Blease without indorsing lynching.

"Mr. Blease's speech was not so intended. It was the greatest contribution to the propaganda of Northern Negro agitators and especially the Society for the Advancement of Colored People that has been made in twenty years. They will say when the bill to try lynchers in Federal courts shall come up again—if South Carolina shall re-elect Mr. Blease:

"Look at South Carolina, as a state it indorses lynching; with white judges, white sheriffs, with courts and government all white and no Negroes on juries, it still indorses lynching.

"Senator Blease challenged the people to reject or indorse his advocacy of it. It is the duty of the Congress of the United States to protect the lives of its citizens. Shall the courts and the laws of a state that indorses lynching in a statewide election be trusted to protect the lives of American citizens?

"That will be the argument for a law to transfer trials of lynchers to United States Courts. How can any senator or congressman of South Carolina answer it?

"Senator Blease at Union made the issue plain."

SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE WOMEN OPPOSE LYNCHING

Birmingham Reporter

7-26-30

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—(By A. N. P.—The efforts of Senator Cole L. Blease to secure the support of the voters by endorsing lynching were repudiated in a statement issued by Mrs. C. P. McGowan, chairman of the state interracial committee.

"In view of the recent happenings in South Carolina, said Mrs. McGowan, "it is important to make the following statement:

Birmingham Ala

"No one can speak for all the women of any section, but these are the facts,

"Hundreds of thousands of white women of the South feel that the law as represented by sheriffs, judges, and juries, is their honorable and reliable protection and avengers.

"Through church affiliation with the great religious organizations and the membership of these organizations in the commission on race relations in the South, women have in every state passed resolutions repudiating the use of the name 'the white women of the South' as a cloak for mob violence.

"They state that they stand for legal protection of all women and lawful execution of those convicted of crime, be it what it will. The women of the South are not afraid to stand by the Constitution of the United States."

Senator Blease speaking recently at Union, where a lynching was staged a few weeks ago, reviewed his record as Governor of South Carolina and how he told the voters if a white woman was attacked by a Negro notify him the next morning after the lynching party. He declared that he endorsed lynching and that when the Constitution of the United States came between him and the protection of the virtue of the white women in the South "to hell with the Constitution." Since the injection of the endorsement of lynching into the campaign several organizations and newspapers, as well as individuals have scored the Senator for his statements and his advocacy of mob law.

SOUTH SHAMED AND DISTURBED BY DEMAGOGUES

Reporter

7-19-30

ANTI-NEGRO RAVINGS OF POLITICIANS A MENACE AT HOME AND ABROAD, SOUTHERN Y. W. C. A. LEADERS ARE TOLD

Birmingham, Ala

Blue Ridge, N. C., July 15.—"Senator Cole Blease's recent public defense of lynching illustrates the fact that the anti-Negro ravings of political demagogues have done more than anything else to discredit the South abroad and disturb its peace and tranquility at home," asserted R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Interracial Commission, in an address here Thursday before the Y. W. C. A. Community Conference.

"Solely for the purpose of coining ignorance and prejudice into votes," said Mr. Eleazer, "these pseudo-statesmen habitually misrepresent and discredit the South by broadcasting the impression that it is a land of morons and savages. How often have our cheeks burned with humiliation as they 'strutted their stuff' in Congress or on the stump, while the world looked on in derision and disgust! With the Psalmist we are constrained to say, 'How long, oh Lord! How long!'

"Meantime their frenzied appeals to race prejudice sow the seeds of distrust and hostility at home, and tend to make enemies of two races that normally are friendly and should continue so. It is high time for the intelligence and patriotism of the South to repudiate at once and forever such false and dangerous leadership."

The statement was heard by an audience of two hundred women from all parts of the South. By prolonged applause and many private expressions the group evidenced their approval of the sentiment expressed by the speaker.

South Carolina's U. S. Senator Panned

Defender

7-19-30

UNION, S. C., July 18.—Coleman Livingston Blease, former governor and now South Carolina's junior member in the upper house of the United States congress, has found that times have changed since he made his last campaign for the senate five years ago.

Chicago, Ill

He did not know this, however, until he began to get a reaction on the speech he delivered in this town, the seat of the most recent lynching in South Carolina, last week.

In his speech Senator Blease is reported to have said: "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of white women of South Carolina, I say 'To hell with the Constitution.'"

Then, thinking that he had hit the right keynote, the senator went on: "When I was governor of South Carolina you did not hear of me calling out the state militia to protect Colored rapists. In my South Carolina campaigns you heard me say 'When you catch the brute that assaults a white woman, wait until the next morning to notify me.'"

He did not stop there, but went on: "Whenever the Negro press and nigger associations are to tell me how I am to vote I ask my God to deprive me of the right to vote."

Loud applause greeted Blease's remarks as he complacently took his seat. He was certain that he had insured himself enough votes to get him back in the United States senate. Even when James F. Byrnes, one of the candidates opposing him, also took the platform and declared, "We are giving too much time to liquor and the nigger," Mr. Blease did not realize that he had struck the wrong tune.

He remembered only that he had won on such a platform 14 years ago when he left the governor's seat to make the run for the senate. In those days election times were a series of blustering talks against the "nigger." Such talks rang out all the way from Virginia to Florida, and from the Atlantic to Texas. Blease, Heflin, Vardaman, Tom Watson, Pat Harrison, Upshaw and Simmons were just a few of those who rode into public office by declaring that they believed in lynching as long as white womanhood could be made the excuse for it. Such talks were so common that newspapers even failed to make more than passing note of them.

But Blease, being busy with affairs of state in the senate, failed to keep abreast of the time. Of course, he let it be known how he stood on affairs of this nature—such as lynching and white superiority—wherever the opportunity presented itself, but he didn't know how his constituents felt about it. This fact, of course, accounted for his speech here last week. He felt that he had but to express his disregard for law and order, and the people of his state would fall about his neck and return him to the senate with flying colors.

It now looks as if he reckoned without the new attitude of the southern press. The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, one of the outstanding white newspapers of the South, came into the discussion on Wednesday morning of last week with an editorial in which it asked, "Shall South Carolina Indorse Lynching?"

"The issue in the contest for United States senator is whether or not South Carolina shall indorse lynching," it stated. "Senator Blease made it the issue in Union. South Carolina Democrats cannot renominate Senator Blease this year without indorsing lynching. There is no way out of it. The News and Courier regrets that the issue has been made. The people cannot re-elect Mr. Blease without indorsing lynching."

Such a stand as this would not have been taken 14 years ago. It was a foregone conclusion that the South indorsed lynching, and it was known that the men who sought public office asked the support of voters on the ground that they would not enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Another southern newspaper, published in Tennessee, joined with the News and Courier with the statement that "It would be difficult to equal such a statement (as Blease's) for sheer barbarity and demagogism. It is a deliberate invitation to the people of South Carolina by an acknowledged leader, who boasts that he has held more political jobs than any other man in the history of the state, to supersede normal processes with lynch law and mob violence. And there has been plenty of that within recent weeks."

The News and Courier, in its Friday edition, fires two more broadsides at Blease and his speech. "Are Lynchers Fools, Too?" was the subject of one of the editorials, while the other went back to the Aiken lynching of several years ago when a woman was lynched along with two men. This editorial declared:

> "In the last four years five persons have been lynched in South Carolina, one woman and four men. The apologists for lynching invariably say they approve it for one crime only, but does one hear of them condemning it publicly for other crimes?
>
> "Do these people who excuse the lynchings in Union and Oconee condemn the lynching of the woman in Aiken?
>
> "The same men who roar about the protection of womanhood in one place are careful to say nothing about the mobbing of a woman in another. Perhaps they would say that it was no great crime to take the woman from the Aiken jail and shoot her, inasmuch as she was black.
>
> "Many more than half the lynchings done in South Carolina and in other states are for crimes other than that for which some politicians sometimes excuse lynching, and if they know how to prveent it for other crimes, if it be permitted for one, they never tell."

It is interesting to note that in this single issue of the News and Courier, out of eight editorials, four were on some phase of the race question, and all were for tolerance and better conditions as opposed to the statements of Blease. In this same issue was also reprinted an editorial from the Columbia State, another fearless southern newspaper, in which Blease is handled without kid gloves for his utterance.

It is apparent that the South is undergoing a change of heart, and that men of the type represented by Blease are not as much in favor as they once were.

Southern State Heads Denounce Wave of Lynching

Independent

7-31-30

Atlanta, Ga

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—In striking contrast to the statement in which United States Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina, campaigning for re-election, is quoted as saying:

"Whenever the constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the constitution," the Governors of seven Southern States have strongly condemned the practice of lynching and are urging strict observance of the letter and spirit of the law as it effects all classes of persons.

The Governors of Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Norrth Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia are all quoted as unalterably opposed to mob law in any and all cases.

Governor John G. Richards of South Carolina, the state that Cole Blease is pleading to to re-elect him to the United States Senate, on a pro-lynching platform, says: "There can be no justification for lynching." And as a further disapproval o fwhat Blease says, added: "I have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States annd the State of South Carolina, and I shall use every power in my command to prevent resort to such illegal practices as lynching and mob violence."

Governor Dan Moody, of Texas, who recently sent a representative to Europe to "explain away" the burning of two lynch-law victims in the Lone Star State, joins in the condemnation. Says "Governor Dan":

"Our government is one of law, and however atrocious or revolting the crime of the mob's victims may be, there can be no justification for setting aside the orderly rule of law by an unruly mob. There is no such thing as mob justice."

LYNCHING PROTESTED

Many of the Southern dailies have been unusually outspoken against lynching, but not so the Savannah Press. Whenever it comments upon such acts it was either in a compromising or apologetic manner. The victim is generally blamed for the occurrence. But this week there seemed to be a change in this attitude. While not as strong as the utterances of some of the others, yet being so unusual, we have appended it:

There has been a flare-up in the lynching spirit lately, brought on by real or imaginary assaults, which seem to have inflamed various communities in the South.

Tribune

The instances are isolated but they cover several Southern states. In Texas a court house was burned and a Negro on trial was burned to death. Seventeen men await trial in South Carolina on charges of participating in lynching. Six men are on trial in Atlanta, charged wth shooting to death a boy on the playgrounds. Afterwards the residence of a colored preacher was burned to the ground. He was the father of the boy who had been so mysteriously, and it might seem, brutally slain. A grand jury has begun an investigation, ordered by the Governor of Alabama, involving six deaths in a disturbance in Emelle, in that state.

7-31-30

Thus things are probably not as bad as they sound, but they are bad enough. All the facts have not been brought out, but we fail to see what justification there can be for such occurrences. There has been no hesitation on the part of juries in bringing in verdicts against criminals who are legally arraigned and convicted of the crime of assault.

Savannah, Ga

The Governors of all the States condemn lynch law, no less in the South than in the North. Of course conditions in the South are different from conditions in the North—but even difference in conditions cannot excuse such atrocities as have recently been reported. All parties condemn them.

If the law cannot protect prisoners who are under its care, the law at least should be maintained so as to reach men who keep alive the lynching spirit and who participate in such lawless transactions. A few trials and fearless convictions will vindicate the majesty of the law. Justice is never more avenged than when it is meted out to men who have defiled it and defiled the law. Mobs who set at naught the peace and order of the community are just as much the enemies of society as the Reds and Communists that we hear so much about.

Lynchings-1930
& Discussions.

Negro Press. (Southern.)

3020

[redacted]

Informer
5-24-30

HONEY GROVE HUNS ENTER LEAGUE!

Before the ink was dry on last week's issue of The Informer, in which we took the position that the actions of the Sherman mob would encourage and stimulate mobocrats in other communities to pull off similar stunts, Honey Grove made an effort to "Shermanize" an American citizen of color, and thus for the second time within one week Texas was disgraced before the civilized world.

What is worse about the Honey Grove incident, the unfortunate Negro was not accused of "attacking a white woman," but of engaging in a deadly combat with a bullying landlord, who sought to intimidate and bluff the Negro into remaining on his plantation, as is the custom on numerous farms and plantations in Texas and other Southern states.

Huston Texas.

According to newspaper reports, this black man had decided to quit the employ of this white landlord and obtain work elsewhere, and when this information came to the landlord, in true Dixie fashion, he went to the Negro's cabin to force him to stay on the job.

In the encounter which followed the white farm owner was fatally wounded and when the report of the shooting reached hunnish and hellish Honey Grove, peace officers organized a posse (polite name for mob) and began to trail the black man; finally overtaking him as he barricaded himself in a house and shooting the Negro to death.

Whether the Negro was shot to death while barricaded in this shack, as per daily press accounts, or whether the officers and mob shot him as he was running from the scene of the trouble, has not been divulged.

Of course, a Negro accused of criminal attack upon a white woman or of shooting, fighting or repulsing the attack of a white man, is always guilty as charged in the South—even though no court is given a chance to give the accused Negro a fair and impartial trial before a jury of his peers.

Every time some Negro is accused of a criminal outrage upon some white girl or woman, the charge is not true; as the recent case in Houston demosstrated when the girl in uestion laterer repudiated her attack charges, resulting in the Negro's liberation but not until police officers had beaten him unmercifully in an effort to make him confess that he committeed the attack.

Even in the Sherman affair and the enraged mob's destruction of physical property through the application of the torch, simply because a Negro had been accused of attacking a white woman, it is now charged that the woman's husband and the Negro had a misunderstanding due to the white man's failure to pay the black man for his labor; that in the tussle between the two men the white woman tried to aid her husband; that the white man, observing some scratches and bruises on his wife's arms after the melee, sounded the alarm that the Negro had outraged his sick wife, and the heathenish and hunnish barbarians of Grayson and adjacent counties did the rest. (Horrible to relate!)

When it is borne in mind that most of the Southern sheriffs organize a posse (mob) of 200 and 300 men to assist in catching one lone Negro accused of some crime against some member of the dominant race, it is small wonder that these same peace officers are too cowardly and conniving to even attempt to protect their black prisoners from the hungry and howling mobs.

Of course, the black men at Sherman and Honey Grove were dead before the mobs burned their bodies and dragged their lifeless, charred forms through Negro residential and business sections, in a futile effort to terrify and cower the Negroes, all of which goes to show how "brave" and "superior" the average Nordic mob is.

Hundreds, yea, thousands of brave men, women and children—even mothers with infants in their arms and all members of the supposed "superior race"—burning the body of a lifeless Negro and then dragging the remains over the community as a sort of festival, reads more like some story about heathen in some benighted land than about inhabitants of a supposed enlightened and Christian community!

For the past several years Texas had made marked progress in combatting and routing lynch law, and its entry in Judge Lynch's League, Inc., had been making a poor showing during recent years; but Sherman and Honey Grove—just fifty miles apart—tired of the state's poor showing in this mobocratic circuit and thus they have staged such heathenish and hellish orgies as to place Texas at the top of the loop's percentage column, and it begins to appear as if the Lone Star State will land the 1930 pennant in this celebrated, yet infamous league.

Not only have these two mobocratic communities and Texas been disgraeed shamefully and shockingly before the civilized world by these two recent barbaric outbreaks and domestic disorders, but the South and entire country must feel the chagrin and humiliation such reversals to savagery, barbarism and incendiarism bring upon the country at large and the proud Anglo-Saxon race.

Such savage stunts and hellish horrors not only are calculated to weaken the Negro's faith in the white race and its sense of fairness and justice, but to disrupt whatever amicable relations have existed heretofore between the two races in places far removed from the scene of such dastardly and diabolical demonstrations.

What is worse and more provocative of such outbreaks is the attitude generally assumed by the law-enforcing officers and the so-called "good white folks," who make no efforts to apprehend and punish the guilty culprits, but merely pass it off as a closed incident.

Whenever any mob takes the law into its hands and destroys human lives and physical property, such action is a criminal outrage upon law and order, an undermining of American ideals and institutions and an overthrow of constituted authority. These agencies are far worse sufferers than the unfortunate, hapless blacks who chance to be the victims of the mobs' fiendish fury and hellish horror.

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These recent mobocratic depredations in Texas and the South will most likely revive the agitation for a federal anti-lynching measure, but as long as the South, or any other section of this country, maintains a double standard of citizenship and decitizenizes Americans through class legislation because of their color, just so long will this section and country witness such atrocious horrors as those recently enacted at Sherman and Honey Grove.

The members of those two mobs (and this is true with all

NEW YORK COMMUNIST LEAD ANTI-LYNCHING PROTESTS

New York, June 9 (CNA)—The local district of the Communist Party has arranged an anti-lynching conference for June 13th at Harlem Casino.

Tribune

Otto Hall, leading Negro functionary in the party district here has issued an invitation to all organizations to send delegates to this conference and to "help in broadening out the struggle against the wave of lynch terror now sweeping the south and the efforts of the southern bosses to railroad to the electric chair the courageous working class fighters who seek to break down the race prejudice fostered by the bosses and who have been arrested for their activities in organizing Negro and white workers together for the struggle against the common foe."

6-12-30

Savannah Ga.

Hall states that speakers have been sent to many Negro fraternal orders as well as to the trade unions and that the response has been such as to guarantee a successful conference at which the party's program against lynching would be set forth.

3020

Southern mobs) knew in advance that nothing would be done to punish them for their participation in these lynching orgies, due to the fact that the lynched persons were members of a race which has no voice in the election and selection of judges, prosecutors, sheriffs, peace and constabulary officers.

They knew full well that the Negro's negative status as a citizen and the fact that the black race is denied its elective franchise rights, through certain political devices and schemes, would be favorable to their cause and thus they set about their devilish and damnable task without the formality of trying to conceal their identity.

Really, isn't it strange and rather inconsistent that the United States will go to almost any length to protect the life of an American citizen in some foreign land, and yet will do absolutely nothing to protect and safeguard the life, rights and property of certain citizens within its own domestic confines?

Until the Negro becomes a political factor and helps to elect or oust public officials; until the black man becomes, in fact as well as in name, an American citizen and exercises such citizenship functions without let or hindrance, he will continue to be the hapless victim of both legal and illegal lynchings.

In the face of such happenings, which are almost daily occurrences in the South, it seems a pity and tragedy that Southern Negroes appear to be so indifferent and apathetic concerning their own physical welfare, and that they will spend so much time and energy in intra-racial fights, instead of combatting and opposing, through orderly organized efforts, those forces which are so hostile and antagonistic to the race and so diametrically at variance with the provisions and warranties of the federal constitution.

Another Dead Negro Outraged By Texans; Officers Joined Mob

Informer

5-24-30

Huston, Texas

By CLARENCE WILLIAMS
(For The Associated Negro Press)

Honey Grove, Texas.—(ANP)—Several hundred whites, some who prehaps participated in the burning of George Hughes at Sherman, Texas, a few days ago, and others who due to other duties were denied the pleasure, satiated their savage desire to smell the odor of burning flesh here Friday, when they took the bullet-scarred and pierced body of George Johnson, dragged it through the streets and burned it.

This town was the home of Hughes. He and Johnson were friends. Both men quarreled with white employers about money due them as wages.

Texas' second burning took place in front of a church, showing the utter disregrad of God and man, which impregnated the savages who brought the second disgrace upon the Lone Star State. Johnson had earlier in the day killed a white man, L. F. Fortenberry, in a fight over a debt. He escaped from the scene of the murder and barricaded himself in a cabin nearby.

From this stronghold he battled the officers until he fell mortally wounded from the bullets which pierced his body. While the battle was in progress, the courageous members of the mob stood by as innocent bystanders. When the firing from the cabin ceased and the mob sensed that Johnson had either been slain or incapacitated to the extent that he was helpless, they rushed the door, seized the body and tied it to a truck.

The body was dragged through the main streets without hindrance to the Negro section. Stopping in front of one of the largest churches in the town, the mob strung the body to a limb of a giant tree, saturated it with gasoline, ignited it and danced around as the flames consumed the remains of a Negro who had dared to defend himself against a white man and white men.

With all the savagery of cannibals and other uncivilized members of the human family, the maniacal white men, women and children writhed, twisted and leaped about the suspended burning body, shrieking, singing and howling in ghoulish glee, shouting defiance to the law, as the body burned in the very shadow of the temple of God.

Rain stopped the ceremony here, as it did in Sherman and the following day "all was quiet." Little or no investigation is expected here as no public buildings were destroyed by the mob, just another Negro out of the way.

Apparently, congress should investigate Texas and send a commission here to study conditions and recommend to the president that all missionaries now in foreign countries seeking to civilize and Christianize heathen be returned here for work. So intense is the lynching spirit that in Brownwood a white man, accused of slaying his wife was spirited away to "parts unknown" because it was feared that he would be lynched.

In the meantime, Governor Dan Moody's investigators are at work in Sherman, determined to bring to justice the members of the mob which burned the $60,000 courthouse there last week and incidentally burned to death a Negro named George Hughes

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THE GUARD AT CHICKASHA.

(Macon Telegraph.)

[illegible]

6-10-30

[illegible]

With the killing yesterday of Henry Argo, a Negro who was in Jail at Chickasha, Oklahoma, on the charge of assaulting a white woman, Oklahoma joined up with her sister Southern States in celebration of mob year. It had begun to appear that we Southerners had about conquered that bestial disregard of authority until this year came across the horizon of the calendar. It has been marked by a carnival of lynching.

The killing at Chickasha raises the question: What good is the National guard. In theory, it is a skeleton defense force that may be called into the national army whenever it is needed, but the justification for its maintenance that is made to state legislatures that are asked to contribute to its support is that it serves as an arm of protection to the citizenry of the state. It is, theoretically, our safeguard in times when the feelings of people run beyond their own control and must be grought under the subjection of an outside agency of law.

That, indeed, is the theory of the National guard. But the conduct of the National guard at Sherman, Texas, when it was virtually run over by a mob and the conduct of the guard at Chickasha, Okla., yesterday, when it was given the duty of defending and guarding a prisoner and dispersing a mob, raises the question whether the National guard justifies its existence or not.

The National guard has been particularly effective in North Carolina and Tennessee in repulsing small groups of mill strikers who sought to enter factory gates to picket inside, or even for the purpose of violence. A number of white persons have lost their lives endeavoring to get past the outposts of the National guard companies. In dispersing mobs of mill strikers, National guard companies are, to date, exactly 100 per cent more effective than in saving the lives of Negro prisoners committed to their care.

Is it possible that the National guard draws the color line in performing its duty? Or is it perhaps truer that not the members of the National guard, but those who fix the guard's policies are responsible for such inefficiency as that of yesterday, which permitted a man to go through the guard's lines and fire a shot that killed the prisoner who was being protected.

The Telegraph has no blame for members or officers of the National guard, but responsibility for the lynching at Sherman and the lynching at Chickasha lies with those higher up who give instructions not to fire and "shoot at the limbs" and shoot blank cartridges.

If the National guard is to be used for such purposes and is to become contemptuous in the eyes of those who support it as an agency of order and law, then it ought to be disbanded. Either that, or responsible men who command guard companies, regiments and brigades, ought to protest against orders that manifestly deprive the guard of the power to fulfill its duties.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

Negro Press. (Southern.)

3021

ARE DIXIE MOBS AFTER THE JOBS?

Informer

7-26

A few days subsequent to the hunnish horror perpetrated at Sherman, when a howling and hungry mob threw that community into a raging inferno, notices were posted around the city advising white employers to discharge all their colored help and replace them with whites.

Just recently, a half-witted Negro was accused of killing a white woman at Shamrock and, despite the fact that the officers of the law had apprehended the Negro and had placed him in safekeeping in a state institution in Oklahoma, the mobbists of that border community not only invaded the town and threatened violence upon other peaceful and law-abiding Negroes, but drove most of the blacks from the town and then sought the jobs which the ousted blacks were filling.

Across the border in Oklahoma, at Erick, the former home of the white woman slain at Shamrock, the lynchocrats pulled off the same stunt staged by their racial fraters in the Texas city, but going the Texas mobbists one better by entering the deserted homes of the expelled Negroes and confiscating such of their property as they could carry away.

Are these Dixie mobs seeking to avenge some crime laid at the door of some Negro, or are they more concerned in trying to terrify and intimidate Negroes, force them from the towns and then obtain their jobs and their physical properties?

The Informer disagrees with the argument advanced by the South Carolina demagogue, Coal Blease, who contended in a recent political speech that these white mobs are lynching Negroes as a result of Judge Parker being defeated, largely through the organized efforts of Negro and labor, as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

This paper doubts very seriously if many of these Southern mobbists know or care anything about Parker's defeat or victory; nor can their diabolical and dastardly deeds be attributed to the excessive heat.

If these mobs are seeking to "uphold white supremacy" and punish black criminals, why do they wait until such outbreaks to demand the jobs held by Negroes?

Why connect the lynching or attempted lynching of some Negro, accused of some heinous crime, with a cowardly, concerted drive for their jobs?

If these Dixie mobs are actuated by a desire to oust Negroes from their jobs, why do it under the pretext of lynching; or wait until the community has become enraged at some alleged offense committed by some Negro and then placard the community with appeals and demands for the wholesale discharge of all Negroes from their jobs?

Originally invoked under the guise of "protecting womanhood" and "upholding white supremacy," Southern exponents and devotees of Judge Lynch's League, Inc., are resorting to mob-violence now for any and all purposes and, quite often, for no purpose or reason at all.

It was reasonable to expect that mob-law would take such a turn, for if it could be employed to deny Negroes of their constitutional rights of a trial by jury, why not press it into service to drive innocent, peaceful and hard-working Negroes from such mobocratic communities and thus make available to mobbists and their ilk all jobs held by the disadvantaged and unprotected blacks?

In the light of what has transpired along this line at Sherman, Honey Grove, Shamrock and Erick, are we to conclude that most of these Dixie mobs are after Negroes' jobs?

Or are such manifestations of mobocracy due to the large number of idle members of the mobbing element, who, since an idle brain is said to be the devil's workshop, consider it a popular pastime to lynch, terrorize and intimidate Negroes?

Are jobs in the South to be taken and held by force, and has this country reached the stage in its career where employers, under threats of duress and violence, must capitulate to race prejudice and afford employment to persons other than those they desire to use as employes?

It will be a dark and dismal day for this country, or any other country, when lawless persons can organize bands of terrorists and mobbists and drive honest and law-abiding men from their jobs and their homes.

Truly mob-violence has about reached the end of its rope in this country, and public officials should meet the mobocratic challenge hurled at them, or themselves be ousted from office because of their connivance at and cooperation with these mobbists and terrorists, a la Dixie.

NECESSARY CORRECTIONS

By H. S. Murphy

Independent

Aug. 1-30

Elizabeth City

The Atlanta Constitution recently carried a news story and a letter, each bearing statements from two citizens of North Carolina—one citizen being Governor Max Gardner, the other a lawyer in Durham.

The Governor states that North Carolina has not had a lynching in the past ten years. The lawyer states in a letter on "State's Rights" that Washington, D. C., has only one set of schools for both white and colored.

According to the record kept by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the lynching record for North Carolina during the past ten years has been as follows:

1920	2	1925	0
1921	4	1926	0
1922	2	1927	1
1923	0	1928	0
1924	0	1929	2

(One white.)

Making a total of eleven people murdered by mobs in North Carolina in the past ten years.

As to the statement of the lawyer about the Washington, D. C., schools, the facts are too well known to admit of too much discussion, but it does seem that any lawyer whose general intelligence will permit him to make such a loose statement will suffer greatly as a sifter of evidence.

We must not be content to take newspaper statements as "facts" until we have winnowed them for the truth that is in them. We must remember that the machinery of publicity is generally manipulated by men who are enemies to the truth as regards our rights. In other words, it may not profit us to develop into skeptics, but we must at least look with analytical mind on what we ead regarding ourselves written by other people.

The Atlanta Constitution of Wednesday carries an editorial commending the people of Montgomery County, Georgia, on their indignation meeting concerning the murder of the late S. S. Mincey. Good, as far as it goes, with the usual platitudinous statements regarding the "good people" and the "few" criminally inclined—all of which shows for the five thousandth time that these "good" people have more hindsight than foresight.

Let us all remember this: A voteless people is always at the mercy of all people—"good" and "few criminally inclined" as well.

INDIANA WANTS LIFE OF MAN WHO ESCAPED MOB WHICH LYNCHED 2, BUT DOESN'T PUNISH MOBBERS

Journal and Guide

Special to the Journal and Guide

MARION, Ind.—Indiana will ask the death penalty for one of three colored men implicated in the fatal shooting of a white man and the attempted assault upon his 18-year-old girl friend, while more than a thousand members of the mob that lynched the other two last ~~Friday night~~ will go unmolested through the streets of this strong-hold of the Ku Klux Klan.

Prosecutor Harley F. Hardin announced Friday that no action was planned to bring the members of the mob to justice, but asserted that the September grand jury would be asked to indict Herbert Cameron for the murder of Claude Deeter.

Aug. 23, 30

After Abraham Smith, 19, and Thomas Shipp, 18, had been taken by force from the jail and lynched, Cameron and Robert Sullivan, held on a robbery charge, were spirited to the Indiana State Reformatory to save them from the [illegible] afterglow of the all too slowly dying embers of the Ku Klux Klan, whose hooded members roamed Hoosier plains several years ago.

Norfolk Va.

Troops Restore Order

Two companies of the Indiana National Guard summoned from camp in Kentucky, 180 miles away, arrived late and prevented any further outbreaks of racial hatred.

"Marion is the seat of Grant County and is in the northeast central portion of Indiana, fifty miles from Ohio on the east and one hundred miles from Michigan on the north.

Despite the presence of the sheriff's forces and the police strength of this city of 23,000, the mob was permitted to enter the jail and to batter down cell doors with sledge hammers without the firing of a single shot by the police officers, either to protect the public property under their care or save the lives of the prisoners.

Shipp and Smith had been arrested in connection with a holdup. It was charged that they had come upon Deeter and his sweetheart, Mary Ball, parked at a secluded roadside spot, Thursday of last week, and that they had demanded money of Deeter. The latter is said to have resisted them, whereupon he was shot three times. The additional charge was made that after the shooting an attempt was made to rape the white woman which was only frustrated by the approach of another car and her screams.

Notice of the holdup was given the police who very shortly arrested Shipp on circumstantial evidence, and the belief of the police chief that he was "a sort of a bad guy." Shipp was said to have confessed the holdup and to have implicated Smith and another.

The mob grew quickly from one hunered, who came to this city from Deeter's home town, Fairmont, to several hundreds.

In spite of the mob threats the officers of the law did nothing but argue with the mob leaders and turn the fire hose on the mob. When members of the mob brandished their guns, the forces of law and order desisted with the hose play.

There were eighteen colored prisoners in the jail. The lives of all were in jeopardy. One boy was brought out, protesting his innocence. Only the interference of the girl's uncles and his pleas saved the life of this innocent boy. He was beaten severely before being returned to the cell.

Shipp was seized and hanged from an elm tree in the courthouse yard. Smith was thrown from the third floor of the jail with a noose around his neck and strangled.

After the lynchings, the mob considered driving the two thousand colored resident of Marion out of the city and burning their homes. This action was deterred by the arrival of police reinforcement from adjacent cities.

Dr. W. T. Bailey and Rev. William Oglesby, state leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appealed to Mayor Jack Edwards for the state troops to guard lives and property.

DARIEN MURDER AND LYNCHING

Journal

9-11-30

Savannah, Ga.

Darien is one of the most peaceful locations in the state. Here the colored people are decidedly in the majority. A very cordial relation always existed between the races, notwithstanding the fact that the tragedy on Monday is the second such an outbreak during the past twenty-five years, for the riot there is readily recalled by many. What happened there Monday could have been avoided. In no manner attempting to uphold the accused colored men, it has not been shown where they attempted to rob the bank. To do a job of this kind requires experience and certain tools. So far nothing of the kind has been found to prove their attempt to commit such an unlawful crime. From statement given, it is said that the men were seeking money. In many places there are persons obsessed with the idea of buried money. The early morning of y being one of moonshine, no doubt, the two men were on the way to seek this place of treasure. Unfortunately, several attempted robberies were recently reported. These caused the night watchman to be on the alert, and suspicious of every action. With experience he would have been able to discern whether the colored men were bank robbers. Just here is where the muddle comes. It was hoped that in the apprehension of the other colored man, he would be permitted to make a clear statement as to their action and purpose for being about the town that hour of the morning. If this was permitted, no doubt a different aspect would have been given the occurrence. The night watchman was shot by the colored men. This they should not have done. Due respect must be paid officers of the law under every and all circumstances. But, possibly, the colored men might not have known that the watchman was an officer, and might have shot as a matter of self-protection. Becoming frightened, they tried to escape and while attempting to avoid arrest, committed a farther serious offense by killing an officer and wounding others. Grant was caught. While a prisoner he was given a serious blow over the head and in the presence of the officers. Not a thing was done to the assailant. With difficulty, he was placed in jail. Knowing the feeling, it is just as well to say that no protection was given him and an open invitation given the lawless inclined to vent their passion on the helpless man who should have been under the protection of the majesty of the law. As stated by Sheriff Dixon, Grant was not lynched, but murdered. His murderer or murderers, seemingly without hinderance, deliberately entered the jail, and shot the man to death. This was done while the officers were nearby and also a detachment of the military. The white men who are the executors of the law should be the first ones to obey and respect it. In killing Grant, their offense become more serious than the one of which Grant was accused. Our white men should not allow themselves to be swayed by passion, but so control themselves, and in every instance uphold the law. Grant deserved a legal trial. If there was the slightest opportunity for him to have made an escape, then some excuse may be accepted for his summary death, but there was no chance whatever. He was in charge of white men who are the officials. The lawyers, judge and jury are all white men. What chance he had for freedom if the evidence was just the least to connect?

Darien has a fine set of law-abiding colored people. Fortunately they were not molested. As a precaution the immediate members of the family of one of the men were confined, but the abating feeling will cause their release.

Respecting the action of the mob in Darien, with approval, an excerpt from the Morning News is appended:

> "The act of one man criminally inclined does not excuse the action of a mob of hundreds inflamed by avengeful anger. The occasional criminal who attempts burglary and who resists law, and murders officials ought to be the rare exception; the great body of the people should think and live respect for law, and therefore regard for the representatives of law—officers chosen to do work which many in such times would not like to perform.
>
> "The time of extraordinary stress is the time for the testing of the better citizenship of the rank and file of the people of the community. In quiet moments they are for law and order and willing to maintain law and order. It is the unusual time when passions run high that calls for the expression of loyalty to constituted authority. Give the people time to think and they will usually do right. The only protection against breaking over the lines is in cultivating a year-after-year regard for law, respect for authority, and an appreciation of the fact their government is the only protection we have against utter chaos and anarchy."

LYNCHING PROBE TURNING INTO A 'WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN' AFFAIR

Journal & Guide

8-30-30

Norfolk, Va

TARBORO, N. C.—When Oliver Moore was lynched near here last week E. P. Morgan, father of the two little white girls who claim Moore attacked them, said he heard a lot of shoot- but did not go out because he was afraid, having "been mighty nervous since that happened to my girls."

Meanwhile, it has been implied that Moore may not have been the guilty man after all.

At the insistence of Solicitor Gilliam, after Sheriff Bardin had decided it was not necessary, specimens for pathological examination of Moore were taken before he was buried near the county home last week. Though all officers, in spite of the fact that Moore denied his guilt and had not been tried, insist Moore was guilty the Solicitor wants to get scientific evidence that Moore had the venereal disease which was transmitted to the girls by the man who attacked them.

Dr. Curtiss Norfleet, working with Dr. Thomas, the coroner, performed an autopsy on the body of Moore and sent section specimens to the State Laboratory of Hygiene at Raleigh to discover whether or not Moore had venereal disease.

Sheriff Gets Exasperated

When reminded that Governor Gardner said he expected him to do everything possible to discover who took part in the mob murder, Sheriff Bardin angrily replied: "I am doing everything I know how to do now. If the Governor or anybody else can advise me how to find out who took part in this, I will appreciate it. I don't know where to turn next."

Meanwhile Governor Gardner has offered $400 for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of one or more members of the mob. This is the largest reward allowed under the law in a case of this kind.

It appeared during the latter part of last week that men who lynched Moore had disappeared from the face of the earth. Little hope was held out that they would be captured, there being an apparent conspiracy of silence and flat denial by all who saw the mob that they recognized any of its members.

The Lull In Lynching

Journal and Guide

12-20-30

FROM February 1, 1930 to October 1, 1930 there occurred 23 lynchings in the United States. There were no lynchings up to February 1, and there have been none since October 1. As nearly three months have elapsed since a lynching occurred, and as there were six in September, the incidence of the sudden lull or cessation arrests the curiosity. The 1930 lynching orgy actually started in April, in which month there were four. Then there were three in May, three in June, two in July, three in August, six in September and one on October 1, when the lynchocrats appeared to have suspended activities.

If all the lynchings had occurred in one State the sudden suspension of the barbarity would be explained by an intrastate move or development of some kind that put a quietus on the mob. But the illegal executions occurred in nine States—eight in Georgia, three in Mississippi, four in Texas, one in Florida, two in South Carolina, one in North Carolina, one in Oklahoma, one in Alabama and two in Indiana. Over so wide a field there has occurred no concerted movement to halt lynching. So the sudden lull remains unexplained except as a gratifying phenomenon.

For participation in the 23 lynchings no one has been punished. The county in which Walhalla, S. C. is situated was penalized $2,000 for the benefit of Allen Green's widow. It was established to the satisfaction of a South Carolina civil court that Green was guilty of no crime when lynched so his family was given a civil dole, but the criminal court acquitted the men, including the mayor of the town, whom reputable white witnesses testified lynched Green. In none of the other States has the law vindicated its authority over the lawless. In Texas a whole venire of talesmen called to try the Sherman mobocrats declared in open court that they would not convict the lynchers even if the State proved them guilty.

Something intervened to mysteriously put a halt to the parade of lawlessness which for six months wrote a bloody record across the Nation's legal escutcheon. Let us hope that whatever it is, it is permanent.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Southern.)

3022

NEW COMMISSION TO STUDY LYNCHING

Informer 9-27-30

Houston, Texas

News dispatches of this week indicate that a new commission to study lynching has been appointed in Georgia. It is composed of editors of some of the leading journals of that state together with heads of schools and colleges of both races. At the same time, it is indicated that under the direction of the N. A. A. C. P and its supporters, a new anti-lynch law is being drafted with a view to submitting it within the next few months to Congress. Both of these procedures are being undertaken in view of the increase in lynchings within the past few months in this country. It is worthy of note that the commission is being sponsored by the Interracial Committee and the law by the N. A. A. C. P.

The Informer believes that both of the projects are vitally necessary. The one as sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has the earmarks of militancy while that of the Interracial Commission will proceed along the lines of study and discussion with as little of the militant to mark it as has been the case with all of the work done by that organization heretofore. There can be no doubt but that the work of both organizations has been profitable in the past although they worked along different lines and there is reason to feel that out of these newer projects there will come good.

The problem of lynching is by far the most grievous that America faces today. Those who have studied it from several angles realize that there is no single reason for the recurrence of the various types of mob murders which have smutted the pages of American history from the beginning until now. Racial prejudices have played their part. Economic pressure has had its share in the equation. Politics has contributed to some extent; and by far the most significant circumstance in connection with the question is the fact that it is no longer sectional in its scope, but it is as apt to happen in the North or East as it is in the South where it had its birth.

9-27-30

The Informer believes that it will be eradicated from American life only when savagery in American psychology has given place to more enlightened ideas and procedures. The history of mankind proves that society has come to its present state of perfection or imperfection by means of coaxing and dragging as well as by the pressure of circumstance which was the direct resultant of all of the forces which operate in society. Leaders of thought and those who stand at the forefront of American life and thought must have the gravity of the problem brought before them in such a way as to challenge their active support in its solution. There the commission will have opportunity to do its largest share in the work. Those who have the mind of the [illegible] and whose hearts are attuned to the siren songs of the demagogue and the bigot must be compelled by a fear of the law to stay within the confines of the bounds of decency. There a law against lynching, if passed, will serve its largest purpose. The one cannot be argued for without the other. The work of both organizations may well supplement each other. And the part of the general public, without regard to race, in the whole situation should be that of the helpful partner in an enterprise which will result in lasting good to a nation which now is being sorely beset by the forces of barbarism and which stands in the shadow of [illegible] and disintegration so long as it does not assert itself in [illegible] of decency?

TRULY, CHARITY SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME!

Houston Defender

11-29-30

In his latest attempt to tell the governor of Illinois how to rout gangsters in the Windy City, it appears to The Defender that Governor Dan Moody of Texas is trying to cover too much territory, and that he should first get the mote out of his own state's eye before essaying to remove the beam from the optics of a sister state.

The Lone Star State chief executive was recently quoted as saying that, if he were governor of Illinois, he would press a handful of Texas Rangers into service and repulse the gentry of the Capones & Company, even if he had to put the Windy City under martial law.

Houston, Texas

Doesn't it seem rather queer and strange that Texas' celebrated governor should be so concerned about gangland and lawlessness in Chicago and Illinois, when his "don't shoot" order in the Sherman rebellion is so fresh in the memory of all intelligent Americans, and even Europeans, who keep informed of the times?

Have the Windy City gangsters ever set fire to the Cook County court house and razed it to the ground with a blaze, while state police officers, militiamen and local peace officers stood supinely by and followed the order of the governor of the state not to shoot any of the gangsters and racketeers?

What explanation can Governor Moody offer which will absolve him and his state from the shame and disgrace of the Grayson County horror and reign of lawlessness, arson and anarchy, particularly in the face of the fact that he had a "handful of Texas Rangers" on the scene at Sherman?

To what does he attribute the fact that Texas, during the present year and under his able and astute administration, is the ranking member in the 1930 race for the pennant in Judge Lynch's League, Incorporated?

If our grand and glorious governor possesses the knowledge and has at his official disposal the type of peace officers to rout Chicago gangland, why has he not pressed them into service in his own state during mobocratic outbreaks in the several Texas communities?

Does Mr. Moody plan to remove to Illinois after his tenure of office as chief magistrate of Texas and become governor of the Prairie State, for the express purpose of transferring some of his brave and patriotic Texas Rangers to his new state and putting an end to the reign of the Capone dynasty and gang-rule generally?

As between the two—gang murders between liquor racketeers and the lynching of human beings and the destruction of court houses by hungry and howling hoodlums—which is more reprehensible and revolting?

Wouldn't you rather take your chances with a member of Al Capone's band in Chicago than incur the ill-will and wrath of such lynchocrats as staged that carnival of lawlessness and barbarism at Sherman last May?

If you had to trust your fate in the hands of either the governor of Illinois or Texas, wouldn't you much prefer the Prairie State governor to the Lone Star State's present gubernatorial head?

Governor Moody, being a devout member of the leading Protestant denomination in this state and a firm and staunch believer in the Holy Writ (stop smiling, dear readers), should know that reformation, like charity, should begin at home and then spread abroad; and it is our guess that he will find plenty of home missionary work to do in Texas before electing or remotely desiring to take a hand in foreign missionary work in another state.

Being quite fond of publicity, whether in issuing a "don't shoot" order, or in dispatching Texas Rangers to cities to prevent Sunday performances by circuses while permitting theaters and movies to operate in full force on Sundays, or in cutting some of the other curious capers for which "our Dan" is famous and notorious, maybe the Texas governor called himself "just having a little fun" at the expense of Illinois and Chicago, just like his Sherman mob had in lynching a Negro, in destroying the physical property of the county and law-abiding citizens, and in raising unadulterated hades for several hours last May.

After all, folks, this is a funny world, with half of the people neglecting their own business trying to tell other people how they should do theirs, or in the consumption of time criticising others for doing or not doing some of the things which the self-appointed critics are guilty of, either by acts of commission or omission.

A WOMAN SCREAMED "LYNCH HIM"

News dispatches of last Monday tell us that, in the fashionable Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City last Sunday, former Judge Ben Lindsay created a small riot when he sought answer Bishop Manning who had denounced his stand on companionate marriage. During the confusion among those elite of New York it is reported that many oaths were heard among the parishioners, the "short ugly word" was applied to the former Judge who was struck and badly beaten before he could be goten out of the church, and one woman was heard to scream "Lynch him;" all as a great bishop offered prayer to the God of esus Christ.

Informer

The description of the commotion read like that of any group of East side hoodlums. One could hardly have thought that in fashionable New York, in one of the most outstanding of all of he churches of this country, ladies and gentlemen (?) could so ar have forgotten themselves. And yet it happened. "Lynch him" was heard in a church and from the lips of a woman. And still there are some who will declare that America does not have he lynching mind. There are those who will declare that houghts of lynching are to be found only among the poorly bred of Americans.

12-13-30 Houston Texas.

Does this happening not prove that American culture and refinements are but skin deep, if deep to that degree? Does not that "lynch him" from the lips of a member of probably the ost fashionable church in America indicate that the curse of ynching and its unchecked violence in this country have the approval of many of those who are often claimed to be against it? Does the whole thing not prove that America is primarily a counry of church goers and not real Christians? How much real ollowing of the example of Jesus Christ was there in the whole f the procedure? The Informer does not argue the rightness r the wrongness of the action of Judge Lindsay. But it does rgue that if the actions of those church goers last Sunday morng is to be taken as a sample of the heart of the best that Ameria affords, the future is dark indeed. "Lynch him," the short, gly word, blows from behind, curses and profanity, all in the lash of an eye from those in church who a moment before were emnly singing and listening to the stories about Jesus in suroundings which were conducive to dignity in worship. Religion America has certainly not been helped by that happening, but e mind of the mob has been most surely proven to be in the igh and the low, according to dollar measurement, alike. The embers of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine are supposed to e the best in America. They did this. What may we expect om the worst?

A Living Argument Against Lynching

FIVE years ago Alvin Mansel, a 17-year old boy, accused of rape at Asheville, North Carolina, escaped lynching by a narrow margin, due to the vigilance and determination of the city and county authorities. In due course he received a court trial and was convicted and sentenced to die in the electric chair. Later, when the atmosphere at Asheville had cooled, his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by former Governor McLean, and last week when sober judgment had convinced Governor Gardner that Mansel was entirely innocent of the crime for which he was convicted, he was released from the penitentiary.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
11-15-30

In the light of so many accusations of rape and so many lynchings this year, it will be interesting to review the Mansel case. A woman reported that she had been attacked. Her first description of her assailant was that he was "a large yellow Negro." When a sheriff's posse arrested Mansel at his place of work and took him before the woman she declared he was the one who assaulted her. Mansel was then a strip of a boy, 17 years old and coal black. After the woman charged him with the crime officers sped with him to Charlotte where he was lodged in jail, but Asheville became mob mad, and unaware that the prisoner had been spirited away the mobbists stormed the jail and did considerable damage to the building. Then came the trial, held in the atmosphere of tense racial feeling, with soldiers guarding the court room and court and jury saturated with the inevitable emotions that manifest themselves under such circumstances. The boy was a stranger in Asheville, poor and unable to employ counsel, so the court appointed a lawyer the day before the trial was to be held, who asked for a continuance so that he could study the case. This the court refused. The boy was doomed.

But certain citizens of Asheville had grave doubts concerning the woman's testimony, and 4,000 of them signed a petition asking Governor McLean to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. This was done. But the existing doubts were never satisfied and the fight for the boy's freedom continued, led by the lawyer who was appointed by the court, a South Carolina attorney for whom he had worked and who had faith in his character, and Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division for Negro Welfare, under the State Board of Charities and Correction. And the other day Governor O. Max Gardner wrote the final chapter in the drama by giving Mansel his liberty.

Thus North Carolina has atoned, rather late albeit, for a tragic crime committed legally against one of its citizens. No doubt if Alvin Mansel had been given a calm, deliberate trial, void of the atmosphere of mob madness, he would have been acquitted. But it is unfortunate that the legal machinery is often speeded up beyond the point of safety because of the pressure of impending mob action. This is something for those to think about who take the position that court delays have something to do with justifying mob action. It is never justified, under any circumstances. Alvin Mansel is a living and tragic example.

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

Negro Press (Southern) 3023

THE TRAGEDY OF A SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILE BATTERY

Reporter

7-19-30

Birmingham, Ala

"Behold what a great matter a little fire kindleth." The words of an inspired writer mad be recalled as we think of the Emelle affair, in West Alabama. It is so difficult to measure the extent of a small act when it involves relationships that are insecure. The causes for so many such affairs are insignificant and it seems that, with a little thought of what possibilities are bound up in some acts, much trouble might be avoided.

The Emelle trouble caused the loss of several lives, a disrupted community and a strained relationship between people who had been agreeable neighbors because of a second-hand automobile battery. The initial acts out of which this tragic thing grew were insignificant, but the outcome of it was terrible because the thoughtfulness of some of the parties was, to say the least, childish.

Any kind of common sense would suggest that Esau Robertson should have paid Clarence Boyd for his battery, and, if there had to be a dispute about it, to submit it to some other party for judgment.

We think that in cases of this kind where small matters arise between Negroes and white people it is well to look at it from the viewpoint of the value of the thing in question and get the habit of showing a desire to avoid trouble or even yielding when it is not possible to have the matter settled by a third party, that is, when the amount is so insignificant.

Large matters are mostly settled by courts and small trifles are the things out of which trouble arises.

Misunderstandings between the races are easily fanned into flames of trouble because of the prejudices that make race relations insecure.

So many times the trouble might be avoided by a careful consideration of the situation and a disposition to let the trouble in such cases be entirely of the other fellow's making.

Let us see if we can not lessen the number of race outbreaks of this kind by giving to the other fellow the entire responsibility for starting it.

We must commend the attitude of Governor Graves and feel that, from his record as Governor, if he had gotten information of the situation forthwith some of the bloodshed would have been avoided.

This tragedy of a second-hand automobile battery should have a lesson in it for those whose contact gives them need for thoughtful consideration in disputes over things of minor value.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE ENDS

Palmetto Leader

Columbia S.C.

7-12-30

The junior United States Senator from South Carolina in campaigning for reelection to the Senate has pursued a policy of "passive resistance" in that he has preferred merely to stand on his record. The usual expressions of anathema, abuse, villification and virtuperation have been strikingly absent from the utterances of Coleman Livingstone Blease during the present campaign.

It is apparent and palpable that South Carolina's fire eating Senator reserved his strength for his appearance in Union where a lynching was recently perpetrated in a space between two christian churches, we are told. The wily senator, knowing his constituency as he does, doubtless thought that he would salve the conscience of the Union lynchers by stating for their benefit his well known attitude concerning lynch law. Realizing that one of his opponents, Solicitor Leon W. Harris, is alleged to be involved in the prosecution of the Walhalla lynchers the Senator reasoned that his incendiary remarks would without question render Harris "hors de combat" in Union. The Associated Press reports that the famous Tremont Temple epigram "To hell with the constitution" was revived by the Senator at Union.

Referring to his record as governor of South Carolina Blease is reported as having said:

> "When I was governor of South Carolina you did not hear of me calling out the militia of the state to protect Negro rapists. . . .
>
> "In my South Carolina campaigns you heard me say, 'When you catch the brute that assaults a white woman, wait until the next morning to notify me.'"

Is there any wonder that Robert Quillen wrote as he did some time ago concerning the type of people who rule in South Carolina? Compare the words of Blease, a law maker of the United States, with these words of Woodrow Wilson, in a public address to fellow citizens July 26, 1918:

> "I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."

Some day that group of Negroes who discountenance Blease's public utterances as being nothing but politics will awaken to the sad realization that these same public utterances mean far more in sowing seeds of hatred, than any of his private acts of friendliness may mean in hastening mutual understanding.

RUNNING ON LYNCHING PLATFORM

Houston Informer

7-19-30

Houston Texas

Speaking before a recent political gathering at Union, South Carolina, last week, United States Senator Coal Blease not only condoned lynching, but advocated mobocracy wherever and whenever a Negro is accused of attacking a white woman.

Like most chivalrous Southern Negrophobes and mobbists of his ilk, this fire-eating, constitution-nullifying Dixie solon failed to state what action he favored when a white man is accused of attacking a colored woman, or of cohabiting with women of the Negro race.

In his espousal of the cause of Judge Lynch's League of America, Inc., with principal offices in the South, the senator refrained from any criticism of those members of his race who are the fathers of children by female members of the Negro race.

Since the South Carolina demagogue has raised and injected the lynching issue into his race for renomination and reelection to the upper house of the United States congress, his success at the polls will indicate to the country that South Carolina endorses his lynching program, and that the majority of the citizens of the Palmetto State are in hearty accord with his advocacy of mobocracy.

According to newspaper reports of Blease's speech, the senator, who is supposed ta take an oath that he will uphold the constitution and support the laws of this country, was quoted as consigning the federal constitution to hades whenever that document attempts to secure to some Negro the right of trial by jury, when said black has been accused of attacking some white woman.

Of course, no sane and sensible person, of either race, condones or places his stamp of approval upon bestial attacks upon women; but all law-abiding persons, who have respect for American ideals and institutions, hold to the belief that such accused and indicted criminals should be punished through orderly and legal processes, and that their guilt should be established beyond the shadow of a doubt before even the court assays to pass sentence upon them.

By such a public declaration, Coal Blease has forfeited his [illegible] as a member of the highest legislative branch in the republic, and, since the federal constitution empowers the senate to pass upon the qualifications of its members, which action is final, in the event the South Carolinian is reelected to represent his state in the senate, that body ought to consider seriously and impartially Blease's fitness for membership in the senate.

No man ought to be permitted to hold public office in America who openly proclaims that he will disregard the federal constitution and dispatch same, with celerity, to the region of fire and brimstone when it interferes with his participation in a mob to lynch some American citizen accused of criminal attack upon a female member of the dominant race, or for any alleged cause or crime.

The federal constitution provides that no man shall hold public office who will not support and protect said document; for to do otherwise is an overt act of high treason and renders such official ineligible for any office of honor, profit or emolument within the confines of this republic.

If the United States senate, sitting as a jury, can refuse seats to American citizens legally elected thereto simply because of extravagant employment of money in quest of the office, can't this same senate, serving in a similar capacity, refuse a seat to a duly elected senator who heralds the fact to the world that he will not support the constitution; and who, by his advocacy of mob-law and anarchy, incites and encourages other American citizens to pursue a similar course?

Article VI of the constitution of the United States says:

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law .. to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

Chapter three, section 20 of the criminal code of the United States provides:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statutue, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any state, territory, or district to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Section 19 of the same chapter stipulates:

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any rights and privileges secured to him by the constitution of the United States, or laws of the United States, ... or with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they (such mobbists) shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States."

Article V of the federal constitution, among other things, provides:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentation or indictment of a grand jury, ... nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

Despite all these constitutional guarantees of the right of trial by jury, and notwithstanding the plain, lucid language of this same federal constitution relative to persons who participate in mob disorders and anarchistic demonstrations, a Southern senator says that the federal constitution can go to hell when it attempts to tell him that he can not form or join a mob and lynch some black man accused of a criminal outrage upon a white woman in his state.

Really, hasn't this country reached a critical stage in its career, and hasn't a state reverted to the lowest depths of barbarism, heathenism and anarchy when a man will aspire for the highest law-making body in the United States by endorsing, encouraging and justifying lynching and the resultant overthrowing of the constitution, law and order?

Having injected this baneful issue into his senatorial campaign, Coal Blease has put the matter squarely up to the Democratic electors of his state, either to sanction his lynching platform by returning him to the United States senate, or by giving him an enforced senatorial vacation and retiring him to political oblivion by electing some other candidate to this lofty post.

Will South Carolina defend and uphold the federal constitution, or will it become a life member of Judge Lynch's League of America, Incorporated? Selah!

ALEXANDER CAN'T EXPLAIN LYNCHING FOR THE RECORD

Journal & Guide

8-2-30

Norfolk, Va.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(CNS)— Wil . Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, in an address before the National Conference of Friends at Cape May said,

"Race Riots are rooted in economic rivalry. In good years, when few are out of work, this economic rivalry between whites and blacks of the South does not show up.

"In bad years it does. This has been an extraordinarily bad year, and hence, there has been an extraordinarily high number of attacks on Negroes.

"During all of last year there were 12 lynchings in the South. This year, but half gone, already shows a record of 13 of these mass-murders, the South's worst score in years".

To all of which the Philadelphia Record editorially retorts:

"It may be so.

"BUT—that same source of irritation exists everywhere. It exists up North. It exists wherever two races work side by side. It would be hard to find a country, or a city, or a shop where two races do not work side by side.

"Why aren't there lynchings in these other places? What localizes them (chiefly) in the South? Lack of control? A somewhat lower order of civilization? A lesser regard for human rights? Disrespect for law and order? Lack of confidence in the Courts? A more primitive social sense?

"There must be SOME explanation other than the influence of UNEMPLOYMENT."

Indiana Contributes Two To Lynching Record

Journal & Guide

8-14-30

Norfolk, Va.

INDIANA'S contribution during the past week swelled this year's record to fifteen mob murders. The fact of Indiana's geographical location has drawn from some commentators that lynching has entered the North. There should be no surprise that a lynching has occurred in Indiana. The State has for some time shown a disregard for law and order comparable to any of the most backward of the backward States. The thing that conduces most to a lynching atmosphere is crooked law enforcement officials. The Stephenson case which shocked the decent people of Indiana a few years ago and involved nearly all of its political leaders and office holders in Klu Klux murders and scandals revealed Indiana to the nation in its real light. Since Stephenson's incarceration in the penitentiary the State has been trying to head toward redemption, but it was so seeped in Kluckery and corruption that progress has been slow. Most of the recent outrages have been was delayed. The legal lynchings, and those committed in the form of bribery, kidnapping, and white hooded floggings have not been entered in the record.

The Marion, Indiana affair, was just another demonstration of the determination of a certain element of United States citizens to deny to another element the right of a trial by jury—the benefit of the orderly processes of the law. The men were taken from the jail and hanged in the court yard. They were entitled to have been tried in the court house, and if found guilty legally executed: if innocent acquitted. But the mob denied them that right, largely because they belonged to that strata of society which does not have full protection of the laws in the fundamental rights guaranteed all American citizens. Any Nation or State which allows this form of disregard of its legal authority to proceed with impunity is storing up trouble for the whole social and legal structure. This sort of thing can proceed only in States where the law enforcement authorities are lax or indifferent, or are politically honeycombed with the forces of lawlessness.

Lynching has been greatly curtailed in some States and practically wiped out in others because the people who are in control of the government have determined to put an end to it. These States are notably conspicuous for their recent social and industrial progress. Virginia and North Carolina are examples. States which temporize with political corruption and tolerate organized bigotry and repression—whether religious, racial or otherwise—may expect a continuance of conditions which shock and outrage the sensibilities of a civilized world.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press. (Southern).

3028

THE LYNCHING EVIL

Reporter
7-5-30
Birmingham, Ala

The report of another lynching in South Carolina mounts the number up to a record for one-half of the year that beats anything in recent years. At the present rate last year's record will be doubled before the year closes. It looks like the beginning of a revival of lynching and, if it is not checked by some law and order agency or force, there must be a miserable story to tell. The efforts of the press to avert lynching have been effective in the past. It is true that not until the press of this country viewed the front page story on lynchings to be the worst advertisement it could give its locality did the abatement of lynching take some appreciable turn for the better.

Now that the evil begins again to threaten, the press should be awakened to the duty of eliminating it entirely.

It is the duty of the press to educate the populace on the evils of lawlessness and crime in a democracy and the danger of degenerating it into a state in which control is lost and anything may happen.

The pulpit and the press must show a brand of heroism not yet exhibited in the South to make the South safe for the new industrialism and build up a wholesome respect for law and order.

As long as lynching is allowed and nothing much said or done about it, it must grow in intensity and be practiced with that immunity obtained from its being both unpunished and uncondemned.

Where lynching is condoned for any one crime and immunity from punishment is allowed, it soon happens on any pretext and with equal savagery. There is no one type of crime that motivates lynching. It comes of a secondary impulse made possible by the fact that it has been condoned for certain types of crimes and can be carried on as a means of mass vengeance to feed a vile prejudice and without the resultant effects of punishment.

In some cases, the revolting facts stand out and the severest punishment should be given. In others, an ordinary quarrel or altercation is magnified resulting in a fatal clash and still others are framed, but the courts are sufficient for any and all. The American courts are amply swift, sure and commensurate for all crimes. This fact is clearly understood and any lawless ignoring of the courts is fraught with eventual consequences far more seriously direful than the life of a Negro victim. The mob spirit is derived from the immunity that society has given to mob crimes before, and when this spirit has grown to great proportions through lack of enforcement, a general decrease of respect for law and court undermines the fabric of all government and a state of social chaos ensues.

We think that the Negro press and the Negro pulpit should start an intensive campaign against the commitment of crimes by Negroes. We think also that the white press and pulpit should wage a relentless campaign against lynching until it is wiped out.

"SLAYERS AND GUESSERS"

Tribune
7-26-30

Journal Guide

Recent outbreaks of mob violence have brought forth many criticisms from the press, and here we present an interesting discussion of the subject as given Monday morning by the Charleston News and Courier, under the above caption:

"One of the curious ingredients of human nature is that even in men called civilized lingers an ambition or lust to serve as public hangman or executioner. In a considerable element of a population is a hardly suppressed desire to kill somebody and when a plausible excuse offers it is often gratified.

"A man guilty of the crime for which Jenkins was lynched in Union ought to be killed—by law. That is why the law prescribes death for this crime.

"Since the man was not tried, how do we know whether he was guilty or not? One can derive an opinion from the newspaper accounts that he was guilty, one in Charleston or Columbia, Georgetown, Edgefield, Savannah or New York but a Negro was lynched in Omaha a few years ago, two in Duluth, one in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and scores of others have been lynched, if all be counted, and hundreds mobbed, in Northern towns, and we do not KNOW that they were guilty men.

"When a Negro was accused of a crime in Spantanburg a few years ago an attempt to lynch him was made and the jail was dynamited. The sheriff, Mr. White, saved the man, and a few weeks later twelve white citizens of Spartanburg sitting as a jury promptly acquitted the Negro. Had the Spartanburg mob succeeded in lynching the man, most of the public would have taken for granted when they read the newspapers next morning that he was guilty of course and that he ought to have been lynched. Indeed, if one had then expressed a doubt of the Negro's guilt, that one himself might have incurred the danger of being lynched.

"It is probable that the Negro in Union was guilty. It is certain that, brought to trial, a jury of Union would have sent him to the electric chair unless his innocence had been clearly established. The electric chair would have killed the man as dead as pistol bullets of a mob killed him.

"Conceding that the man was guilty, we have the facts that a number of men in Union county are now initiated as public executioners, hangmen, so to say (though in this case the killing was not by hanging,) and that some hundred were their aiders and abettors.

"The singular thing is that so many persons seem to like the job of executioner, like to execute a criminal though they take for granted that the victim is guilty without trying him in court.

"Whenever one hears of a lynching in South Carolina, one wonders why that job of executioner, is not counted the highest honor that the people can confer, higher than governor or United State Senator, and is not contested for in the state primary.

"Strange that many white people in South Carolina think it is better to kill a man without trial than with it, that they cannot think of he electric chair doing its work efficiently. Perhaps the explanation is that the people think themselves wiser than the men they elect to be officers and that after all the laws they have made are bungling failures. They have faith in themselves as lynchers but not as free citizens making laws and electing officers.

"If two young white men shall die in the electric chair for murder in a few days they will be as dead as the Negro Jenkins is. It has been ascertained, as far as humanly possible, that the two men are guilty. That has not been done in the Union case. The Negro's executioners were only guessing. Probably they guessed rightly, but who wants to guess whether he should kill a man or not?"

South Is Ashamed And Disturbed by The Demagogues

Independent
7-17-30
Atlanta, Ga

Blue Ridge, N. C.—"Senator Cole Blease's recent public defense of lynchings illustrates the fact that the anti-Negro ravings of political demagogues have done more than anything else to discredit the South abroad and disturb its peace and tranquility at home," asserted R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Interracial Commission, in an address here yesterday before the Y. W. C. A. Community Conference.

"Solely for the purpose of coining ignorance and prejudice into votes," said Mr. Eleazer, "these pseudo-statesmen habitually misrepresent and discredit the South by broadcasting the impression that it is a land of morons and savages. How often have our cheeks burned with humiliation as they 'strutted their stuff' in Congress or on the stump, while the world looked on in derision and disgust! With the Psalmist we are constrained to say, 'How long, oh Lord, how long?'

"Meantime their frenzied appeals to race prejudice sow the seeds of distrust and hostility at home, and tend to make enemies of two races that normally are friendly and should continue so. It is high time for the intelligence and patriotism of the South to repudiate at once and forever such false and dangerous leadership."

The statement was heard by an audience of two hundred women from all parts of the South. By prolonged applause and many private expressions the group evidenced their approval of the sentiment expressed by the speaker.

GOVERNOR MOODY ON DEFENSIVE!

Meeting in Springfield, Massachusetts, in its twenty-first annual session this week, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a statement regarding mob violence in America in general and Texas in particular, which appears to have Governor Dan Moody of Texas on the defensive.

In its statement anent these mobocratic and anarchistic demonstrations, the association said:

Informer

> "There is little, if any, prospect that the known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world, will be prosecuted or punished. State government has again broken down in the face of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the federal government to step in and preserve trial by jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens."

7-1-30

Regarding the reign of the hungry and howling mobs in Texas which is leading the field thus far in 1930 with four such horrible and hunnish horrors, the statement says:

Houston Texas

> "The sending of a brass band to England by the governor of Texas will not obscure the fact, known to all the civilized world, that Texas this year leads the roster of infamy with four of these murderous outrages, one of them committed in the presence of Texas Rangers and involving the roasting alive of a human being who was confined in jail awaiting trial."

Apparently, this stinging indictment against Texas got under the skin of Governor Moody, who was quoted in the daily press with making the statement that every agency at the command of the state was being brought into play to send the perpetrators of the lynching of George Hughes at Sherman, several weeks ago, to the penitentiary, and that steps had taken, as far as possible, to protect the rights of Negroes.

Going further, the governor added that every decent, law-abiding citizen regretted lynching and racial outbreaks and greatly deplored such disturbances.

The Informer would like to ask the governor why he did not manifest such official concern when the Grayson County mobocrats were in the midst of their nefarious depredations at Sherman?

Isn't it a fact that it is considerably easier to break up and disperse a mob before it has done its dirty and damnable work, than to wait until the damage has been done and then seek to arrest and convict the guilty culprits?

How many mobbists have ever been convicted in Texas for participation in a lynching bee, particularly where the victim of the mob's wrath and fury was a member of the Negro race?

How many of such trials have turned into farces, similar to the efforts made in Houston to convict the lynchers who mobbed a dying Negro here during the summer of 1928?

What effort has the governor or the state made to apprehend the members of the mob who roasted the body of a Negro at Honey Grove, just a few days after the Sherman outbreak?

What has the governor to say about that mob which slew a Negro farm hand near Round Rock, almost under the dome of the state capitol, last week?

Why, Governor Moody's action, even before he became chief executive of the state, was hostile to Negroes, and since becoming governor he has done everything within his power to disfranchise Negroes and ignore the constitution, being the leader in the movement to write a new civil statute to prohibit Negroes from participating in Democratic primary elections in this state.

Yes, Texas stands disgraced and humiliated before the civilized world because of the depredations of its murderous mobocrats, and a weak-kneed governor who waits until a mob has done its dirty work before he speaks or acts.

This sending of a brass band and Ranger captain to London, in a farcical endeavor to counteract the news story of the Sherman lynching and the governor's attitude in his famous "don't shoot" order, which appeared in one of the daily papers of London, strikes The Informer as another childish prank of Texas' "joke governor."

The Southern states, Texas included, will never make any serious effort to blot out lynch law, either of the illegal or legal type; for as long as this state and section maintains a double standard of citizenship—one for white citizens and another for colored people—just so long will mobocracy hold undisputed and unchallenged sway in this state and section of the country.

STATESMAN
AUSTIN, TEX.

JUL 6 - 1930

'Texas Led All Other States'

THIS IS a news editorial keeping the record straight. Nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929. Texas led all other states. South Carolina had two and Florida and Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slaying, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

Speaking of Texas with its four lynchings, there were 4926 convicts in the state prison system on July 1, and the prediction is made that next fall when the court of criminal appeals reconvenes the prison population will grow as convictions below are confirmed. There is a prison problem in Texas. There is a system that is antiquated as the seven hills of Rome. Why should the system grow cotton on its thousands of acres of land in direct competition with thousands of Texas cotton growers, land owners and tenants, who have been selling the fleecy staple far below the cost of production and who are facing a future which is not inviting in the markets of the world?

It is said that there are a thousand convicts who are entitled to the benefit of the parole law. These convicts have been orderly, they have obeyed the rules and regulations, they have atoned for their misdeeds, now why shouldn't mercy be shown them, clemency be granted and these unfortunate wards of the state sent home to their dependents to begin the battle of life anew and to provide the necessaries of life for those who have been living from hand to mouth or on the charity of kindly neighbors during the term or terms of incarceration of those convicted of violating the statutes of the commonwealth.

Why should the taxpayers feed them when they are willing to work for their own feed and provide shelter and food and clothing for their dependents? This does not apply to incorrigible criminals. It has no reference to those who are classed as dangerous criminals at all times. There are men who should be kept behind the walls for life; there are hundreds convicted of minor offenses who should be salvaged and given an opportunity to walk in that road called straight.

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3029

A BROKEN RECORD

Tribune
3-6-30
Savannah Ga

The Ocilla lynching last week brought disgrace and broke a two year clean record of no lynching in Georgia. It goes without saying that the crime charged to the accused was a heinous one, the worse that can be committed and gave sufficient cause to arouse the indignation of everybody. Not an atom of sympathy can be generated for the depraved mind guilty of the offense. He deserved death, and that just as speedy as the law would permit. This is the case when two wrongs never make a single right. The accused flagrantly violated the laws of the land. For his punishment there is sufficient recourse to law. Instead of doing this, an irresponsible mob congregated, acted as judge and jury. Its fury was spent on the accused and in a manner that would do credit to savages of the jungle. The accused violated the law in committing the offense, and the mob completed it by savagely putting him to death. Strange to say, that of the hundreds of men in the mob, not one could be apprehended or recognized. There is always a deal of dumbness when it comes to the investigating of a mob of lynchers.

May this be the last lynching in Georgia.

About this lynching the New York World says:

After having a clean slate for more than three years, the State of Georgia has been disgraced by another lynching, and one attended by peculiar manifestations of barbarity. The victim of the mob, a Negro accused of attacking and slaying a young white girl, was in the hands of officers of the law and had confessed his crime. There was no doubt that he would have received the full penalty if the law had been allowed to take its course, but a savage mob surrounded the sheriff in the darkness as he was taking the prisoner to jail, rough-handled the officer, seized the Negro and spirited him away to the scene of the crime. There the wretch was beaten and mutilated and his body was finally burned on a pyre of logs.

For Georgia this is a decidedly backward step. Two decades ago that state frequently led all the rest in the number of its lynchings, but more recently it had shown conspicuous improvement. After the last lynching before this one, in Augusta, 1926 seventeen alleged members of the mob were arrested, and sixteen found guilty and received prison sentences ranging from one year to life. The mob's victim in that case was a white man. It will be much harder to obtain convictions when the victim is a Negro accused of the crime which most enraged Southern men, but if the State hopes to suppress mob lawlessness it will need to convince that element of citizen body which furnishes the mobs that it is dangerous to take part in a lynching.

The Lynching Bee Again

Norfolk Journal and Guide
5-3-30
Norfolk Va.

DORMANT since February 1 when a Georgia mob summarily done to death Jimmy Levine, with the coming of spring the lynching bee has again begun a buzzing. He made his advent in South Carolina and Mississippi, the latter State his regular stamping ground and the former one of his traditional vineyards, but visited less frequently of late. The lynching bee sung twice within twenty-four hours, striking in Wallhalla, S. C., and Gunnison, Miss., the names of both towns not only connoting their remote location on the map of the United States but also their remoteness from the spirit of civilization and the blight of ignorance and barbarism that afflicts.

In South Carolina the masked mob seized from a jail 50-year-old Allen Green, carried him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets. He was charged with attempting to assault a girl, (color need not be designated). He was under formal arrest and in the custody of the sheriff but that official suffered the usual overpowerment and the mob seized its prey. The Mississippi case did not furnish the "usual crime" for its lynching. Dave Harris, the victim, was suspected of killing a boy, (color need not be designated). He too was nominally under arrest, being held in a house awaiting the arrival of a deputy sheriff who was enroute.

Oconee County officials, news reports state, have moved swiftly toward bringing South Carolina's latest lynching culprits to justice. Four men are under arrest and being held in separate jails, while 15 other alleged members of the mob have been arrested and released on their own recognizance bonds. Detectives from Gov. J. G. Richards office are said to be working on the case in conjunction with the county officials. While there are slight prospects of any real punishment of the lynchers growing out of these moves on the part of State and county officials of South Carolina, there are positively no prospects whatever of the Mississippi lynchers suffering the least embarrassment either at the instance of the law or public opinion. The total impotence of that State's laws and public sentiment in dealing with lynching is annually demonstrated. It is no longer a question of what will Mississippi do about this foul crime that it regularly spreads out besmirchingly upon the record of this nation, but what will American civilization do about it? Here is a State whose people several times each year betake themselves on an excursion of virtual rebellion against the laws of the United States and the State of which they are citizens. They exact human lives in the most savage fashion either at the behest of unrestrained passions or merely for the insane glee of it, while the Government of the People, for the People and by the People, remains impotent to intervene. Such is a democracy we are told. Yet in spite of such a make-believe democracy and all the toutings of sovereignity of the several states, the Government of the United States is empowered to trace the most elusive drop of whiskey anywhere within its territorial domain.

INFORMAL LYNCHINGS

Messenger
3-24-30
Birmingham Ala

Resentful of the charge that "informal lynchings" in which white men kill Negroes without conscience or fear of punishment have been substituted for lynchings in the South. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, members of whose staff, have investigated homicides in Tennessee, retorts that the charge is untrue.

"In Tennessee, for instance," The News states, "the number of whites killed by Negroes exceeds the number of Negroes killed by whites. Statistics for Chattanooga, Knoxville and Memphis prove this. Furthermore, while homicides among Negroes are numerous, the usual case is that of a Negro who has killed a Negro. We believe that the South is reducing this tendency, too, by improving the living conditions for the Negroes.

"What some of our critics cannot believe is that the average Negro and the average white person in the South are inclined to be friendly toward each other. While it is regrettably true that some states of the South have failed to punish white men for killing members of the Negro race, there is no homicidal trait in the make-up of the southerner that would permit him wilfully to slay any person, white or black.

"We are glad to have been able to produce statistical evidence to disprove the charges of "informal lynching" which have been brought by The New York World, The New York Nation and others. Only one Negro was killed by a white man in Chattanooga last year, and he was a burglar. No Negro was killed by a white man in Knoxville. It takes all sorts of killings to make up Memphis' record of homicides, and in that city Negroes were killed by whites and whites were killed by Negroes. Inspector Griffin's statistics, furnished The News, show that most of the Negro homicides were committed by Negroes.

"The South is not only solving its lynching problem, it is solving its homicide, its almost extinct peonage, convict labor and child slavery problems."

BLEASE REBUKED BY PROMINENT CAROLINA WOMAN

Louisville Times
7-26-30

Southern Women Repudiate Lynching and Resent Use of Their Names in Its Defense.

Louisville Ky

Charleston, S. C., July 14.—Cole Blease's recent defense of lynching as a "protection of womanhood" was vigorously rebuked here today by Mrs. C. P. McGowan, chairman of the South Carolina Committee on Race Relations and one of Charleston's most distinguished women, who in a public statement called attention to the fact that groups of prominent white women in every Southern state have utterly condemned lynching and repudiate the effort to justify is on the grounds of their protection.

Occasioned by two recent lynchings in South Carolina and the subsequent introduction of this issue into the senatorial and gubernatorial campaigns, Mrs. McGowan's statement was as follows:

"Hundreds of thousands of white women of the South feel that the law, as represented by sheriffs, juries and judges, is their honorable and reliable protection and avenger.

"Through church affiliations with the great religious organizations and the membership of these organizations in the Commission on Race Relations in the South, women have in every state passed resoluions repudiating the use of the name of the white women of the South as a cloak for mob violence.

"They state that they stand for legal protection for women, and lawful execution of those convicted of crime be it what it will.

"The women of the South are not afraid to stand by the Constitution of the United States."

The resolutions referred to by Mrs. McGowan, it is understood, have be- published in a pamphlet entitled, "Southern white women on Lynching and Mob Violence," copies of which may be had from the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 409 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

THE DIFFERENCE AND LYNCHINGS

Reporter

5/3/30

Birmingham

Ala

Some recent occurrences make it appear that there is a backward trend in the matter of lynching.

There is not so much difference between the courage or the savagery of people that in one case an officer of the law protects a prisoner or takes measures to protect him and in another case officers of the same law and under the same oath fail so miserably in any means of guaranteeing safety to the prisoner. The difference is in the attitude toward the performance of duty and the disposition to outlaw justice.

The further fact that the investigations, if made at all, are as farcical as prejudice could make them, leaves nothing but the inference that there is nothing to be done about it— nothing that can be done about it and the lynching evil is to have right of way in civilized society in spite of courts churches, homes, or any of the social institutions which it undermines.

When the prompt action of the Governor of Alabama prevents two lynchings within a few months of each other and the adjoining sister states note these courageous acts, they cannot help, along with the rest of the world from seeing themselves in the shadows of a tower built up of law and order stuff—that is, if any sense of justice or decency stirs at all within the breasts of those responsible for it. A rather improved condition in the matter of lynching has given us the hope that the crime would soon disappear.

This Gunnison, Miss., affair looks like an old, malignant form of defiant lawlessness of which this state could boast in the days when some southern state appeared proud of their crimes. This type of shameful pride is indigenous to those spots where contagion breeds and from which it spreads and infects the very life and spirit of civilization.

Perhaps, the hope to clear up these spots lies in a concerted movement of the press to paint them red—to put out a danger signal there—warn the rest of the world of the danger and point it out as a place to be avoided.

The difference between Alabama and Mississippi may, after all, be nothing more than a difference between the type of executive that heads its law enforcing machinery.

Thank God for Governor Graves.

THE SHERMAN LYNCHERS

Dallas

[illegible]

It is very difficult for any sane person to believe that the mob that gathered in Sherman, Texas to lynch a lone colored man was actuated by a high sense of honor in avenging an alleged offense against womanhood. Woman, especially her chastity should always be protected and any man or set of men who attempt to do so can only be applauded especially if it is done within the spirit of the law. But the moment that womanhood has to be defended by a graver offense against the law, then the force of it falls and the main cause suffers. If it is possible to study the class of men who made up this mob, it will readily be found that they are void of that high conception of the moral law. It would be proven that they made up the mob merely for the excitement, many of them crazed by mean moonshine whisky and a beastly desire to mete out a horrible death to one of God's creatures. In such an atmosphere can there be the least thought or higher conception of protection for womanhood? Excited as this mob was at the time, even the same woman they claim that they were avenging would be unsafe within their grasp.

The crime charged to the unfortunate man is deplored and severely condemned, and more so the lynchers. The unfortunate culprit might have been an ignorant man with circumstances forced upon him. Those who lynched him are supposed to be his superiors in intellect and otherwise. Such an offense if committed in the jungles, may be overlooked with the knowledge that the inhabitants are not civilized. Can not the same thought be reflected upon the Sherman mob? The uplifting influence of missionaries would find a fertile field in this north Texas town and in other sections where such mobbers abound.

This mob has done irraparable damage, not alone in the causing of the death of the accused and in an uncivilized manner dragging his remains through the streets, but in their incendiary acts in the burning of the court house and the destroying of blocks of homes and places of business of innocent and inoffensive colored people. Their actions are severely condemned. This alone gives hope. The good people of Sherman and the nation join in condemning this mob. The leading newspapers of the nation have joined in doing so. We are publishing two comments, one from a northern paper and the other from our local daily.

The New York World states:

"The savage ferocity of the mob at Sherman Tex., is peculiarly discouraging in view of the steady decline in recent years of lynchings in the Southern States. Many people, noting this improvement, had come to cherish the hope that the killing of Negroes by mobs would soon become unknown. The revolting events in Texas have brought them disillusionment. Rarely, if ever, have such scenes of bestiality been witnessed in any American community. There have been burnings before this, there have been attacks on jails and court houses, there has been destruction of homes of innocent and unoffending Negroes, there have been processions through the streets with gloating mobs displaying the bodies of their victims, but it remained for Sherman to crowd all these into one long drama of fiendish savagery, drawn out over a period of fourteen hours.

"Such a performance is sure to act as a blight on the community in which it occurred. The whole State of Texas will suffer for it, and the whole country will suffer for it in the eyes of the rest of the world. It is impossible at this moment to say who among the guardians of the law is mainly responsible for permitting the hoodlum element to wreak its will. Some one certainly was at fault in not displaying the proper determination at the beginning of the trouble and dealing with the rioters with an iron hand. The least that the State can now do toward restoring its good repute is to fix this responsibility squarely without favor where it belongs and to visit swift and stern penalties upon the hoodlums who perpetrated the crimes of murder and violence."

The Savannah Morning News presents another thought by blaming those who were ordered by the governor to maintain order. They temporized with the mob. The News is correct when it says:

"If the armed men who were ordered by the governor of Texas to protect a prisoner at Sherman and keep the peace had not temporized with the mob, had not confined their shooting to the thin air had not created the impression in the minds of mob members that nobody in the mob would be hurt, regardless of what he did against the law and the peace, the mob would have been quickly broken up; it would not have burned the county court house and three blocks in the Negro district would not have been wrecked. It would have turned and scattered away. A mob is not a brave thing until it is convinced that it won't be bothered. If it gets the idea in its head that it will not be opposed in a very dangerous way (dangerous to itself) it will get out of hand. In the Sherman case it was not satisfied with burning the court house and killing the prisoner it sought; it went further and destroyed a lot of property which happened to be occupied by Negroes. There should be no temporizing with mobs. It does not pay. The life of one criminal may not amount to much, but the law does. And when men who are sworn to protect the law let a mob do what the mob in Sherman did, they should be punished in every way the law provides. They failed in their duty."

Lynchings-1930 & Discussions.

Negro Press. (Southern.)

3030

Causes Underlying the Epidemic of Lynching

Independent

Atlanta, Ga

9,25,30

The crime of lynching has become so prevalent in the nation for a season, that the better minds of the country have become alarmed and are seeking to find out the causes underlying this outbreak of lawlessness throughout the country; just at the time when the Christian sentiment of the nation felt that it had largely suppressed this national evil.

The concern of the people about this evil is largely manifested and reflected in the action of the Interracial Commission in appointing a committee of eminent scientists to make a survey of the causes underlying the present lawless outbreak.

The personnel of the committee is Dr. H. W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Jno. Hope, President Morehouse College, Atlanta; Julian Harris, of the Atlanta Constitution; Dr. W. P. King, editor and author, of the M. E. Church, South; Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; Hon. Geo. F. Milton, editor of Chattanooga Daily News; W. G. McGloxhlin, President Furman College, Greenville, S. C.; Prof. B. F. Hubert, President Georgia State College, Savannah; Prof. C. S. Johnson, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. These men are specialists in their field, but whether they are practical enough to go to the bottom of the question at issue remains to be seen. It is a mistake to select one set of men to make every investigation, without regard to the problem to be solved, or the question to be investigated. One set of men is not fitted to do everything or to know everything.

Science is wonderful, but it does not answer all practical purposes. Commonsense and the experience of men who make no claim to scholarship, work wonders in the solution of our everyday problems.

We, as a Christian nation, are in the midst of a crime wave that defies the law. Mob violence is raging supreme. The number of lynchings so far this year has practically doubled the number for 1929. The question up for solution is, what has caused this great increase in murder? Why is lynching on the increase instead of on the decrease? The answer is not far fetched. It takes no survey to answer it. Scientific investigations are unnecessary.

The underlying cause is the failure of those charged with the responsibility of law enforcement, and who wilfully and cowardly fail and refuse to enforce the law against the mob.

A thief steals because he feels he can get away with the booty. The bootlegger violates the prohibition law because he knows he can get away with it. He knows he can buy protection from those whose duty it is to enforce the law against him.

The mob knows that it can lynch a Negro every day in broad daylight and that no member of it will be apprehended and punished. It is the fear of strict and prompt punishment for crime that restrains men from committing crime. Prompt and severe punishment terrorizes criminals. But, if the law enforcement officers are half criminals, ex-convicts, ignorant, easy to accept a bribe, and not in sympathy with the law, it is their duty to enforce, the law has no terrors to criminals. A large percentage of the law enforcement officers, municipal, county, state, and national, has more sympathy for the criminals than they do for the law.

If one mob was mowed down like grass when it attempted to storm a jail and lynch a prisoner, there would never be another lynching in this state. Shoot the members of the mob down like rats and hang and punish every member you do not kill on the scene in action, and lynching will cease automatically. But, as long as we have Governors who give orders to protect the prisoner, but don't shoot, we are going to have mobs and lynching bees.

The Negro is a victim of race prejudice. A white man feels that the killing of a Negro is not murder in the same sense as the killing of a white man.

There is absolutely no fear of punishment on the part of the mob from local authorities, and when the administration at Washington is indifferent to the Negro's political and economic welfare, the mob takes it for granted that it has nothing to fear from any source of law enforcement, and we can just lynch a Negro as a pastime. Under Harding and Coolidge lynching decreased, and reached its lowest ebb under Coolidge. But, under the present administration at Washington, it has increased by leaps and bounds. Why? Because the lawless political element think the Federal Government has turned its back on the Negro and would not offer him protection to either life, liberty, or property.

It has gone out over the country that the Republican Party in the South was to be made 100 per cent white, and the mob logically concluded that the Federal Government had joined the states in nullifying the Constitution. Hence, the increase in lynching.

The passage and strict enforcement of the Dyer Bill would wipe out lynching in America. After all, lynching and mob violence are chargeable to a lack of law enforcement and cowardly and corrupt officers of the law.

THE LYNCHING PROBE

Birmingham Reporter

(From The Birmingham Post)

Birmingham, Ala.

9,27,30

At last a notable group of Southerners has set out to make a scientific investigation of the American form of savagery known as lynching. It is high time, for already there have been 18 lynchings in 1930, while the dishonor roll of all of 1929 was only 12.

The problem is not alone Southern, nor sectional; it is national. Indiana has just made its contribution to the list. The mob spirit is rife in the North as in the South.

Nor is the problem solely racial. There are white victims also.

Probably no better group could have been found for the investigation than that chosen by the Commission on Interracial cooperation. George Fort Milton, the chairman, is editor of The Chattanooga News and a publicist of distinction. Julian Harris, another Southern editor, in 1926 was awarded the national Pulitzer prize in journalism for "the most distinterested and meritorious service," which included his "fight for justice for the Negro and against lynching." Howard W. Odum is head of the Social Science Institute of the University of North Carolina.

Other members are Alex W. Spence, Dallas attorney; W. P. King, book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman University and of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Equally able is the advisory Negro college committee chosen: R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee; John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University; and B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College.

Presumably these investigators will have the cooperation of eight Southern governors who recently pledged themselves to fight this evil. Certainly the aid of all official, as well as commercial and educational institutions, is needed to make the investigation a success.

The Commission on Interracial cooperation, in appointing the investigators, did not exaggerate in describing the situation as so ominous that the people "must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization."

But however successful this investigating group may be in uncovering the causes and fixing the blame for this barbarous system, it can hardly do more in the end than reveal the dire need for federal legislation and enforcement as one part of the solution.

If the administration in Washington carries out its platform pledge to help the Negro it will insist on enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

Once before such a bill has passed the house only to be killed by a senate minority filibuster. Now Cole Blease and other Southern senators in that filibuster have been repudiated by the voters. The administration should not have great difficulty in passing such a law if it acts with vigor and determination.

A Potent Lynching Inquiry In Prospect

Journal and Guide

10-4-30

Norfolk, Va.

THE country will look forward with interest to the lynching inquiry about to be undertaken by a commission composed of the editors of three important papers, an able lawyer, two sociologists of note, and four eminent college presidents, all of them Southern men. Although unofficial, so far as authority goes, it goes without saying that in view of the character of its personnel whatever its findings are they will command the serious attention of Southern governors, lawmakers, the press and the public generally.

The commission will investigate separately each lynching that has occurred this year. It will have means at its disposal and as it is composed of men who are accustomed to going to the very bottom of things the country may expect a report that will be an eye-opener. Such a report will reveal the causes that have led to so much mob violence this year, and as each case will be investigated separately some interesting disclosures are in prospect.

When southern white editors, sociologists and university presidents join with Dr. Robert R. Moton, Dr. John Hope, Dr. Benjamin Hubert and Dr. Charles S. Johnson in a study of the lynching problem an impartial and authoritative probe may be expected, and *all* the facts bearing upon the causes and effects of lynching will be presented. With these facts before open-minded governors and legislatures, and before the editors who play an important part in forming public sentiment; and accessible to teachers and students in colleges.

and universities, we may expect improvement all along the line.

THE MOB'S REACTION TO THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

By Jesse O. Thomas.

Judge Claude A. Pittman, of the Bartow County Superior Court, gave what was considered an extraordinary charge to the grand jury at Cartersville Monday morning. He outlined the duties of such a body and stressed the importance in guaranteeing fair and impartial trial for all defendants, whoever they happened to be and regardless of what constitutes the type and character of the crime with which they were charged. He said, among other things, "The reign of the law impartially administered is the reign of the Constitution and the reign of peace. The reign of the mob is the reign of anarchy and must not and will not be tolerated by a free, liberty-loving and law-abiding people. Every citizen charged with crime shall have a fair and impartial trial, according to the rules of the Constitution of the state of Georgia and the United States and not otherwise," says the judge. "Law must reign in Georgia," he continued. "A judge before he enters upon the duties of his office must swear before God that he will render justice without respect to persons, regardless to social position, financial status or racial identity of the accused brought into his court. If the judge violates that oath or fails to uphold the Constitution of his state or nation he becomes a perjurer. So it is with all jurors and all officers of the law. 'Oaths to keep we have and conscience to glorify'." In further substantiation and confirmation of the above, the judge cites some four or five articles of Georgia Bill of Rights enacted in 1689, Article VI of the Federal Constitution which says: In all criminal prosecution the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and impartial trial of the state and have the assistasce of the counsel for his defense.

This charge was so clear and eloquent in its pronunciation that it echoed and reverberated in editorial columns throughout the nation and was provocative of editorial comment and commendation. Some editorial writers acclaimed that the righteous indignation of the better element of Georgia white population has been aroused and determined to assert itself in defense of law and order. At the present convening of the court, an occasion for this judicial proclamation of the honored judge, a Negro was to be tried for killing a chief of police in Cartersville a few weeks ago. Because of threatened violence the Negro was removed from Cartersville to Atlanta for safe keeping, where he remained from the time of his transfer until Monday of this week, when he was returned to Cartersville for trial. The attorney for the defendant asked for a change of venue on the ground that his client could not hope to get a fair trial in Cartersville or Bartow County. The judge summoned approximately a dozen witnesses through whom he is supposed to have sought to ascertain whether or not the defense counsel's suspicions were well founded. These witnesses were all agreed that it was possible for the accused Negro to receive a fair trial and that he would be unmolested or intimidated by the mob or its influence. So the judge denied the plea for a change of venue on the grounds of lack of justification.

Tuesday night the mob itself testified on its own behalf. Its testimony took on a complexion of concrete demonstration. They proceeded "orderly" to overpower the sheriff, take his prisoner to a convenient place where he could come to his death "at the hands of parties unknown." There is only one way to have a better element and that is to have a "worser" element. If Judge Pittman represented the better element, then the mob represented the "worser" element. Nothing can be said in criticism of the witnesses who testified that the Negro could get a fair trial until we have some idea of what in the judgment of these witnesses constitute a fair trial for a Negro. Who knows but what the mob might give the Negro a fair trial? So in absence of any agreement as to what in the minds of the witnesses is fair for a Negro, they should not be condemned.

The significant thing about this whole situation in the light of the newly appointed commission to investigate lynching, composed of eminent white and colored citizens, as well as in the face of and as if to reply to the charge of his honor, Judge Pittman, the mob gives its reaction and expresses its attitude on this whole question of justice in the courts or trial by jury so far as Negroes are concerned. In other words, the mob regards the Judge's charge, the occasional condemnation of the editorial columns of our newspapers of lynching as an ineffective, many times insincere, superficial gesture for the purpose of quoting expressions of praise and commendation from newspapers and public organs outside of the South. The mob is convinced that there is no organized influence in the state or in the South that is uncompromisingly dead in earnest about protecting the life and limb of the Negro. More than occasional editorial condemnation or judicial proclamation must be had before any change in the mass mind of the mob element will take place.

METHODISTS SOUTH

Afro-American

URGE CRUSADE

Presbyterian

AGAINST LYNCHING

10-9-30

Atlanta, Ga., —Oct. 6.—Expressing the fear that the persistence of lynching is due in no small measure to the failure of religious leaders to impress their people with the heinousness of this crime, the Southern General Conference Commission on Co-operation with the C. M. E. Church, has issued an appeal to every pastor in the connection to "cry aloud against his crime of crimes until every community is determined that it must be ended once for all." Meeting in Atlanta a few days ago just after two lynchings had occurred, the Commission expressed the opinion that the situation is serious in the extreme and called upon ministers, officers of the law, and all other good citizens to wage "determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism."

Charlotte, N.C.

Officers who "weakly or willingly" yield to mobs, according to the Commission, "should be made to feel the full weight of public execration, and, if possible, to answer legally for their breach of public trust."

The paper was signed by Dr. J. W. Perry, Home Mission Secretary, of Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. N. C. Newbold, of the State Department of Education, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Theodore J. Jack, of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. E. C. Peters, President of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. J. N. McEachern, of Atlanta, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, Director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. The statement in full is as follows:

"Year after year our Church, through its various conferences and other official groups, has voiced the severest condemnation of lynching, as a sin against God and a crime against society. Yet lynchings have gone on, to the world-wide discredit of our boasted civilization and our most sacred professions of faith. Just now we are in the midst of a peculiarly depressing resurgence of this type of crime.

"It appears obvious that the solemn warnings of the Church on this subject have not been taken seriously, due in no small measure, we fear, to the failure of religious leaders themselves to bring them seriously to the attention of the people. We therefore appeal afresh to every pastor in our connection to cry aloud against this 'crime of crimes' until every community is determined that it must end once for all.

"It is obvious, also, that in many cases officers under oath to uphold the law have weakly or willingly yielded to the mob, thus equally becoming guilty with the actual lynchers themselves. Such officials should be made to feel the full weight of public execration, and, if possible, to answer legally for their breach of public trust. We call upon all good citizens and upon the executive and judicial departments of the several States to do their utmost to bring such recreant officials to account in the courts of justice and at the bar of outraged public opinion.

"It is the sacred duty of the courts, also, to do everything possible to bring to justice the members of lynching mobs, to the end that the law may be vindicated and others deterred from committing like crimes.

"The situation, as we see it, is serious in the extreme and challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism. Otherwise we well may question whether civilization itself can survive."

Lynchings - 1930
&
Discussions.

Negro Press, (southern.)
&

3031

Tribune
8-28-30
Savannah, Ga

WALTER WHITE GIVES RESULTS OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS OF MARION LYNCHING

New York, Aug. 25—That the two solid steel doors of the Grant county jail, which would have prevented entrance of the mob which lynched Tom Shipp and Abe Smith at Marion, Ind., on August 7th, were not locked on the night of the lynching was revealed here today on the return to New York of Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This is but one of the instances of gross failure to protect the prisoners, charged by Mr. White in a letter to James M. Ogden, Attorney General of Indiana. In his communication to the Attorney General, Mr. White gave the names of alleged ring leaders and members of the mob which snuffed out the lives of the two Negro youths at Marion.

In a statement made public today Mr. White declared:

Seldom has there been an instance of more flagrant carelessness in preventing lynching than was the case at Marion. Sheriff Jacob Campbell claims that he had no intimation that the lynchings were being planned until around seven o'clock in the evening of Aug. 7th, when Mrs. W. T. Bailey, wife of a prominent physician of Marion, telephoned the sheriff to that effect. Mrs. Bailey is president of the Marion branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and of the State Conference of Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. It is difficult to understand how Sheriff Campbell could not have known of the plans to lynch the two Negro boys. Apparently everyone else in Marion knew early in the afternoon that the lynchings were to be staged. Claude Deeter, the white man killed by the colored boys, died about 1:30 in the afternoon. Immediately crowds began to gather in the streets and threats were openly made that Smith and Shipp would be lynched that evening. Deeter's blood-stained, bullet-pierced shirt was hung out of the front window of the Marion City Building, this being done, according to statements made to me by Chief of Police Lindemuth and others, in order that the shirt might 'dry" so that it could be used as evidence in the trials of Smith and Shipp. When asked why the shirt had been allowed to stay there so long, I was told that they had "forgotten about it." All afternoon people passed by the place and saw the shirt, which circumstance unquestionably helped to inflame the mob to action.

Sheriff Campbell stated to me that when Mrs. Bailey warned him of these lynchings that he went to the jail garage and there found someone had removed the gasoline from the two cars there and had let the air out of the tires. This was around seven o'clock and the lynchings did not occur until nearly three hours afterwards. He apparently made no efforts to get another car to remove the boys to a place of safe-keeping.

Furthermore, the two steel doors which would effectively have blocked attempts of the mob to seize the prisoners were not locked. Each of these doors is about seven-eighths of an inch thick," made of solid steel and each is set in solid steel frames. They could have been opened only by the use of a blow-torch and it would have taken an hour or more to open each door. This would have given ample time for arrival of police reinforcements from nearby towns, which could have prevented the lynchings. The first of these doors, as one enters the jail, does not close by two inches or more, as I found by testing it myself. To neither this door nor the second solid steel door were there any keys. Sheriff Campbell, when asked about these keys, stated that he had been sheriff for four years and had never seen any keys to these doors. He did not seem at all to feel that this made any difference. Sheriff Campbell is undoubtedly guilty of gross, if not criminal, negligence. The N. A. A. C. P. has made formal request of Attorney General Ogden to take action which he is authorized to take under the Indiana law against lynching, towards the impeachment and removal from office of Sheriff Campbell.

The facts are clear as to the crime charged against the two boys who were lynched. There standing, the county officers do not interfere with anything that goes on at this place. This is significant as bearing upon the reputation of Mary Ball who alleges that she was criminally assaulted by Abe Smith. The parents of Claude Deeter, the slain white man, indignantly denied that their son was engaged to marry Mary Ball. Nevertheless, the fact that rumors were spread that a girl of this character had been criminally assaulted was chiefly the cause for the lynchings.

There is, in my opinion, based upon conversations with colored and white people at Marion of all classes, little hope of apprehending and punishing the lynchers, if prosecution is left to local officials. Prosecutor Harley Hardin expressed unwillingness to cause the arrest of lynchers prior to the convening of the September Grand Jury. He did not impress me as being a strong or an able character. He was much alarmed when I talked with him because of some anonymous threats he had received—some from whites threatening him if he proceeded with the prosecution and some from colored people threatening him if he did not proceed. The N. A. A. C. P. has formally requested Attorney General Ogden and Governor Harry G. Leslie to take charge of the investigation. It is the general consensus of opinion that only by such a step will any of the lynchers be brought to trial.

The N. A. A. C. P. has supplied these two officials with the names of certain of the lynchers and evidence against them which I secured in Marion.

Some of the officials, however, have acted in the lynchings. Mayor Jack Edwards, the youthful chief executive of Marion, was out of town on the night of the lynching, but since his return the following day he has done everything possible to suppress lawlessness. Attorney General Ogden sent two investigators, Merle Wall and Earl B. Stroup, to Marion who with local officials conducted a board of inquiry. On the other hand, L. O. Chasey, secretary to Governor Leslie, a native of Marion, was most discourteous when appealed to over long-distance telephone by Mrs. W. T. Bailey to send troops to Marion, abruptly hanging up the receiver on Mrs. Bailey. Mr. Chasey, who was acting in the absence of Governor Leslie from the state, declined to send troops when appealed to by Mayor Edwards, doing so only when Sheriff Campbell had asked for troops.

I want to express warm admiration for the high courage and sagacity of many of the colored people of Marion during this terrible period. Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bailey, the Rev. William Oglesby, the Rev. C. S. Brown and others associated with the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., stood firm, refused to be intimidated and have worked most assiduously to help restore order and to bring the lynchers to justice. This was and is especially true of Mrs. Bailey. (I want here to recommend her for the Walker Medal.) Messrs. Robert L. Bailey and Robert Lee Brokenburr of Indianapolis went to Marion soon after the lynchings there and rendered valuable assistance.

The Marion lynchings are a challenge to every decent citizen and especially to Negroes in their being an invasion by lynching mobs of a northern state. Certain officials of Marion claim that the mob murders were not racial in character. This seems somewhat difficult to believe in view of the fact that there were in the jail at the time of the lynchings two white men charged with rape, while two others charged with the same offense were at liberty on bail. Also in the jail at the time of the lynchings was another white man in a dispute over a woman. None of these white prisoners, however, was molested by the mob.

The lynching of Shipp and Smith were among the most horrible and brutal in the whole history of lynching. Shipp was the first brought forth from the jail. He was lynched to the bars of the jail itself. When first pulled up he held to the rope, preventing strangulation. As the mob howled its fury at this temporary postponement of death, Shipp was lowered to the ground in order that his hands might be tied. He fought furiously for his life, burying his teeth in the arm of one of the lynchers. In order to make him loosen his teeth his skull was crushed in with a crowbar and a knife plunged into his heart. Fortunately for him, death occurred instantly, thus preventing further suffering.

The N. A. A. C. P. through its Indiana branches and its national office is determined to press vigorously for full prosecution of the lynchers and punishment to the full extent of the law.

A Problem For The Negro To Solve

From The Evening Telegram, Rocky Mount, N. C.

[illegible]

The increasing number of criminal assaults upon white women in the Southern States, the accounts of which frequently are exaggerated, add nothing to the effort to bring about more harmonious inter-racial feeling. Negroes, particularly in this section of the state, have been identified in headlines in newspapers recently because of their revolting behavior. Many instances have been called to the attention of county officials in Eastern Carolina. Manhunts with bloodhounds and armed posses, a peculiar sight in peace times, are not at all infrequent. In some cases there are captures, and occasionally mob murders. But a goodly number of the men who perpetrate the most dastardly of crimes escape detection. Because of the inability of officers to cope with situations arising in their territories; because of the seeming indifference among the leading class of Negro citizens; because of the regular recurrence of crimes of such a revolting nature that no man may pass them unnoticed we feel keenly, the necessity for careful consideration.

To discuss the matter frankly, we hold the Negro to blame for the repeated unfavorable publicity he receives. Perhaps the white man would not become incensed if a member of his race undertakes an assault upon a woman, but we believe that he would. But the Negro race in this state, including the best element of the race, show too little concern over a condition that affects the whole people. Societies for the advancement of the colored people in this country are particularly outspoken in their denunciation of mob violence, no more outspoken, however, than we have been. But the societies have failed to actively combat the root cause of the mob outbursts and because of their slothfulness the possibility for inter-racial harmony becomes all the more remote. No people can endure criminal assaults of the nature we constantly have called to our attention.

* * * *

Three cases, of the nature to which we refer, have been brought forcibly to our attention within the last two weeks. One of them is so terribly obnoxious that we have a feeling of nausea whenever we consider it. And except for the assurance that the Negro in one of the cases would be dealt with summarily were he captured in the community affected, nothing has resulted. We have looked in vain for Negro leaders in this state to make even the slightest gesture of protest. Only the families affected, involving a child of five years old and another of seven years—both of whom are being treated for diseases—and citizens who have heard of the cases are aroused. If the Negro alleged to have made the attack is captured in the sections of Edgecombe county in which the attack was perpetrated, it is unreasonable to believe that a sheriff and two or three deputies will be able to prevent an outburst of mob violence.

The Telegram is, and has always been, opposed to mob violence in any form. We have always attempted to promote greater harmony between the races in this state and in Southern states, and that shall continue to be one of the policies of this newspaper. But we look to the Negro first to help himself, and we blame the leading element of the race for its failure to lend full co-operation. It is impossible to hope for inter-racial concord if one color must forever fear an attack from another.

To lessen the attacks resolute citizens have suggested a return to the system of public executions where the offender is made an example for the world to see and profit by. But we object to this because no people may be governed by fear or intimidation. Lasting solution to what is becoming a problem depends upon the sincere desire for improvement. Where the desire is missing, then of course we are helpless.

While we have never believed all that we have heard regarding the Battleboro episode where a boy was shot as he sat in his car and a girl companion was dragged from the car—two Negroes responsible according to her account—to be attacked, we regarded the event as unfortunate. And all the powers of the state would have been insufficient to stay the hand of a mob had two Negroes been arrested in the vicinity of the mob after a two days' hunt. More deplorable than this attack was the one committed upon two children who are at present under treatment. Another attack occurred in Goldsboro, another in Hobgood—both within the last week—and an affair still fresh upon our minds that occurred in Concord.

* * * *

The feeling of nausea is inevitable. We are sorry that North Carolina must contend with a condition so needless, so out of tune with the times. This state has set a pace for other states to follow in the matter of inter-racial treatment, and the possibilities of North Carolina's attitude are too great to be spoiled by the most ignorant and depraved class of any race. The responsibility, however, rests with the Negro. If he desires co-operation, it is offered abundantly; if he selects to depart from the paths of decency and the law is not sufficient to cope with him, he must know that his deeds will foment a minor revolution and that he must be the loser.

The Telegram appeals to societies for Negro advancement to be as outspoken in their denunciation of crimes that lead to mob violence as we have been in denouncing all forms of mob action. We appeal to the Negro to aid his own cause. And we warn the Negro race that repetition of such cases as Eastern Carolina has recently been forced to contend with cannot, in any fashion, aid in the promotion of better relations between the Negro and the white man.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Since the above editorial from The Evening Telegram was published, Oliver Moore, whose alleged offense inspired the article, was taken from the Tarboro jail and lynched.

GEORGIA HOODLUMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S.C.

Some idea of what might be expected from the National Guard of Georgia in the event of their being called out to protect Negroes from violence at the hands of a mob has been experienced in Columbia since the soldiers from Georgia have been stationed at Camp Jackson. They have been traveling in gangs attacking Negroes, and in one particular instance very nearly perpetrated a lynching.

Last Saturday night about 25 of these defenders of the flag, and servants of democratic ideals, for no reason other than that he was on the street chased Mabry Hughes, young high school senior and all-round athlete into a building, the property of the United States Government—the Post Office—where they beat him into a state of semi-consciousness.

Should young Hughes die of the wounds inflicted by this uniformed mob of assasins a lynching will have been perpetrated on South Carolina's soil by citizens of Georgia who have been extended the cordiality of Columbia's hospitality. That this lynching should take place in a building owned by the United States would be more than a travesty, and a warning to the Federal Government that it must intervene and do something toward the wiping out of the curse of mob violence.

Rumor has it that some of the Georgians declared after having beaten up a young Negro at a baseball game last week that they intend to kill about six or seven Negroes while in South Carolina because of their displeasure at a Georgia Jury's having found a mob member guilty in the case of Dennis Hubert, Morehouse College student who was killed some weeks ago. The Palmetto Leader hopes that every necessary precaution may be taken by the authorities to prevent the fomenting of a race riot in Columbia. Race relations in our city have been too amicable, to have them disturbed by hoodlums from Georgia or any other state. The Negroes of Columbia have no intention of being bullied by these cowards in khaki.

TALK, BUT NO ACTION

[illegible]

More than four weeks ago the Ailey tragedy took place. It is known as one of the most brutal ever committed, especially on a man who did not merit it. Not one thing has been done to apprehend the thugs who were members of the mob. A meeting was held protesting against it, and that is the last of it. Protesting against the crime is one thing, but attempting to capture the mobbers is quite another. Nothing has been done in the latter case. This proves that there is no sincerity in the words of protestation. If those who attended the mass meeting wanted to avenge the law, they would have done so by capturing some of the mobbers at least, a few days after the affair. What confidence can they expect the inoffensive colored people in the rural districts to have in the majesty of the law or those who protest to be friendly? Is there any wonder that so many of them are leaving these districts? If Mincey were a white man, his murderers would have been apprehended long ago. Even not a reward has been offered by the county or state.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions

Negro Press, (Southern Press)

3032

3832

INSIDE STORY OF SHERMAN, TEX., LYNCHING TOLD BY WITNESSES

By ROSCOE DUNJEE
(For the Associated Negro Press)

Mr. Dunjee is the fearless and brilliant editor of the Black Dispatch, published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. When news of the Sherman lynching reached Oklahoma City, a few hundred miles away, Editor Dunjee leaped into his automobile, and in person, drove to the scene of the lynching. The following is one of the first-hands which he has written for the Associated Press.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.—Did George Hughes, 41-year-old [illegible] Negro, confess to the charge of raping a Mrs. John Atnip, white, living near Howe, Texas? Did her husband owe Hughes and refuse to pay him? Did the enraged man enter into an altercation with Atnip and his wife only to have the age-old charge of assault cast him into the inferno death?

There are a thousand confusing and perplexing questions which might be asked, now that the National Guardsmen have restored order out of the terror which stalked through the streets of Sherman. For instance: how did it happen that the sheriff and deputies happened to be out in the vicinity of the trouble, when the alleged rapist assaulted his victim? How does it happen that a round bullet hole from a revolver pierced the windshield of their car, when they testified that Hughes shot at them with a shotgun? Why was it that hundreds of whites, before Sherman was engulfed in shame, admitted that the trouble was entirely over a debt owed the black man?

Negro women, who work at the hospital where Mrs. Atnip is supposed to have been taken for treatment, allege that the woman is uninjured, except for a few scratches on her hands, which might have been occasioned by joining in a tussle with Hughes when he fought her husband. It is known that Atnip was indebted to Hughes for three weeks' labor.

Hughes, who had been in the neighborhood of Howe, was well known at Honey Grove, where his home was. One of the National guardsmen, when he arrived to help guard the Negro district, stated to a number of blacks that Hughes had always borne a good reputation in his home town. The sudden termination of the trial in Judge Carter's courtroom, and his subsequent cremation by the mob, has probably silenced forever the question of Hughes' guilt or innocence.

Refusing to believe the statement of Sheriff Vaughan and the Rangers that Hughes had been spirited away, the mob attacked the courthouse with a vengeance about 2:30 o'clock Friday morning, May 9. The mob was emboldened to assault the Rangers and ignore their commands because of the following published statement in the Sherman Daily Democrat:

"A message from Governor Moody was said to have been received in the courtroom ordering the Ranger force to care for the Negro if possible, but to stop short of shooting into the crowd or injuring bystanders by use of firearms."

What Happened

When the news became generally circulated the mob spirit spent its violence everywhere. Sheriff Vaughan, and Deputy Sheriffs Whipp and Neathery were not in the building at the time the flames started, having gone down to talk to the mob in an effort to disperse them.

Judge R. M. Carter and Prentice Gafford, district clerk, left the building by ladders when the flames burst forth. The Rangers were seen by a number of people leaving the burning structure and they did not have Hughes with them.

Constable Pleas Porter declared that he was practically certain that Hughes was still in the vault.

Hughes undoubtedly smothered and burned to death, the vault being fireproof, but the heat would have caused his death.

The fire started about 2:30 o'clock when two boys about 17 or 18 years old pitched an open can of gasoline into the county tax collector's office, through an open window that had been broken by a rock alleged to have been thrown by a young woman, said to be from Durant, Oklahoma. Immediately, thereafter, there was a flash and the flames spread to the entire building.

At four o'clock the building stood in ruins, the walls only remaining. It is an old structure, built in the eighties and remodeled about ten years ago.

Hear Own Danger

An exodus of Negroes started Friday afternoon, following the destruction of the courthouse. Dallas, Forth Worth, Van Alstine, Gainesville, Denison, Texas, and Ardmore, Oklahoma, all received their quota of refugees. Hundreds who did not have train fare or automobiles spent the night in the ravines near the city, while still larger numbers were harbored in the homes of white friends within the City of Sherman.

While the mob hacked its way into the vault of the gutted courthouse, a new and terrible use was made of the radio. Negroes in their homes, who had radios, were told by the announcer, that if Hughes was not found in the record vault, the mob leaders had decided to kill every Negro in Sherman and burn their homes.

Rangers Helpless

"I ran to the telephone and called the courthouse," said one excited woman in telling of her terrible experiences. "Central was a long time getting connections with the Ranger who talked to me. I told him that I feared for my life and my property, and he shouted back: 'Lady, we can't do you any good, flee for your life. We have orders not to shoot, and we are helpless.'

"A white friend had told us to come to her home, so we leaped into our car and started, five of us. As we got a block away from our home we noticed a car following us, which seemed to be trailing the devious route we were taking to arrive at our destination. We were terror stricken. Finally, my husband said, 'I had just as well die here,' and stopped the car. We all had guns. The car following refused to turn the corner in our direction, but went on North.

"Our white friends had told us to stop our car away from his home and come in separately. We were given a room upstairs and I stood and listened to the hoarse shouting of the frenzied mob, and watched the angry flames as they leaped into the sky."

Waiting For Help

"The last thing the Ranger said, as he shouted over the telephone was, 'The troops are coming.' I asked him when, and he said they could not arrive before two o'clock. It was for the arrival of the troops that I waited and kept ceaseless vigil.

"I can never forget the moment the national guardsmen arrived. The train came in over the Southern Pacific and it blew, and blew, and blew. Oh, I knew it was the troops, and is I listened the hoarse cries of the mob died down and in a few moments ceased. I knew help had arrived."

A better story is told as to the action of the mob by a young colored girl, who had the thrilling experience of being right in the center of the mob when the troop train arrived from Dallas. The mob had already destroyed the beautiful brick building belonging to Dr. Samuel Goodson and Mrs. Willie M. Goodson; in fact, it had destroyed all the business property owned by Negroes. It was their next step, in their path of ruin, to destroy the best homes of the blacks, their churches, and their school. The girl listened and looked under peculiar circumstances.

"My boss wanted to go down to look at the mob. When he loaded his wife and little baby in the car, I refused to stay home. He told me to get in and sit way back in the rear seat between his wife and daughter. I spent three hours peeping out of that car."

"Happy Days Are Here Again". They

"When we arrived on the street by the courthouse, the crowd was singing "Happy Days Are Here Again". They sang other songs but I do not recall them. I was struck most by the grotes-que and unseemly notion of these human butchers singing "Happy Days Are Here Again". Women with babies in their arms cried and shouted, and I never in my life heard such vile and profane language as was dinned into my ears, seemingly from everywhere.

"I was horrified when they finally dumped the charred body of a man out of the building. The men and boys quickly got a chain and fastened the body to a car and dragged it through the streets of the colored section, ending at the Goodson Building.

"A small cottonwood tree was used as a gallows for the already dead man. The Goodson store was broken into with axes and the furnishings were chopped up to make a fire. I saw the boys as they passed cigars, cigarettes, and perfume to the men and women.

The Zero Hour

"The zero hour came when the troops arrived. Our car was standing near the tracks when the soldiers tumbled from ther cars. They arrived just in time, the angry mob had freely expressed their next intention. They were going to burn Bishop McKinney's home, the Goodson's, Dr. Porter's, and the Douglass School, and the churches. A minute later and Bishop McKinney's home would have been in flames, a car load of gasoline was at his door. When the train whistle shrieked, the arsonists fled."

All North Texas, from Dallas County back to Texarkana, is the land of "po' white trash". In the sandy hills that skirt above the valley of the Red River, all that the natives think about in the day time or dream of at night, is the d——m nigger.

Sherman, a town where ordinarily one would expect to find culture and refinement, because of the atmosphere of Austin College and Kidd-Keys University, is one of the worst hell holes of iniquity, when it comes to the treatment of Negro women.

Negro Girls Insulted

For years the young colored girls of the city have been forced to listen to insults and suggestive remarks when they passed the corner at Keith Drug Store, where the college boys rattled their money and shouted, "I got two bits," or "I've got four bits".

Several years ago Carolina and Odessa Dorchester, two highly respected Negro girls of the city were insulted near Keith's Drug store, and when they resented the foul, amorous approach of the white skunks, they were cursed and one of the girls alleged she was struck.

"Oh! don't she look hot," is what greets the average good looking Negro girl when she passes down the streets of Sherman on one of the main thoroughfares.

A young Negro girl, talking to the writer since the riot, stated that she could not go home in the evening from her work without being intercepted by white men and boys in cars, who insist that she get into their conveyances.

"Only yesterday evening as I was coming home, a white man drove up by my side, threw open his door, and stepping out, said, "Get in baby." I ran all of the way home, but not before he had reached in his pocket and pitched several dollars on the ground."

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—There was an interesting, instructive, and very helpful experience in front of me as my car whirled across the Arbuckle mountains and down into the valley of the Red River, in my ride to Sherman, Texas, and the hell heaped upon defenseless Negroes in the name of white womanhood.

I have never been able to feel that the white dailies told the truth about this character of disorder. I knew of the painted lies told about Elaine, and the distortion of fact following the Tulsa riot. I believe that the disclosures, resulting from my visit to Sherman are helpful to Negroes everywhere, because I have been able to tear away the usual smoke screen of white propaganda and permit black folk, as well as white folk, to gaze upon the bare truth.

I wanted, too, to look in the faces of white folk, when the leer of violence and hate hangs heavy in their faces. I wanted to gaze also upon my own in the moment of terror, when the tongue is inarticulate and chaos reigns. One can never know what the Negro suffers under such conditions unless he moves into this experience with him, and one can never know of the kindly white hearts which glow in sympathy for black folk, unless he contacts and touches white conscience in that same atmosphere.

No Question of Dispute

Measured by such a standard, the night and the half day spent in Sherman was interesting, instructive, and helpful. For instance, there is no question about there being a dispute between the Negro, George Hughes and his employer Atnip. Before law and order had fully broken down, we have it from the lips of fully a dozen blacks that white men stood on the streets openly stating that the trouble was the result of the white man's refusal to pay the black man for three keeks' labor. These friendly whites are, of course, now silenced because of fear of social ostracism. The mob spirit would not at the present moment permit digging for such basic and important facts.

With this information we know that a question mark is raised in the mind of any fair-minded person as to the truth, and to strengthen the suspicion now in your mind, I might say that I was given the name of a colored maid who works at the hospital (the name is withheld from this column for reasons best known) who is quoted as saying that she looked at the woman and that nothing is wrong with her except a few scratches on her hand.

Not A Stray Negro

The story current that George Hughes was a stray, unknown Negro, is also erroneous, according to the information we received. He was well known in Honey Grove, his home, and it is alleged that one of the guardsmen said he bore a good reputation in Honey Grove.

Enough for that. We slipped into Sherman about nine o'clock Monday night. My motor had sprung a leak in the side wall, and I was having to replace the water in the radiator about every seven miles, so when I arrived at the outskirts of the mob-torn city, I had decided upon the justification I would have for stopping there.

"How do you get through here to Denison," I asked the filling station operator as I alighted on the edge of the city for more water. The man gapped when he saw my companion and I were Negroes. "I've got a bad motor here, and I do not know whether I can get there or not, but I must get through tonight if I can," I said.

"Well, the highway goes straight ahead, but I do not think the guard will let you by," said the man, looking straight at me. "What guard?" I countered. "Why, man, this town is under martial law and the streets right in front of you are full of soldiers," explained my informant.

Up Against It

I acted puzzled for a moment and then said, "Well, I seem to be up against it, but guess I'll try to get through." I stepped on my starter and drove off into the night.

A car was directly in front of us. Beyond it we could observe quite a commotion in the street, and as we drew nearer we could see men marching, and just as we discerned that they were soldiers, a sentry in the senter of the square cried, "Halt."

I noticed that the guard waved his arm, the car in front turned to the right, but I knew enough about Sherman to turn to the left, if I were going to land in the Negro section proper. In the black darkness two blocks below we held a council of war. How were we going to locate colored people when there were none on the streets. We drove in circles for fully thirty minutes. We were satisfied that we were in the colored section, because it looked like the usual Negro habitat.

"Look!" I cried to my companion, "aren't those colored women coming yonder?" We let the car roll slowly and watched as the women approached the corner from a side street. As they reached the intersection I gave a car a little gas and a whirl and was by their side before they could realize what had happened.

"Come here," I said to the nearest girl. She didn't move, she seemed frozen to the ground and her breast heaved. She was standing not over three feet from the car. "Come here," I repeated, and she took one step forward. I finally got her up to the car and as she stood there I suspect that the fright and terror began to subside for she finally said, "Ain't you colored?" "Yes," I said, and I began to tell the story about the car being out of commission and the necessity of finding some place to stay that night.

"Lord! I thought you were soldiers and that you had arrested me," said the older woman. In a few minutes they were busy telling us where we might get a place to stop. They said that they lived just one block away and had ventured out for a breath of air, when accosted by us.

Finally Secure a Bed

We followed them back a block and were able to secure a bed in the home of their aunt, an old colored woman who argued a long time with the girls about the matter while we stood in the distance. She finally was convinced by the girls that we were not white folks blacked up and we had found lodging in Sherman, Texas, for the night.

It might be well for me to say right here that the god of luck was with us when we met those two girls, for, it happened that the younger of the two was the one who could give a better story about what had happened and how it happened than any other Negro in that city. It was this girl who was taken down into the heart of the city, into the very midst of the mob by her white employer, while she secreted herself down in the rear seat and peeped out. It was this girl who was able to tell of the glee of the college boys and the women with babies in their arms as they sang, "Happy Days Are Here Again."

The next morning we were up at light. We had contacted the soldiers in large numbers the night before when we slipped out to a little restaurant to eat. The presence of the soldiers gave us more confidence as to our security and we were determined to go down into the city and view the ruins and get a closeup on the whites who had wreaked such unseemly vengeance upon innocent citizens.

The car, of course, was the excuse for going down in town. We had to get the car fixed, at least that was the song we sang to everybody. It was our justification for being there instead of Denison.

The first repair man spent his time telling us how the car could not be fixed, so we left there and went on. A few blocks more and we were on the main street, from which we were banned the night before. Soldiers were everywhere. At a filling station we were directed to another repair shop, where when we arrived we saw our first black face down town. Everybody seemed to be greatly interest in the sign on the front of that car, "Oklahoma City". The colored man at the repair shop saw the sign, too, and seemed to be much surprised, although he said nothing.

In "No Man's Land"

Having made arrangements for the car to be fixed, we inquired the way to the telegraph office from the manager and when his back was turned we made inquiries as to the distance to the burned courthouse from the Negro attendant. He said it was in the next block, so out we sauntered into "No Man's Land."

Looking at the gutted county biulding was of no particular importance. It was the attitude of the whites who observed our presence where we found greater interest. I really believe there are more white people in Sherman, who are ashamed of what has happened than there are of the class who are proud. You know how proudly a white man carries himself, both the men and the women. As they thronged down the streets pass us, we could see them drooping their eyes and looking down. That bold stare with head erect of the Nordic was gone, and in its place was substituted the expression of the child when he is conscious of having done wrong. You could see them watching you out of the corner of their eyes, but always when you looked full in their faces their eyes dropped.

Back in the repair ship the white attendant wanted to be friendly. In fact, all of the whites whom we accosted for any purpose seemed to be overly friendly in a sort of mechanical way which lacked the sincerity that springs from real brotherhood. "I tell you we have had an awful time here," he said. "We employees were right here where we had to work amid all of the confusion Friday and Saturday, but we stayed on the job. I'm for the right thing," he continued. "I believe it was all right for them to go and burn that nigger, but I do not believe it was right to burn up the property of those who had nothing to do with the trouble. I know Dr. Goodson and his family, and I do not believe there is a better man in this town," he continued.

We located a white photographer. He stated that he did not have any pictures made up of the burning and hanging, but would have more that evening. He asked us to come back. A white man down the street directed us to another picture shop across the street upstairs.

Good morning," said the man as he came from the rear. "What can I do for you?" "I thought perhaps you had made some pictures of the burned courthouse and the body of the Negro lynched which I could secure," I said. The man stood there a moment and his face began to take on a wholly different expression, finally exploded.

"No Pictures"

"No, I haven't got any pictures," he shouted. "I think too much of Sherman, Texas, to take such a picture and let it be circulated out in the world. The G—d d—m sons of bitches who burned up that courthouse ought to be in hell, and I wish I knew some sort of a way to put them all there."

He reached in his pocket for his handkerchief, as he paused for a spell, but he did not have to brush his eyes, although I believe tears would have gushed from them if he had said another word. He stood there a moment and then returned to another string of oaths and imprecations which he heaped upon the heads of the mob.

We slipped out, but we had not given up the chase. We found our way to another shop around in front of the courthouse. "Yes, I have plenty of them," announced the man in this establishment when we told him our wants. He reached up on the shelf and took down a pile of pictures from which we selected five views. There certainly is a lot of difference between white folk, we found out in Sherman, Texas.

Leaving down town we went back to the Negro section and listened for hours to harrowing stories of the black night spent in ditches, ravines, and isolated places. It was the radio on Friday night, which had been put to a new and terrible use. What would you think and how would you feel in your home, listening to a radio make this announcement:

The Radio Broadcast

"The record vault is now being entered at the courthouse. Mob leaders declare if the nigger is not found there, and they discover they have been tricked by the sheriff, they will immediately proceed to kill every Negro in Sherman, and burn their homes."

Being black, how would you like to have the radio announcer deliver this message to you in your own town tonight? The agony of such a moment would shame St. Bartholmew's Night Think of the terror that gripped a 70-year-old mother, who went into hysterics and who screamed and shrieked and screamed throughout the night. Our notion is that the government should investigate such use of the radio in the hands of a brutal, inhuman, bloodthirsty mob.

MAN LYNCHED FOR DEMANDING WAGES

Louisville News

(Crusader News Agency)

5-31-30

Honeygrove, Texas, May 20.—A crowd of 8,000 recruited from among the white landlords and business men of this city and surrounding territory dragged the body of George Johnson a Negro worker, through the streets at the end of a chain fastened to an automobile, then burned it in the middle of the section of the town where Negroes are forced by Jim Crow rules, to segregate themselves.

Johnson had been murdered May 15 by a lyynch mob, led by deputy sheriffs, after he had killed E. F. Fortenbury, a white landlord, in a quarrel over his pay. The details of the struggle with the landlord are not known, but is common practice with landowners here to cheat the Negro tenant farmers or employes out of their money and then pull a gun on them if they dare to protest.

The sheriffs and their followers chased Johnson to his home, where he barricaded himself and put up a spirited defense until he was riddled with bullets.

Honeygrove is only 50 miles east of Sherman, where on May 9th, a lynch gang, acting with the passive aid of the Texas Rangers and police killed George Hughes, a Negro and a prisoner on trial, by burning down the court house in which he was locked in a vault and afterward hanging in the Negro section of the town. The Sherman lynchers then burned three blocks of Negro homes.

A general orgy of lynching Negro workers has swept over the South within recent weeks, due to fear of the white rulers that their slaves are organizing and likely to rebel against unemployment and starvation.

CARRYING KULTUR LITTLE TOO FAR!

Houston Informer

5-31-30

Texas barbarians, in their attempts to outhun the Huns and annex the 1930 pennant in Judge Lynch's League, Inc., seem to have gone on a rampage and the spirit of mobocracy seems to permeate the very air in this state.

Only last week a Negro and white man got into a fisticuff at Granbury, a little jerk-water town in North Texas and, because the black man emerged from the fracas as the winner, a mob of the "superior race" formed and milled around the city prison bent upon treating this black American to a dose of the famous American lynching concoction.

In order to foil the mobbists in their maddened determination to "Shermanize" this black man, a la Honey Grove, news dispatches stated that the officers rushed the Negro to Fort Worth for safe keeping and thus cheated one Texas mob of its intended human prey.

Lynchings - 1930
&
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More On North Carolina's Lynching

IN another column on this page the managing editor of the Rocky Mount *Evening Telegram* further defines and elaborates his paper's position in holding leaders among Negroes responsible for crimes committed by members of the race, some of which lead to lynchings. He discusses the offense for which Oliver Moore was lynched as an example.

Moore would not have been lynched, the *Telegram* editor avers, had he been apprehended by Negroes and brought to the Tarboro jail with the demand that he be given a fair trial, and if found guilty subjected to the full penalty of the law. He points out other cases concerning which there rests in his mind the thought that Negroes in some way stood between the fugitives and the law. The white man has a suspicion that the Negro "is not sincere, that he wears a mask," and he thinks there is some connection between this and the low economic position of the Negro tenant farmer, which the latter resents, thus contributing to the lack of understanding between the races, which leads to trouble. In explaining the lynching the *Evening Telegram* editor takes the amazing position that "had Oliver Moore been carefully guarded the lynching would have never taken place, but the desire to lynch would have been there. And until the desire to kill is overcome the problem remains."

9-6-30

The editor affirms that he is well acquainted with Negroes of all classes in his section, and that "leaders here who are frankly opposed to law violations and who will assist officers if called upon have failed to persuade members of the race that the road to better understanding lies in the willingness of both races to be frank. If the Negro would take the initiative one time, he would have taken a real step forward." He does not feel that this paper's suggestion that a state Negro constabulary and the state commission on interracial cooperation would do much good until local inter-racial movements for better understanding and law enforcement are formed and function smoothly.

Norfolk, Va.

Let us examine the reasoning of the Rocky Mount editor: If Negroes had captured Moore and delivered him to the sheriff there would have been no lynching. Such an act would have convinced the whites that Negroes do not condone such crimes as Moore was charged with and are sincere in their determination to prevent them and in their desire to see them properly punished. That would have prevented the lynching. Assuming that the editor of *The Evening Telegram* knows the minds of his race in Edgecombe and Wilson counties his suggestion is worth trying the next time a serious crime is committed. It would have a salutary effect, especially in view of such community sentiment as *The Evening Telegram* gives expression to, if Negroes would volunteer assistance to the authorities, or should do some sleuthing on their own accord in the interest of law observance. A Negro posse would be a new and radical experiment in any Southern community, but the posse is the most effective quasi-official machinery for apprehending a fleeing desperate criminal. If the legally constituted authorities will invite that sort of cooperation they will get it. So far the Rocky Mount editor is on solid ground.

But he executes a pair of paradoxes or falls into unintentional error when he implies that leaders of the race who are opposed to crime have failed in any particular within their power to impress their opposition on the criminally inclined; or that the desire to lynch can be overcome by lynching. In the former premise he overlooks all the religious, educational, and character building forces at work among Negroes, initiated and carried forward by Negroes. In the latter he repudiates the orderly processes of civilized government and surrenders to anarchy. The desire to lynch will never be cured by surrender to it. By permitting the mob to lynch Moore the authorities did nothing to stop attacks upon women but rather gave the mob license to lynch not only for rape but for lesser crimes.

There is one important factor which the editor of *The Evening Telegram* appears not to take into consideration, and that is that crime knows no color line, and if he will examine more closely into crime statistics he will have cause to inquire why white citizens who are not duly constituted guardians of the law have been helpless to prevent a shifting of a preponderance of crime in North Carolina and other southern states from black to white within the past decade. Why has there been a decrease in black prison populations and an increase in white, if Negro leaders are not doing their part to eradicate crime? Why is he silent upon the large number of crimes committed by whites but fastened upon Negroes, as per the exhibit in this paper in the same issue his editorial was quoted?

On one point the Rocky Mount editor is absolutely correct. Local councils for inter-racial understanding, regular contacts between the races through these and other proper channels, will pave the way for larger and more far reaching instrumentalities for bringing about a sharp reduction of crime, better understanding, more harmonious race relations, and inter-racial peace and accord. The time is ripe for the thoughtful citizens of both races in Edgecombe and Wilson counties to move in that direction, for if *The Evening Telegram* correctly interprets the thought of that section of the state there is much misunderstanding which needs to be composed and turned to good will and mutual confidence.

RELATIVE NEWS VALUE

It would seem that the mere lynching of a Negro by a Georgia mob should cease to have great news value, so common has that practice become; but in our afternoon paper of September 8, we find displayed in bold type on the front page the headline: "GEORGIA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO." The news article, an Associated Press dispatch from Darien, Ga., begins: "In the face of machine guns mounted in the streets, an armed band of men forced its way into the McIntosh county jail today and lynched George Grant, 40 year old Negro accused of killing one officers and wounding three other persons in an early morning battle." We are told further that the men disregarded the pleas of Colonel Roy Neal, Commanding officer of the Savannah unit of the National guard; and that they held county officers outside the jail at bay with shot guns, crashed into the building and lynched Grant in his cell. We, in Columbia, are well able to understand the attitude of the Georgia National guard in permitting the mob to do its dirt in the face of mounted machine guns. It was part of this same Georgia National guard that very nearly lynched Mabry Hughes in the United States Post office here some weeks ago.

In the same issue of this paper we find on page three the relatively inconspicuous head line: "Farm Hand Held In Negro's Death." The news article tells us that William Holley, a 23 year old white man shot and killed Eugene Cannon, a 36 year old Negro. The white boy's father is reported as having substantiated the claim that his son was intimate with the wife of the man whom he shot, and this intimacy provides a possible motive for the crime. If papers must use screaming head lines it appears to us that this latter case would have furnished excellent news material. Suppose that instead of the lynching headline the paper's head line had read: "WHITE MAN SHOOTS NEGRO ABOUT NEGRO'S WIFE. This would not be a hackneyed headline. It may happen often but it is not so often heard of. We are not presuming to discuss either of these cases as to their merit, we are simply calling attention to the practices of our daily newspapers in playing up lynchings to the exclusion of the matters of greater news value. It is no boon to the white man's White Supremacy argument to suggest that a white man should find a Negro woman's companionship so desirable that he should kill her husband in cold blood to get him out of the way. These cases help to too great a degree in clearing up the question as to why there are so many mullatoes in the land. Occasionally after dark social equality come into the light.

THE SHAM BATTLE AT DARIEN

A few days ago, The Chattanooga Times, in condemning the Italian Fascists' Order of Black Shirts, asked, what is the matter with Georgia; that Atlanta seems to be the camping ground of every "ism" antagonistic to peaceful and orderly government.

The Ku Klux Klan, the White Band, Communists, Bolsheviks, and the Black Shirts choose Atlanta to organize and fulminate their poisonous propaganda. Georgia is now vieing with Texas, Florida, and Mississippi for the black flag in mob violence.

The "sham battle" at Darien Monday is a clear case of the law winking at mob violence. The Associated Press dispatches give a case of conflict between the mob and the constituted authority. The story that the mob broke by trained soldiers armed with Gatlin and machine guns, entered the jail and shot the suspect to death discredits itself upon its face. Nobody will believe this canard.

It is another case of the Gover-

Darien Should Have First Prize

Independent

By Jesse O. Thomas

There has been some question as to which city or state should be given first prize for unrestrained mob violence, for the collapse of constituted authority and for civil and military inconsistencies of police power. Sherman, Texas, and Marion, Indiana, were the two competing municipalities that made the decision difficult. Some felt that Sherman had the edge on Marion because the governor of the state of Texas was called on to participate in disposing of the trouble at Sherman. Then the courthouse of Marion was not destroyed. In explanation of this, however, those in favor of the Indiana city contend that the courthouse might have been burned if it had not been left unlocked and the governor of the Hoosier state would have been glad to issue a proclamation calling out the National Guard if it had been necessary to call on him. If the Sherman jail had been left unlocked for the convenience of the mob, there would have been no occasion to have destroyed the building. In all fairness to Marion this point should be given consideration.

9-11-30

Atlanta Ga

According to the news dispatches two Negroes were discovered near a bank in Darien Monday night. They were not attempting to enter the bank, but the night watchman concluded that they were thinking about robbing the bank, and he attempted to arrest them for loitering near the bank. As a result of this attempt to arrest these two men because of "suspicious behavior," the chief of police, Robert L. Freeman, was killed and a deputy mashal, R. F. Henderson, Deputy Sheriff John Fischer and a civilian, . H. Collins, were wounded when they engaged the Negroes, George Grant and Bryant, in a gun battle in the nearby swamp. It appears that the Negroes, after encountering the watchman, fled to the swamp consisting of 150 acres near the Altamaha River. These officers were shot by the Negroes as alleged after they pursued the Negroes to the swamp. It appears that a request was made upon the governor of the state for a unit of state guardsmen. These militia men were sent under the control of Colonel Neal from Savannah. Approximately 150 men of the 118th Field Artillery rushed to the scene. Under the governor's proclamation as described by Colonel Neal, all operated under martial law. There were a sufficient number of soldiers to be placed on the banks of the Altamaha river every fifty paces. Bloodhounds were also used in running down these fugitives. "The baying of these hounds and the occasional crack of thunder gave the residents new thrills as the search continued."

Independent

9-11-30

Very soon after the detachment of fifty soldiers from Savannah arrived, one of the Negroes was taken and placed in the jail and locked up. According to Sheriff Popell the lynching occurred immediately after the Negro had been put in jail by a band of men armed with shotguns and other weapons who followed the guardsmen as they led the Negro to jail. No trial had yet occurred to establish the identity of the alleged murderer or no opportunity given to allow him to prove how he happened to have been in the swamp. Grant that he was guilty, even though guilty he was entitled to a trial, by which he would have been undoubtedly convicted and sentenced in accordance with the nature of his crime. Then the swamp was still under vigil until another Negro, William Henry Bryant, was killed. The officers and citizens express grave doubt as to whether this is the right Negro. In fact, they seem to be of one mind—that he was not the right Negro. In consequence of this uncertainty a hunt is still being made in an effort to capture another Negro by the name of Fred Bryant. Two Fred Bryants, senior and junior, father and son are in jail in Savannah. Any Negro will take his life in his own hands if he emerges from any part of the 150 acre swamp, whether his name is Bryant or otherwise.

I always felt that a militia or state guard was sent into a community to preserve the order and protect the life and property of all the citizens. I was on a committee once who went to see a governor to ask his influence to assist in the protection of a Negro. He advised our committee that the governor only called out the militia at the request of civil authorities, meaning the chief of police or some other officer, and only when the police power had broken down and found itself unable to cope with the situation. It would not appear that the police power had broken down when it was in pursuit of two Negroes who had fled to a swamp. The real significance of this whole situation is the peculiar psychology and mass mob mind that quickly accumulates when some Negro has committed an unfortunate crime. The Negro race, like all other races, would be better off without these irresponsible persons who bring disgrace upon themselves, the race and the community. That, however, does not justify the accepted procedure adopted by many of our communities—of calling out the entire citizenry, blood hounds and now the state militia to catch two Negroes. When members of other race elements commit crimes the police of different cities are put on the lookout and through the regular process of investigation effort is made to apprehend them. Our present method of emphasizing the abnormality of Negro crime by making it a signal for a civil holiday is very far reaching in building up an anti-social attitude in the minds of children and the public generally.

When the governor at Sherman called out some of the guards he is alleged to have advised them not to hurt anybody. Governor Hardman in his proclamation advised that "All persons who may heretofore have given aid to or otherwise supported the lawlessness hitherto existing in said locality, who shall return to peaceful occupations, holding no communication of any kind with a lawless person or persons, will not be disturbed." So that Darien has the benefit of the proclamation from its governor and the presence of state militia, and while they have not burned the courthouse, there being no occasion for it, lynched one innocent man in the judgment of the community, according to the Associated Press, and may lynch several others. I therefore vote that the first prize go to Darien!

FEDERAL ANTI-LYNCH LAW, OR WHAT?

Independent

10-2-30

Atlanta Ga

Four lynchings in Georgia in nine months are four lynchings too many, and the state authorities are either unable to protect life, liberty and property or are in sympathy with the mob, and unwilling to enforce the law.

Lynching has gone far enough and must cease, or mob law will eventually dethrone orderly government. Federal regulation is always obnoxious to local government, but if the state fails to protect the people in their God given right to live, then the state must yield to federal authority.

There are two ways to suppress lynch law, namely, federal regulation, and prompt enforcement of the penal laws by the states. If the states do not act, they may expect a repetition of the effort to pass the Dyer Bill.

The lynchings at Darien, Thomasville, Eastman, and Cartersville have aroused all law-abiding Georgians to action; and the good name of the state demands prompt and vigorous suppression of the crime.

A federal regulation is not necessary to suppress mob law, if the state will act firmly and vigorously.

The Cartersville case illustrates forcibly the failure of the law to protect life. We cannot see how Judge Pittman can escape responsibility for the tragedy at Cartersville. When he gave orders to keep the prisoner in Cartersville, he accepted responsibility for the safety of the life of the accused. It is the duty of the law enforcement officers to protect the lives of prisoners in their hands, even to the point of jeopardizing their own lives. Nothing will stop lynchings, but shooting to kill the members of the mob. Apprehend, convict, and electrocute them as you do other murderers and mob murder will stop. If you do this, we will need no anti-lynching federal law; but if we do not, the Federal Government will have to step in and guarantee the people a republican form of government. Stop taking prisoners from the jails and running to nearby counties for protection. Keep them at home and serve notice on the mob that if it takes the law into its own hands, it will do it at the peril of heir lives. It is cowardly for the law to run from the lawless to protect a prisoner.

Kill the mob and lynching will stop like a stop watch. But as long as the law runs from the mob until it overtakes it, and then yield the prisoner to the mob, we will have lynchings.

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nor of Texas saying, "Protect the prisoner, but don't shoot." What were the military forces sent to Darien for, if not to shoot? Why go armed if you are not going to use your weapon?

Nothing will halt lynching in Georgia, or the nation, except the enforcement of the law; and if it takes shot and shell to enforce the law, use it quick and effectively, and mob violence will cease. The mob is composed of criminals, and should be treated as such. The mob could not have overpowered the military company and lynched the prisoner, if the military company had not cowardly acquiesced in the crime.

The lynching of George Grant was murder, and the murderers ought to be apprehended and punished. There is no earthly excuse for mob law in Georgia. The reputation of the state is being ruined by mob violence and anarchy while the officers charged with the responsibility of law enforcement sit idly by playing cheap politics, like Nero, while Rome burns down.

The press dispatches report the doings of the mob, but do not say a word about the militia's effort to stop the mob or maintain law and order.

It appears that the United States Marshal joined the mob. He had nothing to do with maintaining order, or aiding and abetting the mob, and should have stayed out of it. It appears that Oberdorfer, treasurer of the Rump Convention, was partly in command of the military forces and was as inactive as those associated with him for the protection of the culprit. The coroner's jury made the usual report, before the town was quiet: "The deceased came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Southern.)

3054

N. C. Editor Still Maintains That Negro Leaders Responsible For Lynchings

Editor, Journal and Guide,

I need not dwell upon the admirable leniency you have shown in the discussion of the lynching of Oliver Moore and the factors that may have been most responsible for the unhappy incident. While I feel that your suggestions for the promotion of more ideal interracial understanding fall short of the desired mark [illegible] they be realized—and they can—I am more interested in treating the relations between the Negro and the white man from a local viewpoint with the hope and the belief that it may develop into a movement of eventual national significance. My error was that I failed to go properly into detail when I said that I felt that the Negro was most responsible for the feeling that has developed between the two races and that leaders of the race are responsible not only for the recurrence of the impossible crime of attacks upon white women but for the lynchings that follow. Despite your convincing argument that more lynchings have followed murders than attacks upon white women, the white man feels most keenly the attacks, and at heart the motive that inspires unpardonable examples of mob violence are inspired by the hatred—and the feeling back of mob violence is one of hatred—and disregard for law. The Negro feels, and with a reason, the courts are prejudiced and the same advantages afforded the white man are not always the Negro's. The white man has a suspicion that the Negro is not sincere, that he wears a mask. Perhaps one can argue that the Negro tenant, and most of the farmers in this section of the state—colored farmers—are tenants who earn little more than enough to keep body and soul together, resents his position. At any rate there is a lack of understanding between races that state commissions, however, energetic, cannot remove, and I feel that the prime factor in misunderstanding between the white and Negro races results from this condition.

Let us assume that Oliver Moore, charged with an attack upon two little girls, was removed to state's prison immediately after his arrest and that no lynching occurred. The desire to avenge a crime rankled in the breasts of the men who murdered Moore, and the desire was not caused so much by that attack upon the white girls as it was by race pride and resentment that a Negro would have the affront to commit a crime of this nature. Had Oliver Moore been more carefully guarded, the lynching would have never taken place, but the desire to lynch would have [illegible]. And until the desire to kill is overcome, the problem remains. Machine guns can delay an assault, but they go no further.

I have made a hobby of studying conditions in Eastern Carolina as they affect the two races. I am well acquainted with Negroes and my acquaintances include Negro ministers and lawyers and doctors here who are just as emphatic in their demands that Negroes obey laws and cooperate with the effort to enforce all laws as citizens can reasonably be expected to be. No men in this city will feel more gratified to see all men convicted of attacks pay the prescribed penalty under the law than the Negro leaders I have mentioned. On the other hand I am well acquainted with taxi drivers, bootleggers, pimps, tenant farmers, laborers, factory workers because I find them interesting and because I am interested in the problem of the races.

In the Battleboro case where a young woman said she was attacked I am under the impression, although I lack proof, that Negroes were falsely accused. I questioned suspects in jail here and in state's prison in Raleigh, and I assure you that no man arrested had the slightest connection with the affair, although some thirty Negroes were herded into the jails as a result of the young woman's statement.

But to return to Oliver Moore. Let us assume that he was the guilty man. For the sake of argument he is to be considered an example. The girls developed gonorrhea. Their age made intercourse physically impossible. When he was accused, Moore ran. He evaded officers. After two days of hunting, his home was watched. For almost a month he was fed by members of his race and spirited out of the state. He lived among and associated with ignorant people and they condoned the escape of the man. Had Moore been brought to Tarboro jail by members of his race with the demand that he be given a fair trial and if he was found guilty, subjected to the penalty of the law, he would never have been lynched. Had the two men who ran all day from bloodhounds and posses searching for the supposed Battleboro offenders been handed over to officers rather than hidden, the effect would have been lasting. Had 100 cases of offenders here been permitted to compete with the law without assistance from friends, relations in Nash and Edgecombe counties would be more cordial. But leaders here who are frankly opposed to law violations and who will assist officers if they are called upon have failed to persuade members of the race that the road to better understanding lies in the willingness of both races to be frank. If the Negro would take the initiative one time, he would have taken a real step forward. The press would give him full credit and the feeling would creep in that the Negro is just as tired of lynchings as the white man is of attacks. But just as long as suspicion prevails, more than commissions are necessary. I feel that the Negro must take the initiative, since the burden rests with him and his failure to take the initiative I accredit to the leaders of the race. Every community has its leaders, but some of them are woefully weak.

As a solution I suggest local councils for interracial understanding; regular contacts between the two races; encouragement from Negro pulpits for whole-hearted cooperation and campaigns expected to allay suspicion and fear. When local councils have begun to exercise influence in every community, your suggestions for state directed forces will be possible to achieve.

—T. E. WAGG., JR.
Managing Editor
The Evening Telegram,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

WAVE OF RIOTS AND LYNCHINGS STIRS COUNTRY

Journal and Guide
8-30-30

1,000 Negroes Chase White Foreign Workers

3 MORE LYNCHED

Two Victims Now Dead, Were Innocent; Other Disturbances

Latest developments in the wave of racial disturbances which is sweeping the country, resulting in rioting and lynchings, are:

One thousand Negroes chase foreign white workmen off street car track construction in colored district of Chicago.

National Guardsmen dispatched to Cartersville, Ga., when crowd gathered at jail in which slayer of police chief was held; fearing lynching, prisoner removed to Atlanta and troops withdrawn.

Two Negroes shot in South Carolina, others chased into swamp, and later the whole group, imported from Alabama to work on a road project, sent back home, following attacks by a white mob. Employers of men and Governor Richards of South Carolina hold conference on disturbance.

Norfolk Va.

A Negro at Eastman, Ga., was expected to die from wounds received when he eluded a mob which sought his life for a crime which the county sheriff and several eyewitnesses declare he had no connection with: white farmer jailed on charge of assault with intent to murder as result.

Ten witnesses, including police officials, called to testify before the grand jury investigating the lynching of two Negroes at Marion, Ind., on August 7.

Three hundred Negroes and Porto Ricans reported to have started a race riot in a New York neighborhood having a mixed population.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stirred by the mounting toll of lynchings, announces effort to effect passage of a Federal Anti-Lynching Law "with teeth in it."

Adjutant General Homer C. Parker determines to go to Savannah, Ga., to learn for himself what part National Guardsmen played during disturbances at Darien, Ga., last week, during which a policeman and two Negroes were killed, one by a mob. Severe criticism has been leveled at the Guardsmen for not preventing the lynching.

In a general melee participated in by a crowd of young white and colored men employed by a visiting circus at Thomasville, Ga., a Negro was shot and seriously wounded.

Police admit an innocent man was killed when Willie Bryant was shot by a deputy sheriff at Darien, Ga., last week, following the lynching of another Negro accused of killing a police officer. Two of three other colored men held released for lack of evidence.

Colonel W. R. Neal, commander of National Guardsmen who failed to prevent the lynching at Darien, Ga., last week, issues "explanatory statement."

Two Negroes accused of robbery were lynched last week at Scooba, Miss.

The Ohio State Republican Convention condemns lynching in platform of party and pledges to the Negro the civil, political and religious liberties guaranteed by state and Federal constitutions.

Detailed stories covering each development follow:

LABOR RIOT AVERTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—A labor riot was narrowly averted Tuesday [illegible] when a mob of 1,000 Negroes chased foreign white workmen off street car construction job in the Negro district here. One hundred policemen prevented violence as crowd grew to five thousand.

The Negroes demand jobs from the traction company. Oscar DePriest, U. S. Congressman, addressed the belligerent colored workmen and advised them to avoid violence and agreed to accompany representative committee of workmen to a conference with company officials. The company employed a few Negroes last week, but this gesture did not satisfy the black laborers who filled the streets carrying work clothes under their arms.

The Chicago Urban League, Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Robert R. Jackson, and Joseph McDonough, white, with representatives of newspapers, are trying to effect a solution of the problem.

WAVE OF RIOTS AND LYNCHINGS STIRS COUNTRY

(Continued from Page One)

LYNCHING FEARED

ATLANTA, Ga.—(Special)—John Willie Clark, charged with slaying Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins of Cartersville, was removed from the Bartow County Jail to Fulton County Jail at Atlanta Monday and troops that guarded Cartersville were later withdrawn.

Two Negroes said to have been with Clark during the shooting were brought along with him by a detachment of troops. Clark was arrested near Chatsworth, Ga., Sunday. He had been tracked by bloodhounds and wounded with pistol shots.

Journal and Guide

Sunday night crowds gathered at the Bartow County Jail and a white man from Atlanta harangued the crowd to lynch Clark. Officers quieted the crowds. The troops were sent to Cartersville at the request of local authorities.

Negro Workers Attacked

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(Special)—George M. Hughes, of Florence, S. C., and W. B. Crawly, of Brantley and Crawly, Ala., contractors for grading a section of Route 40 in Horry County between Homewood and Green Sea, conferred Monday morning with Governor Richards about dissatisfaction between a group of Horry County whites and the contractors on the score of employment of "foreign" labor on the road work.

Five skilled Negro members of the Brantley and Crawly crew were sent back to Alabama Saturday following a raid on a construction camp Friday night when the Negroes were driven into swamps by armed whites. The skilled Negro laborers were said to be the only out-of-state workers employed. [illegible] said he had ordered another [illegible] whites and Negroes. Horry County people offered jobs, he said, never reported. Monday of last week a Negro truck driver was shot from ambush following demands of whites that a white driver replace the colored man.

The construction officials said they had to have skilled labor, had to get it where available, and would use either Negro or white skilled workers.

Another attack rumored was forestalled when the officials took their men to Florence Saturday night. The Governor has ordered an investigation and has sent a detective into the country. Two Negroes were shot in the Friday attack. Others were driven into swamps to find safety.

Alleged Mobber Arrested

EASTMAN, Ga.—(Special)—George Jump, 45, a w hite farmer, was arrested last Saturday afternoon charged with assault with intent to murder. He is alleged to have bee nin the crowd that broke into the city jail at Rhine, Ga., early Friday morning and shot M. C. Whiley.

Whiley, with three body wounds developed pneumonia Saturday and was not expected to live. If he died, officers said Saturday, more serious charges would be placed against the white man.

Other arrests were said to be pending by police. Whiley was arrested at Allentown, Ga., Thursday night as a suspect in connection with an assault upon a young white farmer's wife in the Milan community, the woman being closely related to Jump, according to reports. Placed in jail at Rhine, instead of being brought to the Dodge County Jail, Whiley was attacked by a mob, escaped from the jail, but was shot three times during his getaway.

The sheriff trailed Whiley by blood, found him, and got him where medical attention was available.

Sheriff Rogers stated that he had positive information from good citizens of Montrose and Allentown that Whiley was not in the vicinity of Milan at the time of the reported attack, that he once lived in the community, but that he left it two weeks ago and was employed at Allentown.

The woman said that she merely "though he resembled the Negro who had attacked her." She was not at all positive in her attempt at identification.

WITNESSES TESTIFY

MARION, Ind.—Ten witnesses, including Police Captain Charles Treuex, Lieut. Don Everhart and Dr. W. O. McQuown, were called before the Grant county grand jury investigating the lynching here of Shipp and Smith on Aug. 7. Witnesses were questioned by Merle Wall and Earl Stroup of the attorney general's office, Prosecutor Harvey Hardin, and members of the jury.

Additional names of alleged leaders of the mob have been transmitted to his office by Walter White of New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Attorney General Ogden said.

RIOT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Special)—It took several pieces of fire apparatus and three police emergency wagons to stop a race riot between 2nd and 3rd Aves., on 99th St., Sunday night, when 300 Negroes and Porto Ricans started a riot.

Streams of water were turned on the rioters, breaking the crowd into several small groups which were dispersed by policemen. The neighborhood is a mixed section of white and colored. Reports that several persons had been shot proved groundless after detectives scoured hospitals and doctors' offices for wounded persons. Police could learn no cause for the riot. Several persons were arrested for disorderly conduct and inciting a riot.

Demand Anti-Lynching Law

NEW YORK.—Twenty-three lynchings thus far in the current year as compared with twelve for the entire year 1929, have brought about a determination in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to campaign anew for the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law. Attorneys under the leadership of Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the national legal committee, and Herbert K. Stockton, who has exhaustively studied the measure, are already at work going over the bills introduced in past session of Congress with a view to drafting a measure with teeth in it.

Besides the lynchings officially listed as such there are reports of others, the details as yet unverified. If details can be obtained, these additional reported but as yet unverified lynchings will be added to the year's total.

In announcing the decision to campaign fo ra new federal anti-lynching law, Walter White, acting secretary of the Association made the following statement.

"The nearest we ever got to the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law w as in 1922, when the House of Representatives passed the Dyer bill by a vote of 230 to 119, and a filibuster of southern senators from lynching states forced withdrawal of the measure.

"The threat of that bill did bring about a sharp reduction in the number of mob-murders. And the N. A. A. C. P., hoping that an aroused public opinion would become effective in stamping out this American disease, held in obeyance its demand for federal action.

"But now the mobbists are again rampant. This year's record of shame will bulk large in the annals of lawlessness in this country. The states are powerless and indifferent. Probably not one of the publicly known mob murderers will be seriously prosecuted or punished.

"We shall have a bill introduced in the next session of Congress. Probably that session will not convene until after the election, in November. So it behooves colored voters throughout the country to put this issue of lynching squarely up to all candidates for election to House or Senate. Get a clear and unequivocal statement from candidates how they will vote on federal action to end lynching. No general condemnation of mob violence will do. Make them answer a specific question as to their vote on a federal anti-lynching law. Here is another field in which colored voters throughout the nation can act as a unit. If they do act as a unit, they can obtain what they and all decent citizens desire: the end of murderous anarchy, doing to death without trial, any Negro whom a mob happens to select for horrible death."

NATIONAL GUARD ROBE

ATLANTA, Ga.—Adjutant General Homer C. Parker said Friday that he would go to Savannah in a few days to learn for himself what part National Guardsmen played during disturbances at Darien last week in which a police officer and two Negroes were killed. He emphasized that no official military investigation had been ordered.

The adjutant general said he had been informed by Brigadier General Robert J. Travis at Savannah that the troops had been criticized in some quarters for not preventing the slaying of one of the Negroes, who was shot to death in h is cell, after being captured and identified as one of the two who shot the officer to death.

Troops were sent from Savannah following threats of disturbances after the slaying of the officer who sought to arrest two Negroes as suspects in an attempted robbery.

Shot By Individual

Adjutant General Parker said his meagre and unofficial information indicated troops who captured the Negro in the swamps already had turned him over to local officers and gone back to hunt for his companion, and that he was in custody of local officers when he was shot to death.

He said the same reports were to the effect that the slaying of the Negro was the act of an individual, and not the result of a mob storming the jail.

Parker said he had had no personal contact with the case, having been out of touch with his office campaigning for comptroller general when it occurred. He said he would go to Savannah as soon as business in connection with the primary was cleaned up.

Guard Commander Explains

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(AP)—Col. W. R. Neal, commander of the 118th Field Artillery, in commenting on reports which had emanated from Darien during the trouble there Monday, made the following statement here upon his return to Savannah:

"At no time were any members of the Savannah national guard overpowered in Darien. I took possession of the jail, and put an officer and a machine gun crew in charge there. I took complete charge of the shore line of the swamp, roped off certain streets and guarded the whole shore line. I sent the three Negro prisoners to Savannah, including the man, Bryant, who died in Chathem county jail Tuesday.

"I wish to emphasize the fact that at the time the Negro, Grant, was killed by three pistol shots in his cell in the jail there was no national guardsmen in the jail and had not been there after I turned Grant over to the civil authorities after seeing that he was locked in his cell.

"There was only 18 national guard officers and men in Darien at the time the Negro was captured, at the time he was killed, and for more than an hour afterwards. At this later hour 155 troops reported and upon my recommendation to the acting adjutant general all were sent back to Savannah except about 75 officers and men who remained there Monday night and until 12 o'clock Tuesday, when, upon recommendation of Mayor Young of Darien and myself, these were withdrawn."

NEGRO SHOT IN MELEE

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—In a general melee, participated in by some half dozen local young white men, and about an equal number of Negro employees of Sparks Circus, which showed here Tuesday afternoon and evening, Willie Rease, of Macon, circus employee, was seriously and likely fatally shot by Thomasville's police chief, Andrew Milton and Jim Mitchell, white man, was knocked unconscious with a tent stake.

Chief Milton was summoned to the scene of the miniature riot by an excited small boy, and as he reached the spot, the whites and blacks went together in a general mixup. Just as the chief called on the crowd to disperse Mitchell went down unconscious when struck with a stake by Rease. Rease is said to have then turned on the police chief, and refusing to obey an order to halt was shot by the officers. He then turned and ran, disappearing behind a circus wagon. Other police officers arrived at that stage, and the crowd melted away.

Rease was found some 150 feet from the scene, badly wounded, the pistol bullet having passed through his stomach. Mitchell was revived at the hospital. Officers were unable to ascertain the cause of the affray, or the identity of the other Negroes, and the circus departed with all its crew except Rease.

INNOCENT MAN KILLED

DARIEN, Georgia.—Mayor R. A. Young, of Darien, last Wednesday issued a statement that Willie Bryan, who died of gunshot wounds in the Savannah jail Tuesday of last week was not the man wanted as the companion of George Grant who was lynched in the slaying of county Chief of Police Bob Freeman.

"We are convinced the Negro taken to Savannah yesterday after he had been shot by deputies was not the Negro with Grant when they attempted to rob the Darien bank and wounded Special Officer Anderson," said the mayor's statement.

PRISONER RELEASED

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Acting under instructions from Sheriff Poppell of McIntosh county, two of the three Negroes held in Chathem County Jail in connection with the slaying of Acting Chief Bob Freeman of Flynn county police in Darien Monday of last week were turned loose Thursday by authorities here and the third one, Fred Bryant, Sr., will be held for further investigation. Fred Bryant, jr., and James Bryant will be those freed.

Search Is Stopped

The hunt for the second Negro thought by Darien and McIntosh county officials to be implicated in the slaying of Freeman and wounding of two other police officials stopped in Darien Wednesday in so far as systematic search of swamps and outlying territory was concerned. Police officials were asked to keep a sharp lookout for the suspected missing man.

Both Sheriff Poppell and Special Ofofficer Anderson, the latter shot three times, are fully convinced that the man, Willie Bryant who died here Tuesday was not one of the two Negroes who slew Chief Freeman. Willie Bryant was shot in the chest twice while going away from officers after being told to halt. He had turned to fire at the officers when the wounds were inflicted, thus presenting his chest to the possee.

There is doubt in the minds of Darien police that much of the stuff found in Willie Bryant's home was stolen, but there is now a probability that some of it might have been sent him by relatives living north. A spread found among the goods has been proved a gift from a resident of Darien.

G. O. P. Condemns Lynching

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(ANP)—Ohio Republicans assembled here at a State Convention in this city, adopted the following section of the platform dealing with lynching:

"The Republican party favors the enactment and enforcement of adequate laws—state and federal—to prohibit lynching, and promises its party influence in securing such national legislation as to suppress this national disgrace."

"We further pledge to the Negro the civil, political and religious liberties guaranteed by our state constitution and by the Constitution of the United States.

Among the delegates were State Representative Perry B. Jackson of Cleveland, Attorney William B. Bush of Cincinnati, candidate for State Representative from Hamilton County, Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, president of the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs; Reverend L. J. Van Pelt, also of Cleveland; Mayor R. Johnson of Miles Heights, Ohio; and Ray Hughes of Columbus, Assistant County Prosecutor, Franklin County.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions

White Press, (Northern.)

3073

FORT WAYNE, IND
JOURNAL GAZETTE

OCT 12 1930

Discouraging

Indiana's attorney-general, James M. Ogden, now seems to be in doubt that he can do anything affectual to bring the Marion mob leaders to justice, since it is that a grand jury in that county has refused to return indictments. The situation, truly enough, presents great difficulty. If no grand jury can be found which will bring in true bills against the mobbists, there seems to be no way to get them into court for a capital crime.

The state of Indiana is not, however, without recourse. There is ample provision of law for reaching the recreant sheriff whom a Grant county grand jury refused to indict and to whom it gave a fulsome exoneration. There may be a way to get a special prosecuting attorney who will present and press another inquiry as to the lynching before another grand jury. The statute of limitations will not run against the crime of the mobbists and it may be possible sooner or later to procure a grand jury that will not default its duty to the community and the state.

It would be, as it seems likely to become, an indelible stain upon the repute of Indiana if a mob murder whereof the leaders are so notoriously known as those Marion lynchers are in Grant county is to have no consequences at law. Thse mobbists, it appears, are to go unwhipt of justice and the state is to bear the infamy of it to the end of time. It is discouraging.

FORT WAYNE, IND.
JOURNAL GAZETTE

OCT 11 1930

The State's Duty

No lyncher brought under burden of a true bill, the sheriff of the county given certificate of character and testimonial of duty well performed—thus the report of the Grant county grand jury at the end of its inquiry into the hanging of two negroes by a mob in Marion, August 7, last.

This outcome of the investigation by the prosecuting attorney and a grand jury of Grant county may pain, but it should not surprise the people of Indiana. It serves in every aspect to confirm in all detail what had been predicted and what was expected. The prosecuting attorney of Grant county set about the delicate and soul-wearing business of an inquiry with the frankly stated belief that nothing would come of it. Since, therefore, nothing has come of it, he knew in the beginning what he was talking about.

The state of Indiana has an interest in the barbarous affair at Marion. Attorney-General James M. Ogden, learning of the grand jury's failure to indict any leaders of the mob and of its "exoneration" of the sheriff, promises that the state will not in any wise default its interest. We and all of us well may hope that the state will not. The special investigators designated by Mr. Ogden to inquire into the Marion lynching reported to him weeks ago that the work of the grand jury would be a farce and its findings a travesty. That has completely fallen out as the grand jury's presentment now confirms.

There is not a rationally intelligent and reasonably informed citizen of Grant county who does not know the identity of the leaders who stirred up the mob spirit and headed the mobbists to their assault on the jail and the stringing up of those negroes in the yard of the Grant county court house. The prosecuting attorney and the members of the grand jury better than anybody have reason to know the identity of the mob leaders. The sheriff is given a clean bill of official conduct and no lynchers are indicted, all this for no reason save that it was singularly purposed to bring the inquiry to that end.

The plea of the grand jury that Sheriff Jacob Campbell, in permitting the mob to proceed unresisted to its savage work, acted for the best interests of the community is the veriest fraudulency of attitude and statement. The sheriff merely did not act at all. Indiana has plain recourse in sound statutes through which to deal with sheriffs who stand craven and unresisting while mobs assault jails and lynchers drag forth accused men for whom the law's majesty is hostage. Attorney-General Ogden has a grim task to do, the state a stern duty to perform.

AUBURN, N. Y.
CITIZEN

OCT 7 - 1930

THE LYNCHING EPIDEMIC

The recrudescence of lynching in the southern states this year has already brought the total of victims of mob violence to twice that for the whole of last year.

Up until 1930 the trend had been generally downward for a number of years and hope had grown that a few years more would find the barbarous practice stamped out completely.

That hope is by no means extinct merely because the present year has seen another epidemic of lynching bees, for they have been accompanied by reactions among the right-minded people of the South which also indicate a growth of militant public opinion opposed to lynching.

The chief reason suggested for the increase this year is the current business depression and while this is not a completely satisfactory explanation it is doubtless valid in part. Lynchings are direct outcomes of emotional frenzies far more easily aroused in communities which, as a result of hard times, are restricted in their normal emotional outlets. Populations enjoying normal and healthy recreations during free hours don't as a rule go in for lynchings.

There have been signs in the South in recent times of sterner official action in the face of mobs which threaten lynchings and more rigorous investigations following lynchings.

Several investigations into the causes and facts of this years crop of lynchings undertaken by southern agencies are already under way. The obvious proof that the problem is not yet solved despite the improvement noted in recent years may result in its quicker solution through a final and more complete mobilization of public opinion against it.

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES

OCT 6 - 1930

With Other Editors

LYNCHINGS

(Atlanta, [illegible] Constitution)

Since this year's lynchings already have totaled more than twice the number for last year, it is high time that concerted efforts should be made to end this national disgrace. Thus it is encouraging that a commission of prominent southern educators and newspaper editors has been formed to study each of this year's lynchings and to formulate, if possible, an effective program to prevent such mob actions.

Since about 88 per cent of American lynchings have taken place in the south, with three-fourths of the victims Negroes, it is apparent that lynchings cannot be ended without a change of attitude on the part of many southern people. There are several signs that such a change is on the way.

One such sign is the defeat of Senator Blease of South Carolina who made lynching a political issue by declaring—in a town in which a Negro had been murdered by a mob a few weeks earlier: "Whenever the constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say, 'To hell with the constitution.'" This statement is believed to have contributed to the senator's defeat.

Another hopeful sign is the vigor with which members of lynching mobs have been convicted and sentenced in North Carolina. The governor has also been active in ordering out units of the national guard when the mob spirit threatened, and sheriffs and other local officers have developed skill in transferring prisoners to safe jails.

Lynching in the south is an inexcusable expression of a feeling of race superiority, and a means of producing excitement in dull rural areas. Yet superiority is hardly shown by murder, nor are people superior when they require murder for thrills. Not until the lynching habit is thoroughly eradicated can America aspire to a position of real moral leadership among the nations.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

OCT 10 1930

Meeting the Issue

If nothing but the actual number of lynchings committed in recent months is considered, there is nothing but discouragement for the advocates of law and order. But the renewed and determined efforts to prevent lynching and suppress it should not be overlooked. The forces of law are responding to the challenge of sporadic anarchy as they have not responded for years. Observers detect in the resentment stirred by the present outburst of lynching a promise that violence is really creating the forces which will presently curb and destroy it. Too much of violence may easily drive the public to a full determination to end violence altogether.

Nor should the fair-minded citizen forget that the present distressing wave of lynching was immediately preceded by a wave of the very crime which makes lynching most probable. This wave of crime must be considered, too, by all who seek a termination of the lynching evil. Along with every effort to make lynching impossible should go zealous efforts to make the mob-provoking offense less probable. In order to safeguard the country against one inexcusable crime, the country must be fairly well safeguarded against all other crimes.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

OCT 15 1930

Lynchings in South Thrive On Religion

By **HARRY ELMER BARNES, Ph.D.**

AN enlightened stand has been taken on lynching by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It condemns the practice unhesitatingly and says: —

"The situation, as we see it, is serious in the extreme and challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism."

The prevalence of lynching was laid in large part to neglect of religion and the teachings of the Church on the subject.

* * *

We may well praise the Methodist Church South for so eloquent and straightforward a denunciation of lynching, but we doubt if the religious elixir which they propose will work very effectively.

The eminent Negro humanitarian, Walter White, made a very careful investigation of lynching in the South. He published the results in his devastating book, "Rope and Faggot."

If there was one fact which he demonstrated beyond all question in that work it was that the frequency of lynchings in the South are in direct proportion to the strength and purity of orthodox religion—i. e., the Baptist and Methodist religions. In other words, the more pious the area the more likely it is to roast or stretch the "nigger."

* * *

There is no doubt that a tolerant and humanitarian religion would help greatly to reduce lynching, but it is not likely that more of Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian fundamentalism will curb the zeal with which the Ethiopian is jerked over a limb below Mason and Dixon's line.

Orthodox Christianity has been responsible for more organized cruelty and barbarism than any other cultural force or human institution in the history of the race. It has revelled in burnings and hangings for two thousand years.

* * *

The first logical step in the religious assault on lynching in the South would be so to reconstruct religion as to make its applications utterly incompatible with the mental attitudes which must be created before any lynching can take place.

Holy zeal is the inexhaustible reservoir which feeds the lynching psychology.

But the North, with its Sacco-Vanzetti case, Centralia and Mooney and Billings, cannot turn its nose too high in the air over the popular judicial recreation in the South.

NEWS
NEWPORT, R. I.

OCT 1 0 1930

URGES ENACTMENT OF ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

W. H. Jackson Seconds Burdick Nomination and Is Author of Plank in Platform

William H. Jackson, one of the Newport delegates, seconded the nomination of Clark Burdick for Congressman in the First district convention Thursday. He was also the author of the plank in the party platform declaring that Rhode Island is the traditional friend of the Negro and urging Congress to enact an anti-lynching law. The text of the plank is as follows:

"We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American civilization. Our Negro citizens have the inalienable right to live peacefully and to receive the equal protection of our laws and to participate in government and the choice of national, state and municipal officials. It is well recognized that every state under Republican administration grants these rights, just as it is well known that many states under Democratic administration has denied them. Rhode Island is the traditional friend of the Negro."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
NEWS

OCT 1 0 1930

ACTION ON LYNCHING INDICATED BY OGDEN

Possibility of Effort to Remove Sheriff Campbell Seen.

COURSE YET UNDECIDED

James M. Ogden, attorney-general, Friday indicated "immediate attention" in connection with prosecution of alleged participants in the Marion lynching and the possible removal from office of Jacob Campbell, Grant county sheriff.

The attorney-general's assertion that he would give the matter immediate attention was made following the failure of members of the Grant county grand jury to return any indictments in the lynching case and their action in exonerating Campbell from all blame.

Belief that Ogden may take steps to remove Campbell from office was based on the Indiana lynching law, which provides that when a sheriff or other officer permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody he shall be deemed guilty of failure of official duty and fined and removed from office. The law further provides that "the prosecution against such sheriff in any such case shall be instituted by the attorney-general, by the presentation in the proper circuit or criminal court of an affidavit against such sheriff, sworn to by any citizen of the state, charging him with such offense and indorsed by the attorney-general."

Ogden asserted some time ago that the investigator whom he sent to Marion following the lynching and who obtained names of participants in the lynching would be eligible to sign the affidavit.

When asked Friday as to what action he would take in the case, Ogden said: "I am giving the matter serious consideration and can promise immediate attention, but I will not be able to announce my decision in the matter today."

MUNCIE, IND.
EVENING PRESS

OCT 7 - 1930

COMMENT

* * *

By Wilbur E. Sutton

THE WHIRLWIND—

MARION having sowed the wind, is still reaping the whirlwind. Two Negroes were lynched there early in August and nobody as yet has been brought to justice for this crime although those most guilty must be known to hundreds of persons there. Last Sunday a half-breed Negro and Indian, related to one of the three who killed a young white man and attacked the latter's sweetheart, went on a rampage and shot his daughter-in-law and two policemen. Then the half-breed, finally arrested, was hurried out of town to prevent the possibility of another lynching.

There would have been no danger of another lynching in this case if those guilty of killing the two boys two months ago had been promptly arrested at that time, indicted and sent to prison. That would have cured the lynching spirit in Marion pretty effectively. But it is evident that something is the matter with Marion or its lynchers would have been behind iron bars by this time.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
HERALD

OCT 2 - 1930

SOUTHERN OUTLAWRY

Once again another southern mob has lynched a Negro. This species of law defiance has become epidemic in the South. The past month has seen half a dozen such indications of communal outlawry, leading to the assumption that there is a violent fever abroad in that section of the land.

All such episodes are pretty much alike. The unfortunate victim is tortured and slain without trial merely to provide the countryside with an opportunity to "show the Negro his place" and to "protect womanhood." If such disreputable action protected anybody there would have been no need of further lynchings long ago. As a deterrent of bad habits among the colored race or the white race, lynchings are failures.

When the southerners point to the North, however, they seek to have all laws obeyed, especially the prohibition law. They regard the North as peculiarly lawless in failing to observe the prohibition law.

Between the two types of law defiance we much prefer the kind we have.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
TRIBUNE

OCT 3 1930

LYNCHING THE NEGRO.

While Indiana a few weeks ago matched the farthest point south in the bloodthirstiness of its lynchings, the state of Georgia has gone after the matter seriously, and is applying critical study.

The first scientific study of lynchings ever conducted in the south has been undertaken by a commission of six well known men, seeking an equitable adjustment of that section's race problem.

Moved by an epidemic of lynchings this year, which already has reached double the number for the whole of last year, a group of southern leaders in journalism, education and religion have accepted appointment by the commission on interracial co-operation, a body of representative southern people, to investigate the evil, bare its basic causes, and devise a working program of prevention.

A detailed case study will be made of each of the 1930 lynchings and similar investigations will be conducted of several typical cases in which attempted lynchings were frustrated, according to plans revealed at a preliminary meeting.

After the analysis has been completed, a public report will be formulated, to include a digest and evaluation of all special legislation and legal agencies already provided in various states for the prevention and punishment of mob violence.

In announcing the membership of the commission and the work it will undertake, Dr. C. O. Alexander pointed out that "the steady decline of lynchings prior to this year led us to hope that we had a new south morally, economically and politically."

"But the depressing record for the present year," he added, "has seriously shaken our confidence and revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we hoped we were leaving behind.

"So ominous is the situation that we feel the people of the south must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization. The first approach to this task, we believe, should be a thorough study of all facts involved, such as is contemplated by the commission just created. The personnel of this commission justifies us in expecting a piece of work which will command the confidence of the public."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
NEWS

OCT 1 4 1930

OGDEN WORKING FAST ON MARION LYNCHING

Attorney-General in Closed Conference With Deputies.

OUSTER CLIMAX IS LIKELY

A closed conference between James M. Ogden, attorney-general, and Merl Wall and Earl Stroup, deputies, and assertions by the attorney-general that he was "working as rapidly as possible" were the only developments Tuesday in the investigation by Ogden of the Marion lynching. The investigation is expected to be climaxed in a few days by the filing of ouster proceedings against Jacob Campbell, Grant county sheriff.

Campbell was reported to be in Indianapolis Tuesday but could not be reached. Ogden announced before his conference with Wall and Stroup that "there is little likelihood of definite action today."

The conference between the attorney-general and his deputies took place in the former's private law office. Wall and Stroup took part in the grand jury investigation of the lynching and it was believed their advice was being sought as to whom to obtain to sign the ouster affidavit against Campbell.

White Press, (Northern.)

3088

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Plain Dealer
NOV 1 9 1930

Seeing Texas First.

Last May a great many citizens of Sherman, Tex. decided to lynch a Negro. A thoughtful sheriff locked the Negro in a cell in the jail basement and the citizens, not finding their prey, burned the jail. It proved to be an indirect method of lynching, for the Negro died in the fire.

Fourteen residents of Sherman were arrested and charged with the crime of "rioting to commit arson." It was impossible to obtain a jury in Sherman, and the case was transferred to the large city of Dallas in the hope of providing a trial.

Now in Dallas the summoned jurymen have declared, one after another, that they would not under any circumstances consent to find the defendants guilty. There is a good judge in Dallas, though, and his name is Pippen. He vigorously denounced the attitude of the veniremen, and instead of calling the whole business off and freeing the defendants he transferred the cases to Austin, the state capital, in the hope that Austin may do something about it.

So the fourteen are having plenty of travel. They are having a chance to see Texas first. And the men of Sherman and of Dallas who decline to consider evidence or to find the rioters guilty no matter how guilty they may really be are offering a sorry example of Texas civilization. One hopes Austin will be more enlightened, or at least a little saner. But the hope is not any too strong.

ANTI-LYNCHING CONGRESS

—•—

The Anti-Lynching Congress which will convene in Washington next Monday, is apparently attracting much serious attention throughout the country. According to recent press dispatches, everything is in readiness for the confab, which will last well into the week.

Recorder

The step, which is clearly a very timely one, is worthy of, and we believe will receive the support commensurate with its importance. In line with plans formulated to make the Anti-Lynching Congress the success it should be, churches and other organizations throughout the nation are being urged to make Sunday, November 23, "Anti-Lynching Sunday." Pastors are being asked to preach sermons on what has become [illegible] as a national sin. Heads of fraternal and other organizations prominent in the life of their individual communities and the nation have volunteered their support of the Colored Anti-Lynching Congress which will be held in the John Wesley Zion Church at the national capital.

All race-loving citizens await the opening of the Congress with natural anxiety and interest. A circumstance which indicates without a doubt that the people are not at all unmindful of the seriousness of the problem involved. They are impressed with the necessity of taking the necessary steps that will have the effect of bringing pressure to bear to such an extent that something will be done in powerful and politically influential quarters to put an end to America's disgrace.

11-22-30

President Hoover has been asked to sponsor "Anti-Lynching Week," which will begin with the opening of the history making race congress Monday. It remains to be seen to what extent the Nation's Chief Executive will co-operate with the people in their effort to make the United States of America a safe place in which to live. All kinds of race bodies are urged to send representatives to the Congress. The object is to stage an effective demonstration of protest, and formulate plans for protection and an official expression of cause and methods of prevention.

The Anti-Lynching Race Congress is a logical idea. It is a step in the right direction. It must be nothing short of complete success.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GAZETTE
NOV 1 9 1930

LYNCHERS DON'T DEFEND WOMANHOOD.

Whatever the psychological causes of lynching whether lynching is a sinister form of amusement or springs directly from a dark well of ignorance and fear, the murderous mob, particularly in the South, has ever excused itself as being a defender of womanhood. And, so paralyzing to critical thought are certain sentiments and traditions, this excuse has served lynchers only too well.

But recently a group of women, prominent in the religious, educational and social life of the South, repudiated the mob's claim of chivalry, charging that "lynching represents the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy."

"We would," says the resolution of these courageous and enlightened women, "call attention to the fact that lynching is not alone the crime of ignorant and irresponsible mobs, but that every citizen who condones it, even by his silence, must accept a share of its guilt.

"We therefore call upon all our public officials to use every power at their disposal to protect from mob anarchy the laws they are sworn to defend; upon our religious leaders to cry aloud against this crime until it ceases to exist; upon parents and teachers to train up a generation incapable of such lapses into barbarism, and all right-thinking men and women to do their utmost in every way for the complete eradication of this crime."

This undoubtedly is one of the hardest, if not the hardest, blow ever struck at mob lawlessness. Exploding the death-dealing mob's justification of itself, and appealing to all responsible elements of society, the resolution is certain to have a most desirable effect.

JOURNAL
MUSCATINE, IA.
NOV 1 5 1930

LYNCHING.

The trial of seventeen whites in South Carolina the lynching of an innocent and respectable colored man, Allen Green, is evidence that headway is being made in some of the southern communities against the lynching evil. On the other hand, a leading southern journalist, Mr. Julian Harris, writing to the New York Times, complains of the absence of a strong protest in Georgia against the recent killing of three colored men in that state. There are certain to be variations in the strength of the reaction against lynching, as in all manifestations of public opinion, but lynch law is doomed by the natural progress of social conditions in the south. It cannot be "stamped out," as the outraged humanitarian demands, any more than other forms of crime can be stamped out. Lynching will be abolished by the conscience and intelligence of the south. It cannot survive the social and economic progress which is carrying Dixie steadily forward.

Today it is more clearly realized than yesterday that lynching is a blot on the good name of the south, and there is an increasing respect for the civil rights of the colored man. We have information, for example, that immunity from punishment for offenses against colored people is considerably more expensive than it used to be. That it should be obtainable at all, by money or by influence, is not a pleasant fact, but that is not confined to the south and if it is coming higher where the colored man is concerned his rights are beginning to be realities—Chicago Tribune.

GAZETTE
WORCESTER, MASS.
NOV 1 1 1930

~~Lynching In~~ the South, Murder In the North

To the Editor of The Gazette,

Sir:—In a recent issue of your good paper I read an editorial entitled "A Southern Protest Against Lynching," which article caused me once more to try and defend Georgia and its many fine citizens. I am not in favor of lynching or of mob violence of any nature any more than I am in favor of the daily shootings of citizens in the large cities of the North. Why not write an editorial once in a while of the cause of some of this mob violence in the South or in Georgia? I will write of one instance of two men being burned by a mob near the place where I resided in Georgia. An old white man and his good wife were living in a secluded section of the rural district of the central part of Georgia. They had a few dollars in their possession to keep the wolf from their door. Two low down rascals visited their home, murdered them in cold blood and burned their home with their bodies to cover up their crime. They were arrested and taken to court for trial. They were protected in the court room by a company of soldiers or supposed to be. The mob overcame the soldiers and seized the prisoners and gave them the same treatment they had given the poor old man and his wife.

I have visited the spot where the burning took place and know these to be facts. I am not in any way trying to imply that I am in favor of such violence, but simply stating one instance of the cause of one case of violence by a mob.

You state that there has not been a case of lynching in the North for 40 years, but you fail to state the number of people who have been shot down on the public streets of many large northern cities by machine guns and other firearms. I read in different papers and magazines of how the racekteers shot down people on the streets because they belong to some other gang and many times take the lives of other citizens at the same time and if they are brought to trial they are discharged for lack of evidence.

A man leaves this country and visits or tries to visit different European lands, but is not allowed to remain there, but is sent back and allowed to ramble the streets, shooting all that are opposed to his gang of cutthroats or bootleggers. Another leader of a gang is allowed to make millions by different lawless ways, such as bootlegging, robbery and murder, and is at the present time a free man, but when a lynching takes place in Georgia, it fills the front page and editorials of all the Nothern papers.

There are more than 10 citizens to one in some of our large Northern cities shot down yearly by gangs or racketeers than there are lynchings in Georgia and then you in your editorial have nothing to write about but to accuse the citizens of Georgia with public popular lawlessness and official laxity. I am of the opinion that the citizens of the good state of Georgia are quite able to carry out their laws and court proceedings with jusitce to all, without any assistance or interference of people of the North, where a kind word for the good Southern people is never spoken or written except by some person who has had the privilege of enjoying the hospitality of these people.

All that I have read about Georgia in any Northern paper is unjust criticism of the different laws of that state and the way those different laws are enforced. Why not once in a while make just one mistake and write one kind word for this good old state and have the laws of the North enforced a little more strictly before you criticize a state of the South?

F. R. GREENWOOD.

Shrewsbury, Nov. 10.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 1 4 1930

GEORGIANS AT LOSS IN LATEST LYNCHING

Failure of National Guardsmen to Protect Negro From Mob Amazes State.

BLACK SHIRTS UNPOPULAR

Objects of Recently Formed Band Arouse No Enthusiasm Among Conservative Citizens.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

ATLANTA, Sept. 10.—When an armed mob walks through a line of National Guardsmen and past a machine gun and lynches a Negro prisoner, supposed to be under the protection of an arm of the State Government, there seems little to plead in extenuation of this amazing situation.

It happened Tuesday in Darien, Ga., where a Negro, George Grant, one of the alleged murderers of Robert Freeman Glynn, county police chief, was shot to death in the cell where guardsmen had placed him.

The only opposition to the mob was the futile plea of Colonel W. Roy Neal of Savannah, in command of a unit of the 118th Field Artillery, that the mob abandon its murderous mission.

So startling was the apparent supineness of the National Guard unit that The Macon Telegraph, in a stinging editorial captioned "Why the National Guard?" assailed Colonel Neal's disastrous inertia and, by way of explanation, though not referring to The Telegraph's editorial, Colonel Neal made a statement which merely increases the mystery of the situation.

Colonel Denied Authority.

Said Colonel Neal: "At no time were any members of the National Guard overpowered in Darien. I took possession of the jail and put a machine gun crew in charge there * * * I wish to emphasize the fact that at the time the Negro, Grant, was killed by three pistol shots in his cell in the jail there were no National Guardsmen in the jail and none had been there after I turned Grant over to the civil authorities and after seeing that he was locked in his cell."

It was made known later that the orders received from Homer C. Parker, Adjutant General of the State of Georgia, did not give Colonel Neal authority to protect the prisoner.

The Darien mob had lynched its man, but the story of the day was only half told. A posse composed of National Guardsmen and civilians continued the chase to capture two other suspects. Within a few hours, Willie Bryan, a Negro, believed to have been one of Grant's accomplices, was shot down as he fled after firing on his pursuers. He died later in a Savannah hospital.

On the following day R. A. Young, Mayor of Darien, issued a statement in which he asserted unequivocally that Willie Bryan was not an accomplice of George Grant.

An Unpleasant Subject.

It is not pleasant to write of lynchings committed in Georgia, whether in the presence or absence of National Guardsmen, or to record the slaying of an innocent man. But the canker in the rose of Dixie is just as devastating whether concealed or exposed.

Nor is it pleasant to think of Georgia as the native State of the masked gang and its imitators. The robed order is disintegrating and some of its fragments are forming fantastic groups out to rescue the harried Nordic. And so low has sunk the pride of Anglo-Saxons in Georgia and so arophied their imagination that they seized an idea of whose people they once sneeringly called "Wops" and now the black shirts are out to save somebody from something.

It is the intention and purpose of the American Fascisti Association and Order of Black Shirts, according to R. A. Gordon, a former Councilman of Atlanta, "to drive the Reds and Communists out of our country." But the crux of the Black Shirt creed is the following: "We believe in white supremacy and the employment of white men in preference to the Negro. One of our aims is to place every deserving white man in a job."

To accomplish this last aim notice has been given firms to displace Negro truck drivers and elevator boys with white men. The result has not been as complete as the Black Shirters had hoped for.

The Atlanta Constitution and The Macon Telegraph hit the new order and then the Black Shirts began to spread to neighboring cities. They found that they were unwelcome. The Klan's power to frighten had not passed to the new scheme.

Came an injunction to prevent H. J. Gewinner, Walter Simms, a former Mayor of Atlanta; R. A. Gordon and R. S. Gulledge from obtaining a charter for the Black Shirts. In the confusion and developments that followed it was revealed that Gewinner, one of the founders and charter members, had pleaded guilty on Nov. 9, 1926, to two indictments charging him with defrauding the government of special taxes collected on prize-fights at the Atlanta Auditorium. He received a suspended sentence on agreement that he would make restitution. On Sept. 1 he still owed $695.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

JOURNAL GAZETTE

NOV 20 1930

A Good Beginning

Four persons, three men and a lad of 17, were arraigned in the circuit court of Grant county yesterday charged with cimplicity in the lynching of two negroes in Marion, last August. This is the consequence of Attorney General James M. Ogden's determined activities.

It can be hoped the prosecution of these cases will be at once vigorous and impartial. There should be some showing that mob law cannot execute summary vengeance in Indiana with nobody held to account for the outrage. These cases have been brought into court by Attorney-General Ogden following the complete failure of a Grant county grand jury to find anything upon which to do more than confess its impotence or its unwillingness to do anything.

The four persons arraigned are now in the keeping of the court and there ought to be no needless delay to assign a time for their trial and let a jury determine whether or not they are guilty. It should not be difficult to prove to a jury what everybody in and around Marion seems to know. A lynching committed with such accompaniment of circumstances as invested the Marion affair can scarcely leave grave doubt as to the identity of those who took leadership in the crime and pressed it to its dreadful consummation. Whether or not a good jury may be readily procured remains to be seen.

The state is interested in the issue of this prosecution. It is even more greatly interested in the case pending against Sheriff Jacob Campbell, who permitted his prisoners to be taken from him and murdered without striking a blow for their safety. Attorney-General Ogden has shown resolute purpose to deal with all these cases. He has encountered difficulty in getting action, but he has made headway and we believe he will not rest until he has the verdicts of juries in all these matters.

Indiana can issue no more cordial invitation to mobbists than by permitting that Marion outrage to go unwhipt of justice.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

TIMES

NOV 1 5 1930

Anti-Lynching Body in Convention Here

More than a hundred delegates were present today when the American Negro Labor Congress opened its annual antilunching convention at 2631 Lawton boulevard. Both white and negro workers are members of the Congress which has pledged itself to a militant mass fight against lynching.

Mary Dalton, one of four white workers facing the death penalty in Atlanta, for inciting negroes to insurrection, is expected to arrive here today. Otto E. Huisoud, negro labor leader form New York, was one of the speakers today.

LEWISTON, IDAHO

MORNING TRIBUNE

NOV 22 1930

THE AFTERMATH

The spirit of mob vengeance, shamefully illustrated this summer in many parts of the nation, continues in Texas. Prosecution of fourteen defendants accused of participation in the burning of the courthouse and death of George Hughes, negro, at Sherman on May 9 has been balked at Dallas because of sentiment against punishing them. Three-fourths of the seventy-three veniremen examined said they would not vote to send a defendant to the penitentiary on the charge, under the circumstances. The presiding judge has transferred the cases to Austin, saying he did not believe the state could get a fair trial in north or north central Texas.

A lynching is bad enough in itself; it is worse in its continuing effects. It is safe to say that the Sherman horror would not have occurred had it not been for the bad example previous. This is a demonstrable and terrible consequence. Who can calculate the slow-burning and deeper effects upon society in general?

If for no other reason, lynchings should be impossible because they are so futile. They not only defeat the end at which they aim, but double back upon themselves and bring about a repetition of their original cause. Uncontrolled passion leaves a widening trail of fire. It is time that we, as intelligent human beings, recognize this.

Brute punishment for a brute crime puts the remedy on the same low plane as the fault it sought to cure. Each member of a mob is as culpable as the criminal upon whom he wreaks his vengeance. More so, if he ascribes to himself a higher degree of intelligence than the victim of his anger.

The mob at Sherman did a useless and terrible thing. It deserves, for its own overt act, all the punishment that can be heaped upon it. And the citizens who refused to convict the members of the mob, even if found guilty, deserve all the censure that can be heaped upon them. As Judge Sippen said in scoring the prospective jurors:

> If you won't enforce one law, you can't criticize another man for not enforcing another law. . . . Such action opens the floodgates to every individual. The majesty of the law fails and its dignity falls. You are going to set yourself up as bigger than the law.

POST

Washington D.C.

NOV 28 1930

LYNCHING STRESSED AS SESSION CLOSES

Spencer Elected President of National Equal Rights League.

PARTY DIVISION IS URGED

The National Equal Rights League yesterday closed a three-day session in the auditorium of the John Wesley Church, held in conjunction with sessions of the National Race Congress. Condemnation of segregation of colored Gold Star Mothers on trips to Europe was voiced. The Negro was urged to continue to fight all senators who voted for confirmation of Judge Parker of North Carolina, and to join with labor organizations in their aim to defeat for Cabinet positions men who have been antagonistic to Negro labor.

The President was urged to use his office to wage war on lynchers as well as racketeers, and the Negro was urged to protect himself from mob violence with arms. He was also advised to divide his vote between the major parties. Addresses were made at the closing session by Mrs. M. C. Simpson, W. Ashbie Hawkins and Isaac Nutter.

Officers elected were: Maurice W. Spencer, president; Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, first vice president; the Rev. B. W. Swain, Louisville, second vice president; George B. Gordon, Boston, third vice president; James L. Neill, recording secretary; Thomas A. Johnson, assistant recorder; W. Monroe Trotter, Boston, corresponding secretary; J. W. Austin, treasurer; the Rev. C. C. Somerville, Portsmouth, Va., chaplain; Thomas H. R. Clarke, petition commission.

A committee on organization was named to consist of Hampton T. Gaskins, H. T. Medford, Mrs. M. C. Simpson, H. M. Tyler, J. Finley Wilson, the Rev. G. L. Russell and the Rev. H. D. Tillman.

Lynchings-1930
6
Discussions.

White Press. (Northern.)

3089

3089

LEADER
Fitzgerald, Ga
OCT 9 1930

LYNCHINGS

The recurrence of lynchings in Georgia, after three years of freedom from such crimes, should be an occasion of deep distress to every right-minded citizen, according to Bishop F. F. Reese of Savannah, outstanding religious and civic leader. Responsibility for such crimes he lays not only upon negligent officials, but also upon the people themselves. In a statement on the subject given to the press, Bishop Reese says:

"Right-minded and loyal people should be greatly distressed at the recurrence of the epidemic of lynchings in Georgia. We had hoped that the absence of lynchings last year was evidence that the people of the state realized it to be a crime of lawlessness. Lynching is armed rebellion against the authority of the state—a sort of treasonable act. We earnestly hope that the law officers of the various counties realize that it is their responsibility and duty to protect any man charged with crime until he has been legally convicted. It seems to me that a man sworn to obey the law himself should make any sacrifice necessary to prevent its violation by others, even to the sacrifice of his life.

"But the responsibility does not rest entirely upon officers of the law, but upon the whole people of Georgia. Cannot there then be aroused in the state such a conviction of the heinousness of this crime as to make it impossible for any group of citizens to be guilty of it In time the growth of enlightened public opinion throughout the whole state will undoubtedly [illegible]ish this type of lawlessness."

CHI. WORKERS TO FIGHT LYNCHING

Daily Worker
10-27-30

To Hold Conference on November

New York, N.Y.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24.—Pointing out that there have been 38 lynchings of Negro workers so far this year and that the terror continues to increase with the growth of the economic crisis, the Chicago local of the American Negro Labor Congress has called an anti-lynching conference for Sunday, November 2nd, at 3 p.m., at Workers Center 3335 So. State Street.

The ANLC points out that th bosses terror against the Negr workers is not confined to th Southern Negro masses but tha Negro workers throughout th country are feeling that terror:

"In Chicago under Thompson Republican administration the terro against the Negro masses is growng daily. Meetings of Negro workers, protesting lynchings in th South and in Indiana,, have bee brutally attacked by the police workers have been assaulted, and as a result of these attacks, a Negro worker, Lee Mason, Communis Candidate for Congress in the Firs District, died of injuries from th police beatings at an anti-lynchin meeting."

Many Negro and white organizations are co-operating with th ANLC to make the lynching protes conference a monster afair. Thi conference will lay the basis fo Chicago representation at the national congress of the ANLC in St Louis, Nov. 15 and 16.

Kansas City Anti-Lynch Meet Raps Negro Oppressor

Daily Worker
10-28-30

New York, N.Y.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27.—A ver successful Anti-Lynching meeti was held here on October 19, unde the auspices of the American Negr Labor Congress, and though occupancy of the hall was delayed for full hour not more than a dozen people left for home.

The audience which consisted of about 160 Negro and white workers listened with close attention to comrade Amis, who in forceful language set forth the aims and policies of the A.N.L.C. and painted a vivid picture of the terrible conditions unde which the Negro workers live as a result of low wages, poor housin and general discrimination and persecution and lynching.

The necessity of organization and militant fight against these conditions seemed to be keenly understood by the audience, who now and again broke out in spontaneous applause. And when the chairman Comrade Cline, brought the issue closer home by taking up local issue including the recent killings of Negroes by policemen, the audience again manifested its warm approva by repeated applause.

Forty signed up for membership in the A.N.L.C. All of whom will be visited personally before calling them together for their first branch meeting.

SOUTH WORKERS HIT LYNCHING

Daily Worker
10-[illegible]

Support Six Atlanta Defendants

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 28.—Forty white and Negro delegates from local unions, mill committees, and fraternal organizations attended the anti-lynching conference held here last night at the call of the American Negro Labor Congress, and endorsed a program of militant struggle of both white and Negro workers against the lynching terror of the bosses.

New York, N.Y.

A permanent A.N.L.C. executive and organization committee of fifteen was formed and five delegates, three Negroes and two white workers, elected to the national convention of the A.N.L.C. in St. Louis, Mo., on November 15 and 16.

D. Martin, delegate to the R.I.L.U. Congress and Communist candidate for United States Senate addressed the conference and was given a rousing ovation.

A resolution demanding the scrapping of the insurrection charges against the six Atlanta defendants was unanimously adopted.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR
OCT 1 8 1930

DEPRIEST FIXES LYNCHING BLAME

Negro Representative Absolves Republican Party in Violence at Marion.

The Republican party should not be blamed for the lynchings at Marion, Oscar DePriest, Negro representative in Congress from the First Illinois district, declared yesterday at a reception in his honor at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A.

The Illinois representative was the guest of Negro Republicans of Indianapolis.

"Just because a weak-kneed sheriff with two deputies, and a Democratic mayor with a police force of twenty-five, failed to do their duty is no reason at all for blaming the Republican party for the recent happenings at Marion," Mr. DePriest said.

As the speaker was being introduced by Dr. Sumner A. Furniss chairman of the G. O. P. state committee's colored bureau, James M Ogden, attorney general, entered the hall and was cheered.

Pay Respects to Ogden.

"I want to pay my respects personally to the man who has had the guts to do his duty—and he's a Republican, too," DePriest said in reference to the action taken by Mr. Ogden in ordering the arrest of the Grant county sheriff and others charged with implication in the lynchings.

The Illinois representative declared that there have been thirty-one lynchings in the nation since Jan. 1 and twenty-nine were in Democratic states south of the Mason-Dixon line.

"You here in the North," he said, "surely do not want the business of Congress under the complete control of Southern Democracy. That is exactly what would happen under the seniority rule if the Democrats are successful in electing a majority of congressmen [illegible] this election."

Other speak[illegible]ncluded Clyde E. Robinson, R[illegible]n county chairman; Schu[illegible]haas, district chairman; A[illegible]d M. Hall, nominee for repre[illegible]tive in Congress; Judson L. Stark, prosecutor; Robert L. Brokenburr, deputy prosecutor, and Ward B. Hanor

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COALINGA, CALIF
DAILY RECORD
OCT 1 1 1930

SOUTHERN MOB METHODS DIFFER

By FOSTER EATON
United Press Staff Corresponden

ATLANTA, Oct. 10.—(UP)—In th neighboring states of Alabama and Georgia two separate instances o mob action, involving two separate methods of handling the situations, resulted recently in diametrically opposite terminations o the affairs within two days.

The Alabama mob—at Huntsville—included upwa[illegible]f 1,500 men bent [illegible] Henderson, negro, arrested [illegible]spicion of murdering H. E. [illegible], Huntsville business man, and seriously wounding Mrs. Ross during an attempted robbery. Authorities insisted the negro was not the guilty man.

Determined Mob

The Georgia mob—at Cartersville—included less than a tenth as many men as the Huntsville mob and was determined to lynch John Willie Clark, negro, who had confessed to the murder of Joe Bet Jenkins, veteran chief of police o Cartersville during a scuffle ove the chief's revolver.

When threat of trouble arose a Huntsville, Governor Bibbs Grave of Alabama sent two machine-gun companies of state militia to th scene. The vicinity of the count jail was placed under martial law. A mob of 1,000 or more advance on the jail at night, and was repelled by tear gas, bayonets menacingly held ready and by streams of water from a fire hose. The crowd dispersed in the face of such a display of force.

Feeling Bitter

At Cartersville, however, feeling was especially bitter because o Chief Jenkins' long service and popularity. Clark, the negro, had confessed, but insisted the shooting was "an accident." At the sign of mob action. Clark was hur red to the Fulton County Tower at Atlanta.

When it came time for Clark's trial, he was brought back to Carterville. His attorneys moved for a change of venue. That brought delay, and he was placed in the county jail at Carterville. The judge delivered a stern lecture to a crowded court room, against mob violence.

Several hours later a band of masked men rode to the jail, overpowered the turnkey, got Clark, and hanged him to a telephone pole a mile away.

GREEN BAY, WIS.
PRESS GAZETTE

OCT 1 0 [illegible]

THE INCREASE IN LYNCHING.

Lynchings in the United States so far [redacted] totaled twenty-one, compared with ten during 1929, according to news reports yesterday. All the victims but one were Negroes.

If the Wickersham law observance and enforcement commission members ever stop throwing rocks at each other and settle down to business, here are some figures that will need explanation. Is the increase in lynching attributable to a growing disrespect for law and the efforts to enforce it? Is it due to a growing belief that innumerable legal technicalities are becoming more potent in defeating justice? Is it chargeable to the molasses-like slowness of our legal procedure? Are the crimes which result in lynchings caused by a lessening respect for women, due to modern emancipation from convention? Are they inspired by the drinking of bad bootleg liquor, a product of prohibition?

To answer these questions would require far more detailed knowledge of the individual cases than has been given to the public. They are questions which fairly merit the consideration of the Wickersham commission, however, and that body has enough authority to get the necessary facts.

KANSAS CITY, MO
STAR
OCT 1 7 [illegible]

The Mob in Missouri.

A situation at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., fraught with the danger of race riots, has twice led to the summoning of national guardsmen and forced virtually the entire [redacted]ulation to leave the town. Thanks apparently to the energetic action of the local authorities, backed by Governor Caulfield, so far there has been no violence. For the good name of the state it is to be hoped that the mob spirit will subside and conditions return to normal without further delay.

The country, as a whole, has had a particularly disgraceful record so far this year in the matter of racial disturbances. Already there have been more than twice as many lynchings as there were in the entire year of 1929. The Methodist Episcopal church, South in Georgia, recently declared the situation to be "serious in the extreme" and directed attention again to the responsibility of public officials in many lynching cases. It urges that all such officials be brought to account in the courts. The attorney general of Indiana has just taken steps to oust a county sheriff, from whose jail two Negroes were taken last summer and lynched.

It is imperative that local authorities, often subjected to tremendous pressure from the mob spirit at home, should realize that they command the full power of the state and that the same power will be turned against them if they fail in their public duty. The Ste. Genevieve episode is a reminder that Missouri is not immune from this survival of barbari

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CANTON, O.
REPOSITORY

OCT 18 1930

Other Editorial Opinions

THE STATE'S DUTY

No lyncher brought under burden of a true bill, the sheriff of the county given certificate of character and testimonial of duty well performed—thus the report of the Grant county grand jury at the end of its inquiry into the hanging of two Negros by a mob in Marion, August 7, last.

This outcome of the investigation by the prosecuting attorney and a grand jury of Grant county may pain, but it should not surprise the people of Indiana. It serves in every aspect to confirm in all detail what had been predicted and what was expected. The prosecuting attorney of Grant county set about the delicate and soul-wearing business of an inquiry with the frankly stated belief that nothing would come of it. Since, therefore, nothing has come of it, he knew in the beginning what he was talking about.

The state of Indiana has an interest in the barbarous affair at Marion. Attorney-General James M. Ogden, learning of the grand jury's failure to indict any leaders of the mob and of its "exoneration" of the sheriff, promises that the state will not in any wise default its interest. We and all of us well may hope that the state will not. The special investigators designated by Mr. Ogden to inquire into the Marion lynching reported to him weeks ago that the work of the grand jury would be a farce and its findings a travesty. That has completely fallen out as the grand jury's presentment now confirms.

There is not a rationally intelligent and reasonably informed citizen of Grant county who does not know the identity of the leaders who stirred up the mob spirit and headed the mobbists to their assault on the jail and the stringing up of those Negroes in the yard of the Grant county court house. The prosecuting attorney and the members of the grand jury better than anybody have reason to know the identity of the mob leaders. The sheriff is given a clean bill of official conduct and no lynchers are indicted, all this for no reason save that it was singularly purposed to bring the inquiry to that end.

The plea of the grand jury that Sheriff Jacob Campbell, in permitting the mob to proceed unresisted to its savage work, acted for the best interests of the community is the veriest fraudulency of attitude and statement. The sheriff merely did not act at all. Indiana has plain recourse in sound statutes through which to deal with sheriffs who stand craven and unresisting while mobs assault jails and lynchers drag forth accused men for whom the law's majesty is hostage. Attorney-General Ogden has a grim task to do, the state a stern duty to perform.—Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette.

HERALD
Huntington, Ind.
OCT 23 19

LYNCHING INQUIRY

A number of weeks ago we predicted that nothing would come of the grand jury investigation of the lynching of two negroes at Marion late this summer.

At that time we pointed out that circumstances surrounding such affairs precluded the possibility of indictments being returned. It simply is not done, regardless of how much we like to lift ourselves by the bootstraps to that elevation of thinking that makes us believe we are inordinately sane and thoroughly civilized.

In the most of us there is yet remaining enough barbarity that it breaks through the veneer on occasions and turns us into beasts. That same barbarity impels us to cover up our crimes quite as carefully as to carry them out. That, coupled with the reasonable difficulty, existing in his own mind and through our social system, an official experience in assembling facts for presentation to a grand jury naturally precluded any possibility that a grand jury could return indictments in the Marion lynching. We do feel, however, that the jury need not have gone so far as to praise the sheriff for his handling the mob situation, whether censure heaped upon the sheriff since that time was warranted or not. And certainly there should have been some action taken against the mob.

Now the state proposes to take up the investigation. We are quite certain nothing will come of that either. Once in a while a state government does act to strike at such regrettable situations. That is not true in many cases, and probably his time will not be true to the extent that it will bear fruit.

BOSTON, MASS.
POST

OCT 18 1930

Anti-Lynching Congress by Colored Americans

Owing to the alarm of the colored citizenry over the resurgence of lynchings in recent months, and in connection with a letter to Governor Caulfield of Missouri asking prompt punishment of the mob who attempted to lynch a colored letter carrier simply for not leaving town after two white men had been murdered by three colored persons, the National Equal Rights League and Race Congress announces a National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress to be held in Washington, Nov. 24 and 25.

In announcing this race congress on lynching, which, the race's answer to the increase, is to be a general mass convention open to all colored organizations and interested members of the race, the executive secretary, William Munroe Trotter, with headquarters in Boston, declared that this last attempt upon a colored man who had no connection whatever with the alleged crime, illustrates vividly the danger of the lynching habit to all colored persons.

He said the colored race would assemble at the national capital for a united protest to the national government and the American people, and to adopt plans for self-protection.

Grit
Williamsport, Pa.

OCT 12 1930

When Our Passions Rule

THERE were 18 lynchings in the United States during [redacted] nine months of this year, as against 12 during the whole of 1929. So a group of notable social workers has set out to make an investigation of this puzzling form of American savagery.

The problem is not sectional. The North has it as well as the South. Nor is it purely racial. There have been white victims this year as well as black.

There is no defense for mob murder. Neither is there any real reason for it. It is a throwback to barbarism, a problem in mass psychology whose only answer so far has been "human nature."

Civilization has brought us a long way on the road from barbarism. It has changed our environment, bettered our condition, enlarged our minds. But it hasn't made much progress in changing our hearts. There is still too much of the brute in our natures. Too often we behave like animals instead of human beings. Lynchings are a sign that we are still ruled by our passions instead of our brains.

Lynchings-1930 & Discussions.

White Press, (Northern)

3090

BUTTE, MONT.
MONTANA STANDARD
OCT 4 1930

OUT FOR A RECORD.

That lynching in Georgia yesterday was the 16th this year. With three months yet to go the nation seems to be out for an unenviable record. Last year there were only a dozen lynchings and the year 1928 established the low record for all time of 11. At the close of that year optimists hoped and predicted that the custom of executing offenders at the hands of mobs was on the wane and would soon be only an unsavory memory.

Lamentable as is the record of the United States for lynchings there is at least some consolation in the fact that the habit has diminished within the generation. It seems inconceivable that the peak of such tragedies was reached in the year 1892, only 38 years ago. In that year there were lynched in the United States 255 persons of whom 100 were white and 155 were colored. From that time on the decrease has been steady but it was not until the year 1908 that the number was lowered annually to a figure below 100. Since 1885, when official records began, 4,277 persons have been summarily executed by mobs. Of that number 1,046 were white and 3,221 colored. Added to the underlying injustice and inhumanity of lynching, the record shames us before other nations.

DESERT NEWS
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
OCT 4 1930

LYNCH LAW FEEBLY RESISTED.

SOUTHERN ministers are not the only ones who feel that the disgraceful resort to lynch law—itself an outburst of lawlessness of singular virulence this year—is blamable in large part to the cowardice or apathy of officials, or worse still, to their actual sympathy with the purpose of the mob. In sharp contrast with the courageous defense of some jails which raiders have attacked only to be repulsed, are the more frequent instances of the other kind, where surrender by the officials has been as swift and simple as if it had been previously rehearsed. Sheriffs, police chiefs and jail who are resolutely determined that their prisoners shall not be unlawfully taken from them, are seldom without the means of making their resistance good. They are neither easily intimidated nor dumbly overpowered. Though vindictive and reckless, mobs of the kind that gather by night and shield their identity behind masks are usually cowardly when confronting lawful authority as represented by brave men. If there were more of the latter there would be fewer of the former, with a corresponding reduction in the violent atrocities which have placed a blot upon our civilization for so many years.

TRIBUNE
Fullerton, Cal.
OCT 10 1930

LYNCHING.

An alarming increase in lynchings this year after several years of constant decrease has spurred Washington to action. With the sanction of the president a voluntary and unofficial commission national in representation has been formed to study this cause of national shame and devise preventive measures.

The commissioners are all Southerners and all men who command respect and public confidence. It will have the counsel of an advisory body, composed of negro educators and the Commission of Inter-Racial Cooperation, an organization of Southern students of the race problem.

This method of procedure is in accord with President Hoover's belief that a thorough sifting of the facts must precede determination of a public course of action. This important function a commission such as that now acting can perform most effectually.

Deploring lynchings will not impeach Judge Lynch. Prosecuting lynchers as murderers will help in their prevention. Treating lynching parties as public benefactors encourages such mob outrages.

Speedy and impartial justice in those cases which usually arouse the emotions of the crowd and provoke mob violence would, in time, convince that element which takes the law into its own hands that the courts can and will avenge the wrongs against society they so deeply resent.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH
OCT 4 - 1930

FACING THE RACE PROBLEM.

Two more Negro slayings in Georgia at the hands of masked men—one a lynching and the other a shooting—were reported almost simultaneously with the announcement of the personnel of a commission to study recent lynchings, in the hope that the formulation of a list of causes may show the way to a working program for prevention. The commission consists of six respected men, known in the North as well as in the South. The chairman is George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, and the members are Dr. Howard W. Odum, social science research director in the University of North Carolina; Julian Harris, whose editorship, with his wife, of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun won for that paper in 1926 the Pulitzer award for meritorious public service; Alexander W. Spence, Dallas attorney; Dr. W. P. King, Methodist minister and editor of Nashville, and Dr. W. J. McGlothin, president of Furman University. Assisting them will be four distinguished Negro educators, Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk, John Hope, president of Atlanta University, and B. F. Hubér, president of the Georgia State College at Savannah. Such a personnel is one to recruit faith in its ability and sincerity. Every white friend and every intelligent Negro at heart will be with the commission's aims as it takes up this most serious aspect of the race problem.

HOLLISTER, CALIF.
FREE LANCE
OCT 8 - 1930

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS

S'funny world, as we have often remarked. Down in Georgia they lynch a negro every time someone feels like accusing him of something. The other day they lynched a negro down there because a 9 year old girl accused him of insulting her. It turned out later, after the mob had dragged the victim's bullet-ridden body through the streets on a tow rope behind an automobile, that the accused man was a prisoner at the county farm and was in the institution the whole day on which the white girl was insulted. What the South does with the negro is its own business. We can rave all we want to about it, but we haven't any such problem so we don't know how to handle it. But it is too bad some such spirit doesn't manifest itself in Chicago, New York, Detroit, Kansas City against the white gangster. It is the only way he will be wiped out. Let a Vigilante Committee operate in Chicago for 48 hours, string up a half dozen leading gangsters on Michigan Boulevard, and we'll wager the windy city would be minus its gangster problem.

RICHMOND, IND.
PALLADIUM

OCT 9 - 1930

Disturbances at Marion

When a community takes a tolerant attitude toward major crimes, such as Marion has with respect to the leaders of the mob that lynched two Negroes last August, it may expect other outbreaks.

Last Sunday, a half-breed related to one of the three who killed a young woman and her sweetheart, shot his daughter-in-law and two policemen.

Upon his arrest the man was taken to another city to prevent the possibility of a second lynching party in Marion. The man would have been secure in the Marion jail, had the authorities shown a disposition weeks ago to punish the ringleaders in the lynching party.

Prompt punishment destroys the desire for lynching and mob violence. Marion evidently prefers an unsettled condition and the possibility of other outbreaks to the security that would have followed punishment of the ringleaders of the outrage last August.

It will take a long time before Marion is able to live down the unrest which that lynching party has aroused among its citizens. The necessity of removing a prisoner last Sunday is poor advertisement for the law-abiding spirit of a community.

Times
Calumet City, Ill.
OCT 1930

With Other Editors

LYNCHINGS

(Atlanta, [illegible]itution)

Since this year's lynchings alread have totaled more than twice th number for last year, it is high tim that concerted efforts should b made to end this national disgrac Thus it is encouraging that a commission of prominent southern educators and newspaper editors ha been formed to study each of th year's lynchings and to formulate, possible, an effective program t prevent such mob actions.

Since about 88 per cent of Amer can lynchings have taken place i the south, with three-fourths of th victims Negroes, it is apparent tha lynchings cannot be ended without change of attitude on the part c many southern people. There ar several signs that such a change i on the way.

One such sign is the defeat of Senator Blease of South Carolina wh made lynching a political issue b declaring—in a town in which a Negro had been murdered by a mob few weeks earlier: "Whenever th constitution comes between me an the virtue of the white women c South Carolina, I say, 'To hell wit the constitution.'" This statemen is believed to have contributed t the senator's defeat.

Another hopeful sign is the vigo with which members of lynchin mobs have been convicted and sentenced in North Carolina. The governor has also been active in ordering out units of the national guar when the mob spirit threatened, an sheriffs and other local officers hav developed skill in transferring prisoners to safe jails.

Lynching in the south is an inexcusable expression of a feeling c race superiority, and a means c producing excitement in dull rura areas. Yet superiority is hardl shown by murder, nor are peopl superior when they require murde for thrills. Not until the lynchin habit is thoroughly eradicated ca America aspire to a position of re moral leadership among the nation

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND
STAR

OCT 1 1 1930

OGDEN CONFERS ON LYNCHING PROBE

Possibility o[illegible]mediate action by Attorney General James M. Ogden in the Marion lynching was seen yesterday when he held a lengthy conference with Merl M. Wall and Earl B. Stroup, deputies, who were sent to aid Marion authorities in an investigation.

Two Negroes were lynched in the Grant county seat on Aug. 7.

The grand jury at Marion was dismissed Thursday after it returned a report exonerating Sheriff J. C. Campbell of blame in connection, with the lynchings.

Mr. Ogden is expected to file ouster proceedings against Sheriff Campbell, although the attorney general would not discuss the matter.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA
SUN

OCT 2 1930

INCREASED LYNCHINGS.

The progress which has bee made in the South toward wipin out the disgrace of lynching, afte attaining encouraging proportion over a period of years, has bee rudely upset this year. Reports of lynchings have become increasingly frequent. What the total is compared with the figures for the past several years we don't know, but it is certain that it will reach a figure recalling the days when this form of violence was common.

Georgia is the latest to give a demonstration of mob violence, one of several such exhibitions there. In this latest instance, as in a number of the others, the victim, a Negro, was taken from the custody of officers. He was in prison, awaiting trial, and if he was guilty of the crime charged against him, the murder of a police chief, he would certainly have paid the full penalty of the law.

The affair reflects discredit upon the officers. They seemed to have submitted without resistance, in contrast to other officers who have upheld the dignity of the law and have prevented mobs of would-be lynchers.

One of the obvious explanations of the wave of lynchings is that most of them are imitative. That they have come in series bears out this theory. It is easy to imagine the indignation of a group of men over a murder or some other crime being aroused to mob spirit by suggestions that they do what they did in some other community under like circumstances.

It is also probable that unemployment in the South has something to do with the lynching outbreak. It may be another demonstration that "Satan finds work f idle hands."

There is something hopeful in th situation, however, and that is tha this year's disgraceful record ma strengthen the determination o the South to wipe out the stain b more rigorous enforcement of anti lynching laws and that it may forc the anti-lynching bill through congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y
EAGLE NEWS

OCT 1 3 1930

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH

So marked has been the increase in the number of lynchings in the South this year that a committee which includes some of the most prominent clergymen, educators, and journalists of that section has been organized to conduct an investigation to attempt to determine causes and devise remedial measures.

Until this year there has been steady indication of gradual improvement in lynching statistics. The figures compiled annually by Tuskegee Institute have shown gratifying decreases, and law officers have been demonstrating a growing determination to prevent mob murders. But 1930 has cancelled the gains of the recent past, and this year's figures promise to be a very depressing commentary on a form of lawlessness that is peculiarly an American disgrace.

Leaders of Southern opinion—and the better element in the South condemns lynching even more severely than does any other section of the country—apparently are discouraged by the year's record. They doubtless are justified in feeling that it indicates that regard for human life and for the orderly processes of the law in criminal cases has not been basically improved. But they may find the explanation of the trouble in economical conditions. Disorders in mill towns have tended to make for increased lawlessness, and the pinch of low wages in Southern industrial development, coupled with the increased competition between whites and negroes because of unemployment, have been an important factor in racial antagonisms. The poorer paid working classes of the South dislike the negro for economic reasons; racial bitterness is enhanced by rivalry for employment. Better times and the stabilization of Southern industry should help to reduce open clashes and to ameliorate the hatreds that underlie the application of the lynch law. The basic problem will still remain, and education alone can solve it—an education which teaches the negro to refrain from the type of crime that incites lynching and will teach the white to respect du[illegible]ss of law in all criminal cases.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

White Press (Northern)

3091

GILROY, CAL.
EVE. DISPATCH

MAY 21 1930

THE TWO TEXAS HORRORS

Recently in what is apparently the same section or district of Texas two lynchings have taken place, in which not only was [illegible] culprit summarily murdered; but the killing was followed by scenes that one would not expect to see enacted in "darkest Africa."

In one case the man who was lynched was charged with a crime against a white woman, he being a negro; in the second a negro was charged with murdering his employer and was lynched for that, or rather was riddled with bullets as he tried to defend himself in a shack where he had sought safety.

Possibly both the men were guilty. In the first case the man was said to have confessed his crime. In the second instance, there would seem to have been little doubt of the guilt either of the accused, and therefore both the negroes should have been punished; and if the law of state so provided, executed. With that phase of the subject we have nothing to do; what we would protest against is not capital punishment for certain crimes but the brutality that marked the treatment of the alleged criminal, especially in the first case and the treatment of the bodies of both negroes after their death by the mobs.

In the case of one man, a court house was burned down and he was first roasted to death and then—and this is the most disgraceful side of the whole business—his body was dragged through the town followed by a shrieking mob of whites. In the case of the second man, when he had been killed while defending himself in the hut where he had fled; his body was dragged in front of a colored church and burned there hanging from its feet, and saturated with coal oil.

What could be more brutal! more savage! more disgracefull and that in a country calling itself the most civilized on earth; in which billions are spent annually for education; and in a state so pious that it shudders if a man drinks a glass of beer; or does not measure up to the piety upon which some of the citizens pride themselves.

It is a disgrace that every American must feel, because unfortunately the mob was thoroughly American. It was not a gang of outlaws; of bootleggers; of racketeers; it was a mob, if reports speak the truth, of farmers, of men who ought to be the most orderly and conservative on earth.

The vast majority of Americans had hoped that "The South" had entered on a new era, and that lynching was to be a thing of the past in that section, but evidently that hope was misplaced. There is yet much to be done evidently before the South becomes civilized, because no community that acts as that Texas mob did is civilized.

The excuse given for killing the first man was that if he had been allowed a trial the white woman involved would have been forced to appear as a witness, and to save her from that humiliation and disgrace, the criminal must be executed without a trial.

Weak as that plea is, it at least has some merit, but it offers no excuse for dragging bodies of dead men through the streets of a town followed by howling mobs. There is no reason why all of the criminal's race should have been threatened because of his sin. If the South does not propose to treat the negro as a human being, then she should not try to prevent his migration to other parts of the country, where its old slavery ideas do not prevail, and yet when the negro tries to emigrate North the South goes to extremes to prevent his migration.

Aside from that aspect of the matter, however, scenes such as recently disgraced Texas hould not be permitted even if the Federal Goverenment must stretch out its arm to prevent them.

PRESS
HUNTINGTON, IND.

MAY 28 1930

THE LYNCH HABIT

Forty-three states had no lynchings in 1929, according to a report recently published. In the five other states, there were four lynchings in Florida, three in Texas, and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, making ten in all, or one less than the record for 1928. Of this number, three were white victims, and seven negroes.

The peculiar thing about lynching is that, although it is seemingly an act in protest against the miscarrying of delay of justice, yet the incidents take place in southern states where that criticism is hardly true of the courts. If that were the real purpose, it would seem that one should expect a number of lynchings in northern states, particularly in some of the large cities, where the miscarrying of justice is notoriously in favor of the accused. Yet it is probably this more urban type of civilization that prevents such riots in the north, since city life itself is more dependent upon the habit of letting organized forces handle questions of public moment. These southern states, being more rural, are still prompted by pioneer impulses when it comes to dispensing justice.

As another evidence that lynchings really do not accomplish justice where it would otherwise not be meted out, usually the victims are guilty of such crimes that there would be no question that they would be convicted in court. Such mob actions are really a return to the primitive under high emotional strain.

Even one lynching would be a blot on the record of the nation. It is partly a race question, but not entirely so, as seen by the fact that about one-third of the victims were whites. It is rather a problem of education, training that will make the citizen depend upon his legally constituted agencies for handling such situations, regardless of the emotional nature of the situation.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL

JUN 1 0 [illegible]

HOT LEAD FOR LYNCHERS

"Cold steel and hot lead," says the Macon, Ga., Telegraph "will do more to cure lynchings than anything that could happen."

That was shown with unusual clearness in the recent mix-up in Tampa, Fla., when the sheriff and the national guard protected a murderer from lynching at the hands of a frenzied mob. It cost the lives of five mob members and the wounding of 32 others, but the general opinion in Tampa and throughout the country seems to be that it was worth the cost. There were legal casualties, too, for the authorities arrested 30 of the citizens who beleaguered the jail.

The prisoner in this case happened to be white, which may or may not have made any difference in the courageous stand of the officials responsible for his safe-keeping. Apparently justice was proceeding against him without any undue delay. There was no reason to doubt that he would receive his deserts.

It is unfortunate that it became necessary to add more deaths, in the name of law and order, to those the prisoner is accused of taking. The effect of this example, however, should be to save many lives hereafter and preserve the good name of many a community in a crisis.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y
STAR ENTERPRISE

MAY 20 1930

A HORRIBLE OUTBREAK

The lynching at Sherman, Texas, seems to have been a peculiarly horrible affair. Not that any lynching is anything else, ever—but this one seems to have been one of the worst ever reported.

Texas has maintained a good record in recent years in regard to outbreaks of this kind. It is especially regrettable, therefore, to read of this tragedy. It is a very bad blot on the state's good name, discouraging to those Texans who had hoped that their state had gotten beyond this sort of thing.

Governor Moody seems to have acted with commendable promptness and firmness, but the mob was too determined to be restrained. The whole thing testifies once more to the sad fact that the "race problem" is a long, long way from being solved.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

JUN 1 0 1930

LYNCHING INQUIRY IN SOUTH IS URGED

Oklahoma Wants Hoover to Name Commission

WASHINGTON, June 10 (A. P.)—The appointment by President Hoover of a commission to study recent lynchings in the South is proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Stone (R., Okla.).

The commission would be composed of five members who would be empowered to summon witnesses and investigate lynchings.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 1 0 1930

Urges Board to Study Lynchings.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The appointment by President Hoover of a commission to study recent lynchings in Southwestern States was proposed in a resolution introduced today by Representative Stone, Republican, of Oklahoma. The commission would be composed of five members who would be empowered to summon witnesses and investigate lynchings.

NEWS
BELOIT, WIS.

JUN 3 - 1930

THE TEXAS IDEA SPREADS

THE new Texas fad of burning down the county court house when the sheriff refuses to turn over his prisoners to a mob to be strung up, shot, or burned to death spreads to Oklahoma.

The Chickasha, Okla., orgy was in some respects worse than that in Texas a few weeks ago, for in the latest mob assault, in which a county jail was wrecked, several National Guardsmen were seriously injured in the performance of their duty.

From all accounts, the Oklahoma officers and guardsmen put up a more determined defense than the Texas sheriff and rangers, but they were not successful in saving the victim of the mob attack for formal trial, even though they spirited him away as dead in a hearse, for he later succumbed to wounds inflicted by the would-be lynchers.

A good stiff dose of formal justice for those who seek by violence, murder and arson to deny formal justice to others might greatly reduce the popularity of lynching in the areas where it has been most prevalent.

The breakdown of the law in attempting to punish even the ring-leaders of mobs, however, is usually almost as notorious as the ease with which the lynchers usually are able to accomplish their purposes in the fever heat of their frenzy.

Eccentric
Birmingham,
JUN 5 1930 Mich.

Mob Or State Killing?

Here's something for those who favor capital punishment to ponder: what is the exact difference between an act of violence that is committed with cold, premeditated action, and that which is done on the spur of the moment, in the heat of passion?

According to modern jurisprudence, if one person kills another with cold-blooded premeditation, it is murder in the first degree, and obtains society's most severe punishment. If the same killing is committed in the heat of passion, before the killer had time to lapse into sober, sane reasoning, it would be murder in the second degree, and punishable with less severity.

That is a recognized practice in the courts of the United States, arrived at over a long period of human progress.

On the other hand, there is the paradoxical problem upon the same sort of killing problem when done by those states that have capital punishment, when this form of punishment is compared with mob lynching. Recently the Atlanta Constitution, of Alabama, editorially scored those who lead or participate in mob lynchings. Believes the Constitution: "The lynching of persons who are in full custody of the law, or could be put there easily for safekeeping and legal disposition, is an uncivilized, lawless and highly criminal act of mob power."

To which the Detroit Free Press, Michigan's leading exponent for the use of capital punishment, praises with: "Straight talk. We hope it will be taken to heart by those who appear to think that lynching is deprecated only in the north. All decent persons, south and north, are against it. Whether white or black, a lynchee is the victim of a spirit that has no place in this age and country. Certain offenses arouse primitive passions in men and women. Stiffen the laws and penalties—and then insist upon the prompt and rigid enforcement of them. Only in that way will those passions be held within the bonds of orderly government."

The Free Press has thus given an excellent piece of reasoning upon the necessity of outlawing capital punishment. If only somebody could reach into its editorial heart and mind and, by twisting or tightening some little frayed piece of the thinking and feeling apparatus, connect up the contacts of its otherwise splendid mechanism, what a great thing might be accomplished for law and order in Michigan!

For, to us, as we agree with the Free Press' argument, we can see in capital punishment only the comparable act of the cold-blooded murderer, just as we agree that the act of society, by mob, is the sort of slaying done in the heat of passion. "Stiffen the laws . . . ." agree we, that's the sort of penalty that most successfully curbs the violence of individuals.

TRIBUNE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

JUN 6 - 1930

LYNCHING IN OKLAHOMA

It is reported that Oklahoma State authorities are determined to bring to justice those guilty of the disgraceful lynching of a Negro at Chikasha some days ago, but previous experience with affairs in the Sooner State makes the general public a little skeptical. The lynching in question was a most disgraceful outrage against law and order, and a most humiliating exposure of how law and order are sometimes maladministered in Oklahoma.

The lynched Negro had been accused of attacking a woman and had been arrested on the charge. He was hardly in jail before the news spread and a mob of several score began to gather around the steel doors. Soon they set to work and succeeded in crashing in the door just as National Guardsmen, armed with machine guns, arrived on the scene. How earnest these well-armed Guardsmen were may be gathered from the fact that the crowd succeeded in setting their truck on fire and almost in setting fire to the building.

While all this was going on, an unidentified member of the mob got into the jail and took a pot shot at the unfortunate Negro caged in his cell. The bullet pierced the Negro's brain, but did not at once kill him. "Later," says the newspaper dispatch, "when it was believed the mob spirit had subsided and spectators were permitted in the jail, the prisoner was stabbed near the heart by G. W. Skinner, husband of the woman alleged to have been assaulted." Just why the Negro lying almost dead in his cell was thought a sight to which "spectators" ought to be admitted, the prison authorities must say.

Meanwhile there seems to have been no evidence of the Negro's guilt as charged, at least no evidence that would carry conviction in a court of justice.

Oklahoma ought to get busy and prove itself capable of punishing a lawless and cowardly mob of its citizens. The motto of the State is "labor omnia vincit," which means that hard work conquers all obstacles. If the State will work hard enough on the present case, it can vindicate justice and its own good name.

JOURNAL
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

JUN 2 - 1930

A HORRIBLE OUTBREAK.

The lynching at Sherman, Texas, seems to have been a peculiarly horrible affair. Not that any lynching is anything else, ever—but this one seems to have been one of the worst ever reported.

Texas has maintained a good record in recent years in regard to outbreaks of this kind. It is especially regrettable, therefore, to read of this tragedy. It is a very bad blot on the state's good name, discouraging to those Texans who had hoped that their state had gotten beyond this sort of thing.

Governor Moody seems to have acted with commendable promptness and firmness, but the mob was too determined to be restrained. The whole thing testifies once more to the sad fact that the "race problem" is a long, long way from being solved.

MODESTO, CAL.
NEWS HERALD

JUN 7 - 1930

LYNCHING IN THIS STATE IS RECALLED

To the Editor of The News-Herald: Sir:—This letter is in regard to your recent editorial regarding the affair at Sherman, Texas.

From your sarcastic writing, one would come to think that none but Texas or some other southern state has been guilty of lynching. But the fact is, California is guilty of the same crime. It occurred at Santa Rosa a few years back, and neither you nor any of your kind brought the guilty ones to trial.

Please try to let the one who has no sin cast the first stone.

J. L. ROBERTS.
Patterson, Cal.

Lynchings-1930
Discussion.

White Press, (Northern.)

3092

W YORK WORLD

AUG 2 4 1930

SHERIFF'S FEARS PERMITTED INDIANA LYNCHING

Politics Prevent Prosecution of Case

◆

Official Weakness Encouraged Timid Mob in Crime

By Walter White

THREE miles out of Marion, Ind., a broad concrete road crosses an iron bridge over the Mississinewa River. At right angles to the paved road there runs parallel to the river a rutted road but little wider than a footpath. Between this road and the river stand trees and underbrush. The latter is broken by interstices just wide and just deep enough for motor cars to turn in and park.

These stalls obviously were made by the parking, apparently over a period of years, of many cars. The spot is just outside the city limits of Marion and policing of it logically is the duty of the sheriff of Grant County. Various persons in Marion, including some officials, assured me, however, that by common understanding officers of the law stay away from the neighborhood.

Prosecutor Harley Hardin of Grant County referred to this lovers' lane as "a popular place for necking parties." Captain Charley Truax of the Police Department, Democratic candidate for sheriff, labeled the river road as the scene of many "jazz parties."

On the night of Aug. 7 three Negro boys, in a second-hand car, [illegible] the river road to prey on whoever was found there. One of these was Abe Smith, eighteen; another, Tom Shipp, nineteen, and the third, James Cameron, sixteen. The hold-up was the third staged by the three within a week and the fourth within a fortnight.

Left Victim For Dead

Having only one gun among them the boys had taken turns at using it to intimidate prospective victims. On the night of Aug. 7 it was the turn of the youngest boy, Cameron. The three approached a parked car and Cameron ordered the occupants, Claud Deeter and Mary Ball, to "stick 'em up!" As Deeter stepped from the car in the moonlight, Cameron was terrified to recognize him as one of the patrons of his shoeshining shop.

Fearing recognition, the boy thrust the gun hastily into the hand of Abe Smith who stood near him and stepped back into the shadows. Smith passed the gun to Shipp and began to search Deeter. Deeter recognized Smith and called him by name. Terror at being recognized filled the three youths. Knowing that "dead men tell no tales," they decided to kill Deeter. In the struggle Deeter was shot three times and left for dead.

Mary Ball, according to popular rumor, was criminally assaulted. Investigation, however, cast grave doubts upon this story. When taken to the police station and questioned, she stated that she did not know whether she had been assaulted or not and in another statement is reported to have said that she was not assaulted by Abe Smith as a passing motor car had frightened him away.

Deeter was carried to the hospital and died about 1.30 the following day, Aug. 8.

The little town of Marion began immediately to seethe with openly-muttered threats. Deeter's blood-stained shirt was hung out of a front window of the city building to dry and was viewed by many. Toward nightfall unmolested and undispersed crowds began to gather around Court House Square and the county jail. Apparently every one in town except the officers of the law knew that an attempt would be made to lynch the three Negroes that night.

Sheriff Jake Campbell declares he had no idea there would be any trouble until 6.30 or 7 o'clock in the evening when a prominent colored woman, wife of a physician and president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telephoned him. The stout, shirt-sleeved sheriff, chairman of the Grant County Republican Committee, went to the garage to see about transportation to get the boys out of danger by moving them to another jail.

He found that the air had been let out of two tires on each of the cars and the gasoline had been taken from the tanks. Making no effort to replenish the air and gasoline or to secure other cars, he went back to the jail, which by now was surrounded by several hundred people. He instructed his two deputies, according to his own statement, not to shoot.

Mob's Own Leader Was Identified

"Don't you know, sheriff," he was asked, "that lynchings have been stopped when mobs knew that the sheriff was in earnest."

"My best judgment then and now," he answered, "is that if we had fired any shots at all it would have opened up a race war and it would have meant suicide for a lot of people."

By now every minute brought new additions to the mob which milled about the jail. Marion has a police force of twenty-eight men, exclusive of the chief, Lewis Lindemuth. According to Lindemuth, Sheriff Campbell at no time asked for aid. Learning of the trouble, however, Chief Lindemuth and Capt. Truax with other officers went over and volunteered their services in protecting the jail and the prisoners.

Sheriff Campbell, however, declares that he did call the Police Department and that he talked with Desk Sergeant Brandon. Brandon admits that Campbell telephoned and asked for Lindemuth. Apparently the chief had already gone to the jail at the time of the call. More will be told later of the reasons for the hostility and the lack of co-operation between the police and the sheriff.

The mob which packed the streets around the jail even now was hesitant in making an attack upon the jail. Potential leaders harangued the throng, mounting the jail steps to do so, but even with this urging the throng was loath to begin.

One of the most vehement of those haranguing the crowd was a lanky man in a blue shirt with a two-days growth of beard on his face. His words eventually began to have their effect. Even then positive action on the part of the sheriff and his deputies might have averted the tragedy to follow. Instead, the sheriff urged the mob to disperse and then sat down, with arms folded, on the steps of the jail.

Between fifty and a hundred men timidly approached the jail. Meeting no resistance they became emboldened and began hammering with crowbars and sledge-hammers at the stone wall into which the lock of the first barred door was set in a solid steel plate. A hole two feet square was battered through the masonry, which was twelve or more inches thick.

Inside the jail Capt. Truax sought to close the next door within to be reached. This is a solid steel door seven-eighths of an inch thick. Pushing against it as hard as he could the door would not close by at least two inches into its solid steel frame. He turned to the surly, laconic turnkey, Tobe Miller, and demanded the keys to the next door leading into the main part of the jail. This, too, is a solid steel door, nearly an inch in thickness, which could have been opened only by use of a blow torch.

"Where is the key to this door?" Truax demanded.

"Hell only knows when there has been a key to that door," was Miller's retort. Truax threw up his hands in disgust.

"There's nothing that'll stop 'em now," he declared and went back to the outer part of the jail, where he threw two of the three tear gas bombs the county had supplied the sheriff. These had little effect in the open air.

By this time the mob had battered through the masonry and opened the outer door. The first solid steel door stood open. Through it and the second keyless steel door the mob swept through the corridors which led to the cells. Sledge hammers smashed the locks off of barred doors leading to the cell blocks. Three of the four cell blocks were opened and the three helpless Negroes seized.

Outside a rope had been fastened to the bars of a window on the second floor. Nineteen-year-old Tom Shipp was the first prisoner taken. One end of the rope, fastened to the window of the jail, was tied around his neck. Many hands seized the other end and swiftly hoisted him into the air. Shipp fought desperately and clung to the rope, preventing strangulation. The crowd, now a howling, bloodthirsty mob, screamed its fury.

Shipp was lowered to the ground, where he fought with desperate futility for his life. He turned savagely upon those who were tying his hands behind him and buried his teeth in the arm of one of them. A crowbar swished through the air, crushing his frontal bone and a long knife was plunged into his breast just above the heart. Eager hands clutching weapons of various sorts swung at him. His struggling ceased and the lifeless body swung into the air as the crowd, now numbering around fifteen thousand, yelled its glee.

Abe Smith was then brought forth and carried to the courthouse yard, where more people could see him lynched than was possible in the narrow streets around the jail. The third boy, sixteen-year-old James Cameron, was next. Desperate pleas made by him, by a white boy of thirteen and a sixteen-year-old white boy, whom Cameron knew, and by Capt. Truax persuaded the mob that Cameron was not guilty. In the excitement Cameron was carried back into the jail and escaped lynching.

All night the mob surged around the courthouse and refused to let officers of the law cut down the swinging bodies. Women, many accompanied by their children, were there. Bits of the rope were taken as souvenirs and the bark of the stately elm tree from which the bodies hung was stripped off to a height of seven feet by souvenir hunters. Up and down the streets of Marion, a fairly pretty town of 28,000, ranged groups of whites uttering threats against the Negroes of the town until state troops belatedly arrived and restored a semblance of order.

The Marion lynchings, the thirteenth and fourteenth which have taken place since Jan. 1, present a ghastly picture of official vacillation and incompetence. They stand also as a repudiation of various remedies which have been proposed for the abolition of lynching. There is no question about the guilt of the three Negro boys. There is no question but that they would have been tried and punished.

The crimes which caused the lynchings are the first major ones committed by Negroes in Marion over a period of several years. Youthful and sincere Mayor Jack Edwards, Chief of Police Lindemuth and other officials declared that the Negro crime rate of Marion is much lower than that of whites. Prosecutor Harley Hardin admitted that the crime rate of Negroes in proportion to population was no worse than that of whites.

Lynchings of the two Negro criminals and the terrization of the Negro population of 2,500, ironically enough, appear, according to statements by citizens and officials, to have been largely a matter of mob vengeance because of white crimes. Prosecutor Hardin is an official who has failed miserably, according to general opinion, to convict criminals after they were apprehended.

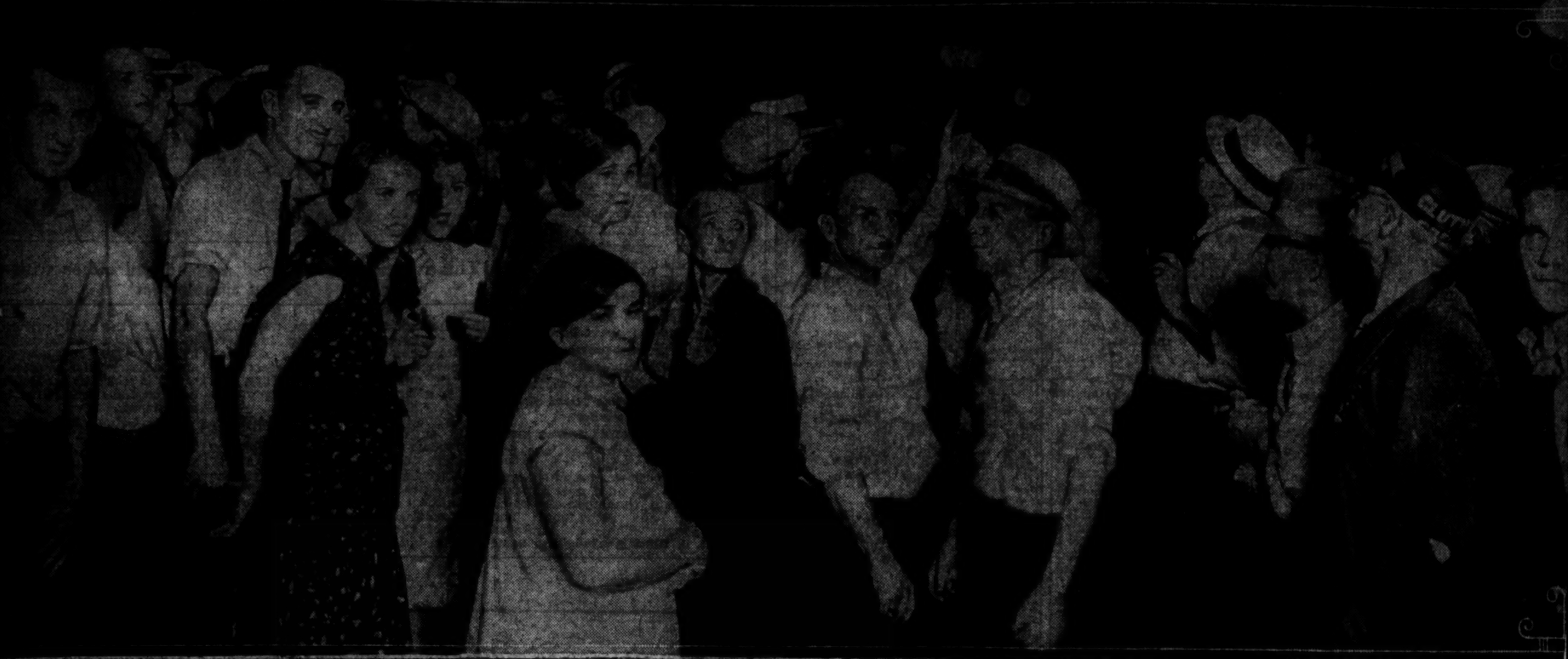
Much was heard in Marion of the case of a man and woman, white, who had adopted a four-year-old child, placed $400 of life insurance upon the child's life and then poisoned the child. Evidence of their guilt seemed unmistakable but they received sentences of two to fourteen years in prison and the woman has already been released. Five deaths by bombing remain unavenged by the law. Numerous other instances of official inefficiency are spoken of in Marion.

Hardin has been a candidate for many offices, but succeeded in getting himself elected only during the Hoover landslide of 1928. He is a candidate to succeed himself at the elections to be held on Nov. 4.

Hardin stated that on the night of the lynching he worked late at his office and had no intimation that the lynchings were to be attempted until he left his office about 9.30 in the evening, though everyone else in town seems to have known of the approaching lynchings by early afternoon. Hardin declares that he left his office and, on seeing the crowd, mingled in it trying to find leaders whom he could dissuade from going through with the murders.

Upon being questioned as to how many of these persons he identified he hastily declared that "the ones I

SPECTATORS AND PARTICIPANTS IN KILLING OF NEGRO BOYS



This photograph was made in the courthouse yard at Marion where citizens viewed the suspended bodies of Abe Smith and Tom Shipp

talked with I did not know," which seems somewhat strange in view of the fact that the mob, according to other eye-witnesses, was made up in large part of citizens of Marion and of Grant County, in which Prosecutor Hardin has lived for some forty years.

It is the general consensus of opinion in Marion that if the matter of apprehending and punishing the lynchers is left in the hands of the prosecutor it is highly improbable, if not almost certain, that no convictions will be obtained, though many of the leaders of the mob and participants in the lynchings are known in Marion. Photographs of the lynching scene reveal unmistakably faces of many of the mob.

Sheriff Campbell, when asked about the two steel doors to neither of which he had keys, each of which would have resisted the attack of the mob for an hour or more, replied that he had never seen any keys to the doors, though he had been sheriff for four years. His defense was that not having keys to the doors was unimportant as the mob might have entered the jail through a toilet window, the door to this room consisting of a single steel door which does have a key to it. Though there is dispute as to whether or not Campbell asked for aid of the Marion Police Department, he did cause telephone calls to be made to the sheriffs at Indianapolis, Muncie, Wabash, Anderson, Kokomo and other Indiana towns. The Indianapolis police claim that they offered to repulse the mob, but declared that Campbell forbade them to fire or to take any positive action against the lynchers.

The Indiana anti-lynching law is quite clear in the matter of a sheriff who fails to protect his prisoners.

"Any sheriff or other officer," reads Section 2534 of the Indiana state law, "having any person in his lawful custody, who shall unlawfully suffer or permit such person to be taken from such custody and lynched, shall be deemed guilty of failure of official duty, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and shall be removed from office and his office declared vacant."

Campbell is chairman of the Grant County Republican Committee. He is not a candidate for re-election, but is supporting his first deputy, Bert White, who is the regular Republican nominee. It is this fact which reputable Marion citizens believe to be one of the reasons why impeachment proceedings against Campbell may be difficult to institute. There is much hostility between the Republican organization, led by Campbell, and the city administration, which is Democratic. Captain Truax is the Democratic candidate for sheriff.

Sheriff Campbell like Prosecutor Hardin, has lived most of his life in Grant County. Though he saw the mob in open daylight, he recognized only four persons in it and he admitted recognizing these four, including the man in the blue shirt, only after he had been sharply queried.

About the only bright spot in official Marion, so far as the lynchings are concerned, is twenty-nine-year-old Mayor Edwards. On the night of the lynching he was in Indianapolis, a circumstance which has caused some criticism. Since his return to Marion, however, on the morning of the lynching he has apparently done everything within his power to restore order.

All of the officials of Marion assert that the lynchings were not racial in character and bespoke no hostility against Negroes as Negroes. This assertion seems hardly to be borne out by the fact that in the Grant County Jail at the time of the lynchings there were two confessed white rapists, while two others chaged with the same crime were free on bail.

The attitude of state officials is but little more hopeful than that of the ones at Marion. At the time of the lynchings Gov. Harry G. Leslie was in Canada on vacation. Though more than two weeks have passed no word of condemnation of the mob has come from him nor any comment of any sort, a marked contrast to the attitude of Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina when a lynching occurred in that state on Aug. 17.

L. O. Chasey, secretary to the Governor, a native of Marion and generally reputed to be one of the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, abruptly declined to send troops to Marion when appealed to by reputable colored citizens of the town. Chasey hung up the receiver when this appeal was made to him and declined to send troops even when appealed to by Mayor Edwards, doing so only when Sheriff Campbell was at last moved to request state troops.

Attorney General James M. Ogden sent two investigators, Merle Wall and Judge Earl B. Stroup, to Marion. These men conducted an inquiry, hearing various witnesses. Evidence was gathered and upon insistence, especially by Mr. Wall, affidavits were drawn up for the arrest of certain of the lynchers, this course being necessary since the grand jury does not convene until September. County Judge O. D. Clawson, however, refused pointblank to sign the affidavits.

In marked contrast to the bloodthirstiness of the mob and the attitude of most of the officials charged with enforcing the law is that of the relatives of Claude Deeter, the slain white youth. The mother and father denounce the lynchings. Mrs. Dee declares "They had no right to do

Lynchings- 1930
& Discussions

White Press, (Northern.)

3093

ROCKFORD, ILL.
REPUBLIC

AUG 9 - 1930

HOOSIER LYNCH LAW.

Lynch law has come north with the hanging of two negroes in Marion, Indiana, well above the Mason-Dixon line. The crime the two men were accused of was a heinous one, but it is customary in the north country to allow trial and to mete out death, if it is decided that crime is punishable by death, in the orderly ways of law.

One must say this for Indiana. Faced with a mob of thousands the sheriff managed to get two of his prisoners away. South of the Mason-Dixon line this might not have been accomplished. And Indiana newspapers admit that many of the rioters were heavily under the influence of liquor. This might not have been admitted south of the Mason-Dixon line.

But Indiana can get little jusification out of the fact that two prisoners were saved and out of its truthfulness concerning the place of liquor in mob scenes. Lynch law is not a northern custom.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN

AUG 11 1930

The lynching of two Negroes at Marion, Indiana, Thursday night brings the number of lynchings for the year to such a figure that there is no longer much hope that the total throughout the country for 1930 will remain at the moderate, though still disgraceful, level of 1928 and 1929, while it is not impossible that the record of 1924, 1925 and 1927 will be exceeded. It is still to be hoped that the 1926 figure of 30 will not be nearly equalled. Lynchings in the North, formerly about as common in the more newly settled regions as they are now in the South, have been very rare indeed of late years, but Indiana, with the predominance of the Ku Klux Klan in its politics, had become more southern than northern in its atmosphere, except for its stalwart Republicanism. It is not strange perhaps that it should have taken up lynching, even if the Klan has of late been losing considerably in prestige there as well as in the southern states. It will be interesting to see whether the authorities will take vigorous action to purge the state of its disgrace, so far as this may be done.

TIMES
ELIZABETH, N. J.

AUG 6 - 1930

Darken the Waters!

SHALL black mix with white in the William G. Dowd Natatorium in Elizabeth? Representatives of six different civic organizations brought complaints to the Mayor on Monday saying that the colored children were being excluded unjustly from the pool. Mr. Dowd said he wasn't aware that they were being excluded at all.

Another official said that maybe special hours or special days should be set aside for these people.

The problem has now gone to the Board of Recreation.

The problem has gone to the Board of Recreation, and it happens to be one of the most serious problems in the social life of America today. Colored Gold Star Mothers must have special boats chartered to transport them across the Atlantic to the tombs of their sons. Great colored artists, colored playrights and scientists must walk upstairs when visiting on Park Avenue. The elevator boy refuses to take them up. A colored gentleman is refused admission to a hotel in Iceland. Colored delegates to a Washington convention of a great international organization—they are made to ride at a certain end of a street car. Is this the kind of democracy we have? The colored boys in khaki were good enough to die for this country. Their mothers must be herded off in separate boats like cattle.

Thousands of us have been reared in exactly the sorts of environments which are responsible for the existence of these prejudices. Perhaps we have had exactly the same rearing. Nothing this editorial can say, no logic, no reason—not even the clearly-etched picture of a huge ghost-like injustice can wipe out the feelings which have belonged to us since childhood.

That is not the point. Our feelings don't matter at all. How many of us are bathing in the Dowd swimming pool? We're not bathing there. It's our children. We have been brought up with certain feelings about colored people. These feelings lead us to acts that we call pain snobbery. We see these acts and doing them, we call ourselves cads.

Shall our children grow up to be cads? To the young white child, darkness of skin is not the symbol of dirt that it sometimes becomes to his elders. Dark skins will not darken the waters of the Dowd pool.

There is something to be said, from the training viewpoint, about high-born children sticking to their class. But the color line is not a class line. It is nothing but a color line.

And when we say to our children: "You shall not swim in a pool with a colored child"—when we do this we do the same thing as saying that darkness of skin is going to contaminate the child.

Children, as a rule, are peculiarly free of these prejudices. We adults got them from our parents; and now we as parents wish to pass them along again to our children.

No, we don't wish this, and it is for this reason that some of us are going to protest to the Board of Recreation and tell them that the free mingling of blacks and whites in the pool would be not a harm, but a help to our children.

BOSTON, MASS.
TRAVELER

AUG 11 1930

Lynching

THE lynching of two young Negroes in a small Indiana town a short distance from the great city of Indianapolis, appears to have been an orderly affair conducted without the vindictive brutality that has characterized similar illegal executions in the South. The crime committed by the pair was atrocious and savage and they merited death—but not in such a manner, of course.

There is no evidence to indicate that the state was in peril of losing its prisoners to any would-be rescuers, and the nature of their offence precluded the likelihood of other than orderly conviction and sentence to death by due process of law. It is a lamentable occasion and reflects no credit whatever on the people of Marion. When citizens offend in this manner they become guilty of murder themselves, inasmuch as they destroy life contrary to our constitution and statutes.

Of course the awful crime committed by the fiends they lynched may afford to the people close to all the facts a degree of extenuation for lynching law. Happily in our own Massachusetts we have a better way of doing things, and we have an excellent electric chair ready to carry out the decrees of courts.

EXPRESS
PORTLAND, ME.

AUG 7 - 1930

LYNCH LAW

It's rather curious how lynching is held in public opinion to be so much more serious than other forms of murder. Every few days, or at least it seems as often as that, newspapers record how some gangster has been "taken for a ride" and killed mercilessly after having been brutally tortured. About a year ago seven lives were hammered out at once under pitiless machine gun fire. Racketeers are constantly sacrificing innocent lives in putting the fear of their commands into their victims. And yet few of these tragedies attract more than passing notice. But let a lynching occur anywhere in the Country and everyone is up in arms.

Usually there is far less defiance of law in a lynching than in many every day occurrences that pass unnoticed altogether. Mostly they take lives that would be forfeited legally in the fear that perchance the law will slip somewhere and the guilty one escape. Lynching, in short, is a rough enforcement of law rather than a defiance of law and has had a legitimate development from pioneer days when it was about the most effective means of upholding law and order. This is probably why there are still lynchings in this Country.

Lynchings in the South are more common than in other sections because they fill a need that has not been supplied by law. There they are excused by unwritten law just as certain other crimes are so excused in other sections.

No lynching can be justified morally or legally, of course, and they are a stain on the honor of this Country always, but their origin, the motive that most commonly rules, the respect for right principles even if brutally expressed and the character of those involved make their sort of nullification of law far less menacing than a great many others. Lynching, in fact, has been one of the major factors in developing law and order in this Country and might be more general than it is without materially weakening respect for law.

So many other murders are so much more brutal, so many other crimes and criminals so much meaner and really lawless and there is so much deliberate defiance of all law and even the vital fundamentals of our Government some of the indignation and horror wasted on lynchings could be used to better purpose in curbing other evils.

If respect for law and its enforcement were what they must be before lynchings are to be eliminated entirely this would become a minor evil promptly. Where law serves its purpose efficiently it is always respected and more often than not it is disgust with the operation of law that causes a lynching. Because the law is not trusted to do what it should citizens of average honesty take it into their own hands. If we could be more easily aroused to a lynching mood by offenses that are as serious as those that do cause lynchings the law would be far stronger than it is—and there would be fewer lynchings. In short, it is not so much lawlessness among the people as weakness of the law that causes lynchings anyhow.

TROOPS PROTECT LYNCHING MOB

Daily Worker

8-12-30

Stool Pigeons Warn of Retaliation

New York N.Y.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 11.—The names of the two Negro preacher stool pigeons who informed Sheriff Campbell of the plans of Negro workers for retaliation against the mob leaders of last Thursday's lynchings were revealed today. They are Dr. W. T. Bailey and the Rev. William Oglesby, local head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

As a result of the warning, the sheriff who ordered his deputies not to fire on the white mob of lynchers, has requested troops for use to "quell a possible retaliation by local Negroes against the whites who lynched two Negroes last night."

In the meantime, the prosecuting attorney has completely whitewashed the crime by trying the murdered men out of court and declaring "there is no question, but that the men who were hanged paid the penalty for their crime." His only regret was that he did not have part in sending them to their death: "But in the orderly conduct of government I would rather have shared the responsibility of sending them to the electric chair."

CHICAGO ILL DEFENDER
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930.

MOB LAW IN INDIANA

[Chicago Daily News]

Though the lynching evil is disappearing in the United States, as shown beyond doubt by the annual reports of the Tuskegee institute, the occasional recrudescence of ~~mob violence~~ under strong provocation is far from impossible or improbable. In cases where such violence is threatened it behooves the authorities to take prompt, adequate steps to prevent substitution of frenzied acts of mob vengeance for due process of law.

At Marion, Ind., the lynching of two Negroes taken from the county jail by a mob is attributed by some observers to official weakness and negligence. The crimes those Negroes committed were atrocious and dastardly and were sufficient to excite popular wrath. In the circumstances it was the duty of the sheriff and the jailer to take extraordinary measures to prevent mob violation of the law. It is morally certain that the indictment, trial and conviction of the miscreants would have followed speedily after their proper identification. One of them is said to have made a full confession. In his case even the chance of delay was obviated.

There was no reasonable excuse for the lynching. The honor of Indiana demands that the leaders of the mob be prosecuted and fitly punished. Further, a grand jury should investigate the actions of the responsible authorities, and determine whether their weakness and unwarranted confidence contributed to the deplorable supersession of the law by savage mob fury.

NILES, MICH., STAR
Monday, August 11, 1930

MORE LYNCHING

The lynching curve is rising again. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a pretty serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the usual customary a few years ago. We like to feel that we are gaining in civiliation, and mob-murders are barbarism.

There is hope, though, even in this shocking situation. It is found not only in the greater horror which the general public has come to feel for these murders, but in the couragious stand taken by public executives in states frequently desecrated in the past by such crimes. Recent utterances from the governors of seven states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas—answering the public statement of a southern senator who upheld lynch law, have condemned lynching without reservation. Their position is supported by the manly action of several sheriffs in recent months, risking their own lives in defying mobs and upholding the honor and dignity of the law when the easy thing would have been to yield.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 24 1930

LYNCHINGS FEARED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Breaking of Nine-Year Clean Record by Hanging of Negro Is Regarded as Ominous.

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS.
Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 20.—Echoes of what was regarded by many as the forgotten past resounded loudly in North Carolina this week, when the first lynching of a Negro in nine years was followed by a recurrence of an old dispute which raged last year.

In 1921, when Cameron Morrison became Governor, he not only started the State on an era of spending which resulted in $150,000,000 worth of good roads and vastly expanded educational and charitable institutions, but he also was successful in an effort to put an end to lynching.

Negroes in danger of the rope were rushed to the State prison in Raleigh or carried to another county, and lynchings were thought to be a thing of the past.

This week, however, that vigilance was relaxed. A month ago two white girls, one 5 years old and the other 7, were attacked in Edgecomb County.

A few days ago a Negro employed on the plantation where the girls lived was arrested in Virginia and brought here for the preliminary hearing on Monday, when he was positively identified by the older girl.

That night his body was hung to the tallest tree to be found by a mob of 200.

Now that there has been one lynching, many are predicting that the crime will again become frequent.

Governor O. Max Gardner cut short his vacation to direct an investigation, and Solicitor Don Gilliam of the district is unusually alert and able, but if any one is convicted for the lynching the conviction will be without precedent in North Carolina, and no one is seriously anticipating it.

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern)

3094

HERALD
Banning, Cal.
JUN 2 1930

SAVAGERY

A negro in a little Texas town assaults a white woman, and is arrested and lodged in jail, to await trial and punishment. A mob forms. The national guard is called to preserve order. There is shooting from rifles and machine guns. There are tear bombs thrown. The court house is set on fire. The prisoner is lodged in a fireproof and burglar-proof vault for safekeeping. The mob blasts and burns him out with dynamite and acetylene torches, then drags the body through the streets with cheers, and burns it on a public funeral pyre.

Showing how little the human race has risen above savagery.

This mob undoubtedly was composed of people who ordinarily are decent and law-abiding citizens, kindly and orderly in their family and social relations. But it is hard to maintain standards especially crowd-standards.

Mobs are worse than the individuals composing them. And many a self-righteous horror-struck critic of that mob, if on the spot, would have been caught up by the wave of madness and behaved like the rest.—Hemet News.

Mob law cannot be condoned or excused. The excuse to exercise the spirit of mob law i found in terrible outrages. We wonder if Texa people are different from those of other states. Supposing this crime had happened at Hemet the victim being some sweet school girl there?

We hope that Hemet will never have occasion to test its judgment and horror of mob law in any case such as the Texas case presented. Nor any other California city, either.

REPUBLICAN
Phoenix, Ariz
JUN 5 1930

Mob Lynchings Serve To Emphasize Lawless Reputation Of America

The mob is a cowardly body. It is made up of cowards, the courage of its individual members being pooled, with the curious and paradoxical result that the aggregate of courage equals only that of the most timid member of it. We have had two destructive mobs recently—one at Sherman, Texas, and the other more recently at Chickasha, Oklahoma. In each case the object sought was the death of a negro charged with a crime against a white woman. Whether either was guilty is immaterial. The crime of the mobs was not against the intended victims but against constituted authority. Nor are we so much concerned with the mob in either case as we are with the conduct of the officials who were charged by their oaths with the maintenance of law and order.

In the Texas case, but for the hesitation in sending national guardsmen and rangers to the scene of the brewing trouble there would have been no serious destruction of property, no laying waste of the Sherman court house and the wiping out of priceless records.

In the Oklahoma case the national guard was on the ground occupying points of vantage when the mob appeared. Why the defense failed is fully explained in the fool order of the commanding officer to his troops "to shoot them in the limbs" Such an order was reasonably interpreted by the mob to mean that there was to be no effective resistance. As a matter of fact, the few shots fired were over the heads of the mob. The valiant guardsmen might as well have been armed with pop-guns.

This mob, like every mob, was "set to run." The crackling of a machine gun and the crumpling of a half dozen men in front, and the mob would have dispersed "like thin clouds before a Biscay gale."

Mobs are not peculiar to America. There are European mobs, usually formed in protest. They are put down quickly and as ruthlessly as may be necessary. The streets are swept by cavalry or artillery and the shooting is not done over the heads of the mob or at the limbs of it. It is done for the purpose of reducing the numbers of the mob.

But lynching is a crime peculiar to America. It is practised in no other civilized country. It is always the work of the mob. The mob, we may admit, is not always primarily at fault. Frequently there seems to be in the futility of courts and juries some justification of the mob. This futility may be more deep-seated than we imagine. It may be the basis for the American mob in general, for the prevailing disrespect for law and order in America; for our lynchings and for the reputation we hold of being the most lawless of civilized nations of which we pretend to be one.

GAZETTE
WORCESTER, MASS.
MAY 20 1930

The People's Forum

Our Lynching Disgrace

To the Editor of The Gazette,

Sir:—I read the editorial in The Gazette, about the recent mob outrage which occurred in Sherman, Texas. I agree with what you say in that article against lynching and mob law. The hideous truth about Negroes in the Southern states is that they are not given a fair, nay, even half a chance in courts of law, and, less of a chance with the mob. Mobs will never listen to reason, innocent and guilty are sacrificed to the wickedness and the bloodthirstiness of these human wild beasts.

In new countries, without prisons or regular judicial processes, the murderer and even the horse thief is hanged, and the moral sense of the best citizens approves it. There is nothing else to do with him. He cannot be kept in restraint; he cannot be allowed his freedom. Judge Lynch there holds his court by day and night; nor does he adjourn for holidays or Sundays. From his judgment there is no appeal; no exceptions can be taken; no jurors disqualified; no challenges allowed; no defects in the indictment pleaded; no delays permitted in the interest of the guilty man. Here no insistence upon technical points can preserve the life of the criminal until the memory of his crime has been obliterated, and he appears as a poor, persecuted, and friendless wretch, whom it would be an act of philanthropy to release.

But Judge Lynch, though absolute in power, is not infallible. He appeared at his best in the days of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco. Then the culprit had a short shrift; and Judge Lynch was certain that if in any case the victim had not committed the offense with which he was charged, he had committed enough to justify his speedy surrender by the then imperfectly formed society to the Judge Supreme. Lynch law is the natural product of the treatment of criminals in too indulgent a manner. The uncertainties of the administration of justice, and the escape of the criminals from the insufficient penalties pronounced against them, account for many of the terrible scenes of burning, shooting and hanging which disgrace our civilization

Nor are these crimes committed in the South alone, or on the frontiers. It is extremely grievous for human nature at its best estate, to see one who has murdered a father, a wife, or a child, or ruined a daughter, alive, and, perhaps through political influence and cunningly devised fables, set free; and not a few homicides have resulted from such provocations; whereas, if the punishment of criminals in a manner in harmony with a common sense judgment of their deserts were certain, only sudden outbreaks of passion would lead to interference with legal processes. Uncertain tardy justice is the cause of most anarchistic outbreaks in which lynchings occur. Lynchings are usually by the conviction that known murderers will ultimately escape when tried according to forms of law. But in most of those trials where an acquittal has been a clear failure and mockery of justice, it will be found that the juries have refused to find any guilt, although a verdict of manslaughter, punishable only with imprisonment, have been entirely legal. In the year 1900 there were three lynchings in the state of Colorado, all of the victims of which were charged with murder. Two of the victims were Negroes. One of these Negroes, was lynched on November 16, 1900, was charged with assault and murder of a 12-year-old girl. He was lynched publicly by burning at the stake in the presence of some 300 citizens. So deeply rooted in our American life and spirit has this practice of lynching become, that only a very slight excuse, a mere shadow of a justification, is necessary to induce private citizens to take the law into their own hands under any circumstances which appear to be especially exasperating. In the mind of the average citizen what is conceived to be the enormity of the crime committed and the depravity of the accused completely overshadow all other considerations.

To a considerable degree, lynchings represent an attempt on the part of private citizens to inflict a penalty that in severity will be proportionate to the heinousness of the crme committed. In 99 cases out of every hundred, where a charge of criminal assault is made against a Negro, there has been no assault at all. The slightest yelp or complaint made by a white girl against a Negro, is a signal for the white boobery among the more ignorant, to have another lynching bee, or to roast another nigger. Charges of criminal assault are rarely investigated by the white mob, they accept the testimony of the victim of the alleged assault as gospel truth. They hang or burn first and investigate afterwards. We are just beginning to realize that if the lynching of Negroes is to cease, there must be much less reliance than in the past on abstract principles concerning the rights of man, regardless of his training and of his capacity.

But the state of Georgia is the most notorious for lynchings and violence of different kinds in all the South. The South is on trial before the civilized world. The question is, shall the people in passion rule or shall the majesty of the law be upheld? The state kills its enemies. The citizen follows the example and kills his. Vengeance grows by what it feeds upon. Murder and lynching and the death penalty go hand in hand. They flourish together. The greatest danger in a republic is a mob, and as long as states inflict the death penalty, mobs will follow the example.

A. E. J.

Worcester, May 19.

Eccentric
Birmingham, Mich

JUN 5 1930

Mob Or State Killing?

Here's something for those who favor capital punishment to ponder: what is the exact difference between an act of violence that is committed with cold, premeditated action, and that which is done on the spur of the moment, in the heat of passion?

According to modern jurisprudence, if one person kills another with cold-blooded premeditation, it is murder in the first degree, and obtains society's most severe punishment. If the same killing is committed in the heat of passion, before the killer had time to lapse into sober, sane reasoning, it would be murder in the second degree, and punishable with less severity.

That is a recognized practice in the courts of the United States, arrived at over a long period of human progress.

On the other hand, there is the paradoxical problem upon the same sort of killing problem when done by those states that have capital punishment, when this form of punishment is compared with mob lynching. Recently the Atlanta Constitution, of Alabama, editorially scored those who lead or participate in mob lynchings. Believes the Constitution: "The lynching of persons who are in full custody of the law, or could be put there easily for safekeeping and legal disposition, is an uncivilized, lawless and highly criminal act of mob power."

To which the Detroit Free Press, Michigan's leading exponent for the use of capital punishment, praises with: "Straight talk. We hope it will be taken to heart by those who appear to think that lynching is deprecated only in the north. All decent persons, south and north, are against it. Whether white or black, a lynchee is the victim of a spirit that has no place in this age and country. Certain offenses arouse primitive passions in men and women. Stiffen the laws and penalties—and then insist upon the prompt and rigid enforcement of them. Only in that way will those passions be held within the bonds of orderly government."

The Free Press has thus given an excellent piece of reasoning upon the necessity of outlawing capital punishment. If only somebody could reach into its editorial heart and mind and, by twisting or tightening some little frayed piece of the thinking and feeling apparatus, connect up the contacts of its otherwise splendid mechanism, what a great thing might be accomplished for law and order in Michigan!

For, to us, as we agree with the Free Press' argument, we can see in capital punishment only the comparable act of the cold-blooded murderer, just as we agree that the act of society, by mob, is the sort of slaying done in the heat of passion. "Stiffen the laws . . ." agree we, that's the sort of penalty that most successfully curbs the violence of individuals.

LEADER
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JUN 6 - 1930

Southern Savagery

Recent outbreaks of mob violence in the south—attempts to commit the crime of lynching, a crime that is far worse than ordinary murder—show that there is still need for a federal anti-lynching law.

Some of the southern states have made a real effort to stop lynching. Others do not seem to care. They call out the guards, but do not let them cope with the situation. A company of guards, firing into the front ranks of a mob that was trying to commit lynching, would not be likely to hit anyone except men with murder in their hearts.

A federal law would levy a heavy fine upon any county in which a lynching might take place, if the bill contained the same provisions as similar bills introduced in the past. The taxpayers would in this way be given an incentive to stop lynching. There does not seem to be any other way to get at the evil in places where the local authorities and the state authorities will not act. Hitting the taxpayers on the pocket nerve might do it.

Savages who commit lynching are a terrible blot upon civilization. Like war fans they claim to have good motives. They are protecting womanhood, they say. A queer way to protect womanhood, by bestializing entire communities and teaching the young to be murderers and worse. They do not want to protect womanhood. If they did, they would be anxious to protect colored womanhood as well as white. Multitudes of mulattoes in the south attest how much some southern white men care for womanhood.

TRIBUNE
OCEANSIDE, CALIF.

MAY 22 1930

THE TEXAS LYNCHING

The recent racial outburst in Texas is to be regretted, of course, but denunciation of mob fury does not end the incident. The authorities in the state seem to have used reasonable precaution, and the only matter of debate is whether the troops should have opened general fire upon those in the streets, or retired to the jail as they did.

Racial antipathy bursts the bounds of restraint in various sections of the world. The other day, in South Africa, there was a race riot. Not many months ago, in California, the white and Filipinos had trouble. There have been other disreputable performances in American states, mostly in the south, but yet, occasionally, in Illinois, Missouri and elsewhere.

It is rather foolish to give vent to rabid utterances about what ought to be done, especially when the talker is hundreds of miles away. It is more desirable that all citizens, everywhere, try to create a more tolerant outlook, and encourage a spirit of friendliness and neighborliness among all races.

WILLOWS, CAL.
JOURNAL

MAY 31 1930

Last week a London newspaper man called Governor Dan Moody of Texas on the trans-Atlantic phone to ask about the negro lynching and courthouse burning in that state. The reporter asked: "Is that a common occurrence in Texas?" The governor yelled, "No." The country generally applauds the efforts of the Texas officials and the law-abiding citizens of the state to stop lynchings, despite regrettable occasions of this character.

Lynchings-1930
Discussion.

White Press, (Northern.)

3095

NEW YORK WORLD

AUG 2 4 1930

LYNCHING AGAIN

The lynching of Oliver Green at Tarboro, N. C., the first instance of this form of mob crime in the state since 1921, sadly reminds us that in the past few months there has been something like a revival of the cruel practice. It is only a few days since two Negro youths were lynched in Marion, Ind., and the local authorities seemed strangely averse to seeking out and punishing the guilty. In South Carolina a few weeks earlie two men were lynched, Dan Jenkins at Beaufor and Allen Green at Walhalla, and Senator Col Blease in an incendiary speech defended th criminals. In June a mob at Chickasha, Okla. stormed the jail with battering-rams and sledg hammers and murdered a Negro prisoner. Ma furnished an unusually regrettable instance o mob law in Sherman, Tex., when not only wa George Hughes burned alive but hundreds o Negroes who had committed no offense wer hounded out of town, their houses burned, thei property destroyed.

In seeking an explanation for a revival which nothing can excuse we may find it in the disturbed industrial conditions of the time. Crime of all kinds, and particularly crimes of violence are more frequent when there is general anxiety and when many are suffering under untoward conditions. The most recent illustration of this tendency was furnished after the war, when Negro soldiers were returning to their homes and when the industrial hardships of deflation were especially severe in rural communities. For ten years beginning with 1909 lynching had been on the decrease, dropping from eighty-seven cases in that year to fifty-four, thirty-eight and sixty-four in 1916, 1917 and 1918. In 1919, the first year after the war, the number jumped to eighty-three; and it continued above an average of sixty during the three following years of readjustment. Then the decline was resumed. It was in 1919 that Washington, the very capital of the nation, was the scene of four days of race rioting.

The high-water mark of lynching in the past forty-five years was reached in 1892, a year of depression, when there were 255 lynchings. In the three years following the number was 200, 190 and 171; and in all these years many white men suffered from mob violence. The lynching of eleven Italians in New Orleans in 1891 following the murder of the chief of police was typical of group crimes in that period. For that act of mob violence the United States Government in the following year paid indemnities to the families of the murdered men, with apologies to the Italian Government.

In general, there has been gratifying progress in recent years in dealing with lynching when it occurs and in diminishing its frequency. From the great numbers just quoted to eleven in 1928 and ten in 1929 is a marked and gratifying decrease. Most gratifying of all, especially in the South, is the spirit in which public authority is now dealing with the crime. The lynching at Walhalla was not accomplished until Sheriff Thomas was beaten helpless with clubs. Governor Gardner of North Carolina denounces the latest outrage in his state as a "disgrace to North Carolina" and expresses determination to see that the criminals are sought out and prosecuted. Even in Sherman, Tex., the whites were prompt in their churches and social organizations to denounce the outrages and to express sympathy with the victims of the rioters; and the militia sternly restored order when martial law was declared. The South is fully awake to the evil, and we may fairly hope to see again a diminution of the figures. The wiping out of lynching altogether is the desired goal.

PRESS
Pittsburgh, Pa

AUG 9 1930

The Way Of The Mob

THE ways of mobs are illustrated in the lynching of two Negroes in Marion Indiana. They, together with another Negro, had been arrested for the shooting of a white man and an attack upon his young woman companion. Certainly that was an atrocious crime, but the manner in which the mob went about its work, not of punishment, but of vengeance, was no less atrocious.

The law and its guardians were set at naught, and the guardians seem to have put up no valiant defense. The mob demanded that the bodies of the two men hanged must be left hanging hours in the open "as an example," and that demand was yielded to. The whole story is brutish, but no less so in the story of the mob than in the story of the first crime.

Three victims were wanted. The third was sought in the bullpen of the jail, where several other Negroes were imprisoned. No one knew what the third man looked like, except that he was young. So the mob picked the youngest one of a dozen Negroes, and was taking him to a rope until a man in the crowd recognized him as a boy who had been in the jail for two weeks, hence he could not be guilty. That saved his life, but except for that last-minute identification this third youth would have been hanging beside the other two.

The mob in Marion has exacted its punishment for a detestable crime. But the men in that mob have themselves little of which to be proud—nor have the authorities who yielded so easily.

COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE
CINCINNATI, O.

AUG 9 - 1930

What Is Condemned in the South May Not Be Condoned in the North.

Ohio regrets the blood blot that has been put upon the orderly administration of justice in the lynching of two Negroes by a mob in her adjoining sister state of Indiana. That the crime for which penalty was thus ruthlessly and recklessly exacted is wholly without the pale of merciful mitigation is beyond questioning. But the character of the exaction is but the criminally wreaking of vengeance in an act equally without mitigation.

We of the North have with consistency persisted in condemnation of the South for its lynch-law excesses in retaliation for the excess crime of chastity violation. For the lesser crime of murder we have held that departure, from legal process constitutes equal guilt with murder. We hoped to chide as those without similar sin.

Lawless enforcement of the penalties of law violation is anarchy in active aggression. Its fruit is more lawlessness and ultimate disruption of orderly defense through vested authority in which only is to be found conservation of orderly government, wherein alone is safety to citizenship.

There have been expressions of gratification North, and these have had sympathetic Southern echo, that under pressure of press reflection of public opinion in condemnation lynching has radically decreased in the Southern states. The practice has not been wholly a stranger in Northern states, but it will be strange if it be permitted to pass without challenge.

JOURNAL
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

AUG 2 6 1930

AN UNINTENDED TRIBUTE

It is rather unexpected to find that at about the time the Marion, Indiana, mob was savagely lynching two young negroes, for killing a young white man and "attacking" the girl out with him, the Chicago Defender, a negro newspaper, was incidentally paying tribute to Alabama justice in the case of a young negro accused of the "usual" crime. The Defender is thus quoted:

"Three months ago all Alabama was stirred by what it termed an atrocious crime against white womanhood. At once a mob got busy. A young laborer was arrested, hurried to Mobile for safekeeping, and it was by the hardest work that troops sent to the scene prevented a lynching. The man was tried by jury and in less than eighteen minutes was sentenced to die in the electric chair. Last week another white jury, sitting in the case after two white lawyers had secured a new trial for the boy, returned a verdict that he was not guilty and he was set free. Such a thing as this should give advocates of lynching something to think about. Had the mob been allowed to get in its work there would have been another innocent man added to the list of lynch victims."

The point aimed at by the editor of the Defender is that negroes accused of the crime causing so much excitement are too often lynched in haste on mere suspicion, but in citing the above case he was obliged incidentally to show not only that a threatened lynching was prevented but that the Alabama courts finally established the innocence of the accused and set him free. The issue of this case gives accusing negro papers of the Defender's type "something to think about" as well as the excited mobs that hastily take the law in their own hands.

FORT WAYNE, IND.
JOURNAL-GAZETTE

[illegible] 1930

He Can [illegible]

Word from Indianapolis says Attorney-General James M. Ogden ha about resolved to take a direct hand i an investigation of the lynching of tw negroes at Marion almost a month ago It appears altogether probable that thing is to be done about that outrage of the law Mr. Ogden will have to take a hand.

It is no strange situation that has developed in Grant county. The reluctance of the proper authorities to investigate lynchings or other mob outrages in any community which has been the scene of such acts of violence is more or less common. To uncover leaders responsible for mob law involves neighbors and neighbors have influence in politics and are likely to cherish enmity. With an election only a little more than two months away, Grant county authorities may not be at all keen to learn who lynched those negroes and bring them to book.

That mob affair in Marion should, however, be thoroughly investigated and if only the attorney-general of Indiana can do it, then Mr. Ogden should turn his hand to the task without much delay. It is not a good thing for the state of Indiana to have written of it that a mob broke into a jail and took from the sheriff two men and lynched them in the yard of the court house.

If any mob may wreak avage vengeance in Marion and remain unmolested, there soon will be a repetition of that outrage in some other part of the state.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

AUG 2 2 1930

Sowing the Seeds of Anarchy by Lynchings

To the Editor of [redacted] World:

It is maintained by some that inasmuch as justice is not exercised in our courts, the mob is justified in taking the law into its hands and meting out in its own way what it feels might not otherwise be done. This idea is as false as it is pernicious. And more so when it is motivated by race prejudice. In this age of boasted enlightenment and progress, it is amazing to witness the latest savage outburst in the town of Marion, Ind. Two Negroes, after murdering her escort, attempted to rape a young woman. They were duly arrested and jailed. While awaiting trial an infuriated mob broke open the jail, took them from their cells, dragged them through the streets and finally hanged them.

Trial by jury is an inheritance from Western civilization, and is the line of demarcation from barbarism. That courts do not function as required by statute is not the question here, although the discussion of whether lynchings are

[illegible] bear the writer's name and address

justified naturally leads to this point. If a man takes a life he thereby forfeits his own. But in all countries in which capital punishment is the penalty, it is first ascertained whether the facts warrant such action by the state.

[illegible]

Negroes a chance to obtain their constitutional rights. It may be argued they would have died anyhow, but that is not the point. Nor have the courts been frightened into activity. For it should be remembered that an attack upon law and order does not hasten court reform, but does more firmly implant and spread in our soil the seeds of anarchy.

CHARLES T. MAZZARELLA.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1930.

NEW YORK EVE POST

AUG 1 9 1930

PRISONER LYNCHED BY CAROLINA MOB

200 Masked Men Rush Jail and Seize Man Held on Girls' Complaints

DISGRACE, SAYS GOVERNOR

TARBORO, N. C., Aug. 19 (AP).—Mob violence today left swinging from a tree the bullet-riddled body of Oliver Moore, twenty-nine, a Negro, who was charged with attacking [redacted] white girls.

Moore was taken from Edgecombe County Jail here shortly after midnight by a mob of 200 masked men who gained entrance to the building by a ruse.

Deputy Sheriff R. O. Watson, who lives with his family at the jail, said the man walked down the corridor silently to his fate. On every side of him quiet men brandished pistols while others kept the deputy guarded.

Bundling Moore into one of fifty waiting automobiles, the mob carried him to his home in Wilson County, fifteen miles from here, and hanged him.

As the body writhed and swayed scores of bullets were fired at him. Then the crowd quietly dispersed.

Moore had a preliminary hearing yesterday on a charge of attacking Ethel Morgan, five, and Lucile Morgan, seven, daughters of an Edgecombe County farmer. He waived examination and was ordered held without bond for trial in September.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., Aug. 19 (AP).—Governor O. Max Gardner, vacationing here, today said the lynching of Oliver Moore, Negro, near Tarboro, was "a disgrace to North Carolina."

"I am horrified," the Governor said. "It is a black blot on a fine record which the State had made for nearly a decade and of which its citizens were justly proud."

The Governor said the State would do "everything in its power to find the guilty parties and bring them to justice."

[redacted]

AUG 2 6 1930

Lynching Issue Is Brought Into S. Carolina Campaign

Columbia, S. C.—South Carolina Democrats were choosing candidates for Senator and Governor today and indirectly settling an argument on lynching.

The lynching was brought into the campaign when Senator Cole L. Blease upheld it as the only successful method of preventing assaults on white women by colored men.

Speaking at Union from a platform on which the other candidates appeared in accordance with the law providing that they campaign together, Blease said recently:

"When the Constitution comes between me and the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution."

Leon W. Harris, Walhalla solicitor, who recently prosecuted 17 men, including the mayor, at Walhalla on a lynching charge, asserted that Blease pardoned too many colored attackers while he was Governor.

The other candidate, former Representative James F. Byrnes, discussed only national economic issues. He is considered likely to be Blease's opponent in the run-off primary on Sept. 9.

Eight candidates are in the race for Governor.

RAPE CHARGE AGAINST IND. VICTIMS EXPLODED

Daily Worker

MARION, Ind., Aug. 19.—No well-informed person in this town today believes the rape charge against Thomas Shipp, 18, and Abraham Smith, 19, the two young Negro workers who were lynched here a week ago.

8-20-30

According to persistent reports Claude Deeter, the white man who was shot, and his girl companion were not in the car on a country road but at the edge of the Jim-Crow Negro district. Deeter was not attacked by the Negro youths, but resented the stares of the Negro young workers, called them vile names and drew his gun on them. In the struggle which followed, the three Negro youths wrested the gun from Deeter who was shot accidentally as the gun went off during the struggle.

New York, N.Y.

Headlines About Negroes

Daily Worker

LAST Friday's capitalist papers carried a headline "Mob Quieted After Lynching Two Negroes," the story of horror from Marion, Indiana. From the wording of the headline, typical of the capitalist press which encourages lynching, one would imagine that the Negroes should be glad that only two were murdered, and that the lives of two Negroes was a cheap price to "quiet" the mob. "Anything to please the baby!" If the mob, swallowing the capitalist press propaganda of race prejudice, gets irritable, "Give 'em a couple of 'niggers' to lynch!" Such is the idea inherent in the headline quoted from the capitalist press of America.

8-12-30

But not all the world suffers from capitalism and its press. In the Soviet Union, under the working-class dictatorship which the U. S. boss press bellyaches so much babout, the Soviet power permits neither race prejudice nor the capitalist press which incites.

Hence the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times cables the news that the daily paper "Trud," organ of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, runs a headline: "We Will Not Allow the Ways of Bourgeois America in the Soviet Union!" across the front page, over a story of bitter attack against—"a reactionary group among the 300 American engineers and mechanics employed in the Stalingrad tractor plant beat up a Negro and threw him out of the common mess hall for the unique reason that he is a Negro."

Perhaps Matthew Woll will come forward with howls of rage, that American workers in the Soviet Union are being "persecuted" because they are not allowed their truly American (capitalist) right to lynch Negroes. But all workers will draw lessons from this and from the difference in the way the capitalist and the Communist press speaks of the Negro.

New York, N.Y.

Only the Communists fight for racial equality and against lynching. Only a Soviet Workers' Government enforces equality. This is the lesson American Negroes are learning.

SALEM, MASS.
NEWS

AUG 2 6 1930

THE LYNCHING HABIT

Sentiment against lynch law in the southern states, where most of these outrages have occurred, has been growing for some years. These cruel expressions of mob feeling have become more unusual. Still they keep occurring. North Carolina, which has not had a lynching since 1921, was the scene of such a deed last week, when a negro farmer, accused of attacking two little girls, was taken out of a jail by a mob of 200 men and strung up to a tree. The governor of North Carolina rightly calls the event a disgrace to the state. He proposes to have the perpetrators of this act prosecuted. Whether he can locate them is another question. Frequently such things occur because the officers of the law make no serious attempt to restrain the mob. In this case the deputy sheriff in charge of the jail claimed that the mob battered down the jail doors before he could secure help. When it comes to punishing the mob leaders, it may be difficult to get anyone to identify them. In a community capable of such a rough attack, people who confessed the truth might be in physical danger. The southern states tolerated these violent acts for many years. The tradition is deeply rooted in those communities that people suspected of the more brutal outrages, particularly if they are negroes, should be quickly disposed of by mob law, without waiting for the courts to see if they are guilty or not. The persons charged with these crimes are sometimes unjustly accused, and such affairs may well be called a disgrace to the states where they occur.

They are not ordinarily perpetrated by people of influence or standing. All states have rough elements perfectly capable of such acts. The rougher class of southern white people, who are frequently quite as ignorant and brutal as any of the negroes, are jealous of the progress of the colored people. They are the ones who make up the lynching parties. Those states need negro labor, but a great exodus of their colored people has occurred. One of the principal reasons for this migration has been the feeling that the colored man does not stand a fair chance in those states, and is not given equal protection by the law.

Lynchings - 1930
&
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern)

3096

NEWS
Aberdeen, S.D.

FEB 3 1930

OTHER SCRIBES' OPINIONS

THE DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

It is interesting that W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, ascribes the diminution of lynching to good roads, automobiles, lighted streets, radios and other evidences of civilization now becoming visible in the more backward portions of the South. For it is from these things, one imagines, that the eventual abolition of the evil will come. An aroused public opinion against it, of course, is excellent; much of the recent improvement is surely due to the determination of the better people in the South that lynching must go and that lynchers must be punished. Still, to some extent, it misses the point. It raises a moral objection to something which appears to be a moral matter, but really isn't.

At first glace, the hanging of a Negro to a tree seems to be the result of some perverted moral indignation on the part of those who do it; the excuse that they give, at any rate, is that they loathe the job, but that they have to do it to protect womanhood, or something. But when you inquire further you find that they don't loathe the job at all. They love it. They do it because it affords them what they regard as a good time: excitement, the sadistic pleasure of listening to shrieks, a break in the monotony, something to talk about. Opposing this state of things, then, with moral arguments may make the acknowledgment of the enormity of the outrage, but does not strike at the cause of it. Roads, automobiles, lights and radios, however, do strike at the cause. For where these things are there is usually something to do; idle men do not sit around a murky village store waiting for something to turn up; life is interesting, and a good time can be had from something besides torture.

Southern legislatures are giving a lift to more than material progress when they vote bonds to open backwoods sections with roads, and light them up with electricity. They are giving these places the greater spiritual assistance that they could get at this stage of their development.—The New York Evening World.

ITHACA, N. Y.
JOURNAL-NEWS

FEB 12 1930

Lynchings In 1929

Eleven lynchings in the United States in 1929 are reported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the same number as in 1928. Three of the 11 persons were white, and in addition a white woman, Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, was killed in North Carolina in connection with the textile strike at Gastonia.

The lynching record of the last two years is a decided improvement over that of a few years ago, when the total often reached 60 or 70, but there is still evidence that the lynching mania is only dormant, not dead. Last year it is reported that 27 other cases of attempted lynchings were successfully resisted by officers of the law. In each case, no doubt, the impulse was as strong, the passion a ungovernable, as in those cases where the lynching was accomplished. As long as the impulse exists, it cannot be said that the country has emerged entirely from the barbarism of which lynching is an indication. Reduction in the number of lynchings carried through to their sinister end merely means that officers of the law are more efficient in resisting lynching mobs.

Florida headed the list last year, with Texas second, and Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee following in order. Enlightened people in the South as well as the North long ago joined hands in the determination to wipe out lynching, or at least to brand it with the odium that goes to any other form of murder. Between the better class of Southern white people and the Negroes there is growing a real bond of sympathy and affection. There still remains a residue of madiness that seems immune to education and enlightened opinion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT-~~HERALD~~ Chronicle

FEB 11 1930

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

FEB 5 - 1930

Georgia Slips Back

LYNCHINGS, once common throughout the South, have been steadily decreasing in number during recent years. Not more than ten or twelve persons met violent death at the hands of mobs the past year, whereas just before the turn of the century victims were counted by the score.

The latest lynching in Georgia therefore will come as a shock to those who had hoped that this most horrible of all forms of murder was passing. That is particularly true because there has not been a lynching in that state within three years, in spite of the intense racial feeling that sometimes develops.

The victim of a mob of five hundred at Ocilla, Georgia, was a negro, accused of attacking and killing a fourteen-year-old white girl. The sheriff, refusing to surrender his prisoner, was roughly handled by the mob. The negro was taken outside the town, beaten and mutilated, and his body burned on a pyre of logs. If telegraphic accounts are correct, the mob exhibited unusual barbarity.

According to the sheriff, the negro had confessed to the crime. There is small doubt that if law had been permitted to take its course, he would have been punished to the limit without delay.

After Georgia's last lynching, seventeen men were indicted and sixteen were sent to prison. It is to be hoped the authorities will display equal zeal in the present instance, thereby serving notice that rule of lynch law is not to be resumed.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.) HERALD
Tuesday, January 28, 1930

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Lynching Recedes

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Lynching, once a popular pastime in the United States, has receded almost to the vanishing point. Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, an authority on the subject, lists only ten lynchings last year. All took place in the South—four in Florida, three in Texas, one each in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Neither Georgia nor Alabama, notorious in the past for this practice, is represented on the list.

Less than 40 years ago, in 1892, lynching was at its worst. In that year it claimed 255 victims, including 100 white men. No doubt cooling of passions aroused in civil war and reconstruction days accounts in part for the recession of lynching. Other important factors have been education and agitation against a relic of barbarism which has earned for the United States the scorn of older countries.

We are making progress in the fight on "man's inhumanity to man."

BROOKLYN EAGLE

FEB 14 1930

Connoisseurs in lynching customs and manners will take with a grain of salt the official story that the Ocilla, Georgia, Negro "confessed" an attack on a white girl before he was murdered by a mob and his body was burned up. If he did confess anything the methods used in persuading him are well worth analyzing. Mobsters are only punished in Georgia when white men are their victims and impunity breeds contempt for the humanities.

[illegible]
DESERT SUN
FEBRUARY 14, 19[illegible]

ONLY TEN LYNCHINGS IN 1929

1930

The authoritative Tuskegee Institute reports that there were only ten lynchings in the United States in 1929. While this record is ten lynchings too many, it is encouraging to note that with the number already greatly reduced in the recent preceding years, the decline still goes on. There were eleven lynchings in 1928, sixteen in 1927, nineteen in 1926 and seventeen in 1925, these numbers also represented marked reductions in the number of these tragedies. There was a time when lynch-law victims numbered more than 200 in a single year, bringing grave reproach upon the country and many uncomplimentary citations from European nations.

The decline in lynchings is due to two causes. There is a constantly growing sentiment against the outrage. That is perhaps the chief cause. But, backed by this sentiment, peace officers are showing more and more resistance to mobs. While it is true that of the ten persons lynched last year, six were taken from officers, there were twenty-seven other cases in which the officers saved their prisoners from mobs. These gains for civilization furnish hope that in time lynching may disappear altogether, or at least be so infrequent as to be no longer a national disgrace.—Kansas City Times.

Labor Unity

MAR , 1930

Mass Murders and Lynchings in U. S. A. Increase in Crisis

One Negro worker burned at the stake, two Filipino workers shot dead and 20 in jured, four East Indian workers shot and one killed in Paterson, is a partial list of the wave of terror rising against workers of all races since the unemployment crisis began.

Representatives of the International Labor Defense have sent to the national office reports on the following lynchings, murders and terrorization of workers of all races: Jimmy Levine, Negro, of Ocilla, Ga., burned at the stake; Carey Gunn, 21 year old Negro worker of Bolivar, Tenn., sentenced to death on "rape" charge after jury 'deliberated' one minute; a Negro woman legally lynched by electrocution in 'chivalrous' Alabama; Andrew Turner, Negro militant worker, of Chester, Pa., held on a murder charge because of a motor accident for which he was not to blame; four East Indian workers shot and one killed in Paterson, N. J. by agents of the British "Labor" government coeperating with American authorities; David Locke, Wilmington, N. C., Negro worker, tortured into confession which he later repudiated that he committed murder and attempted a "rape" on Mrs. Steve English of Wallace, N. C.; forty Negroes arrested in Reidsville, N. C. for 'alleged" rape; Sam Bozeman, of Chattanooga, Tenn., held in prison on charge of felonious assault of Arthur Swope, white watchman, even though injured man failed to identify Negro as assaliant.

Many city authorities are disarming Negro workers who wish to provide for defense whereas no attempt is made to disarm the white criminals.

The bosses, trying to quell the mass rebelliousness against the unemployment crisis, the miserable living conditions, are fostering racial discriminations, murder and lynching to divide the workers.

REPUBLICAN
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAR 7 - 1930

"NOT A LYNCHING PEOPLE"

[Charleston News and Courier.]

"We are not a lynching people." The News and Courier wishes that all the people of South Carolina would read the letter of H. T. Morrison of McClellanville, in the News and Courier last Tuesday, in which he properly resents the suggestion that a "mob" was formed in McClellanville when a Negro killed a white man and fled. The men of McClellanville assisted the officers in the capture of the slayer, they had no other purpose than to help in the enforcement of law, the "community dates back to colonial days" and "its record is clean." Mr Morrison is the intendant of the town, incorporated four years ago.

It is always a reflection on the people of a community when officers are compelled to run away from it with a criminal. When an intent to lynch is thwarted it is creditable to officers, but the stain is not taken from the community. Mr Morrison has shown a fine and correct understanding, the News and Courier regrets that it was misinformed so that the word "mob" was used, and it has pride as well as pleasure in emphasizing that one of the historic communities of Charleston county resents the implication that its members would engage in a lynching.

HERALD
SHARON, PA.

MAR 1 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Last year there were ten lynchings in this country. In 1892, less than 40 years ago, there were 255 lynchings. Comparison of those two records and study of the years between with their slow but fairly steady decline in lynching show that progress in this matter is real.

There are probably several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching, stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailers, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable effect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity, decency and justice are worth striving for. Their achievement in one field foreshadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as lynching has been.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.
LEADER

APR 1 - 1930

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Lynch law has been responsible or many black marks upon the fair escutcheon of American civilization. While lynchers are protected by the law in some parts of the country and public opinion in those regions have condoned lynchings, the federal government has long sought to impeach "Judge Lynch" and public opinion, nationally, is determined to stamp out this vicious mob violence and lawlessness.

There are still too many lynchings, but the number is decreasing at a rate that brings satisfaction to every thoughtful person and to the negro race particularly. Last year the rate was .08 per million of population compared with a rate of 2.9 in 1894. There were 10 lynchings last year, three whites and seven negroes whereas in 1892 the number of these outrages was 255.

Tuskegee Institute researchers have uncovered the amazing fact that more than 10 per cent of all recorded lynchings were provoked by threatened political exposure, slander, self-defense, wife-beating, voodooism, unpopularity, throwing stones, jilting, drunkenness, enticing servants away, colonizing negroes, robbery, turning state's evidence, gambling, quarreling and suspected offense.

Institute researches refute the popular notion that virtually all lynchings are provoked by assaults on women. Since 1885 only 20.6 per cent have been attributed to offenses of that nature.

Judging from infrequency courts inflict the death penalty on murders the people who served on juries must be drawn from different classes of society than the man who takes the law in his own hands. Forty-five years have witnessed 4,287 of these mob murders.

AKRON, O.
TIMES-PRESS

JUL 11 1930

"Lynch 'Em" Says Blease

SENATOR COLE BLEASE of South Carolina says "Lynch 'em!"

He says again, if the Constitution of the United States is a guarantee of the rights of all men, "to hell with it."

That's a favorite expression with Mr. Blease."

He made it first years ago while governor of South Carolina. He gathered so much national publicity that he apparently filed it away for future use. And now, with a hot weather campaign hanging over him, he drags it out of mothballs to use once more.

Mr. Blease is a picturesque politician. He is a remnant of a moribund class.

He must, it seems, resort to these violent speeches if he is to hold his audiences.

Lynch law stands out by itself as an expression of American lawlessness. It is a hangover from the past, an inhuman heirloom from the days of savagery. It is subversive not only of law and order, but of justice.

It is not American; it is anarchistic. It is dangerous to the republic. And its espousal for political purposes is indicative of a political degeneracy which is deplorable.

Senator Blease is a man in a high place. He won and holds his position in South Carolina politics because he is a demagog.

That takes none of the sting away from the fact that we Americans tolerate in our political life men who have no respect for law or for civilization.

"Lynch 'em," cries he. "To hell with the Constitution."

And all the while, a crime-ridden nation wonders why its people are lawless.

Mr. Blease vaunts his political respect for white women and flaunts his frank disrespect for civilization.

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

White Press (Northern) 3097

DANVILLE, VA.
REGISTER

JUL 8 - 1930

TERRORISM IN ALABAMA.

While the record of the South on lynching fo the first six months of the year is under review, Alabama offers a current demonstration. The lynching at Elmelle, may have been exceeded in barbarism by other Southern lynching of the past few months, the victim in this case being merely hung and not subjected to any other torture. The primary interest in the case of Elmelle, however, is that it is a revelation of the justice of the hard-riding Southern "posse" which now rides about in Fords and can therefore cover a good deal more territory and when on the rampage is far more formidable than it used to be—although fortunately it is much rarer than formerly. The nine lynchings during the past six months were all committed in the South, and by mobs which, in the small towns in which lynchings occur are sometimes indistinguishable from the legal "posse" to which they are closely related. The "posse" is a relic of the pioneer days when the country was inadequately policed; it survives today when there is adequate police protection everywhere, only for the purpose of setting aside the Constitution for summary roadside justice, or a lynching.

A sheriff's "posse" in Elmelle celebrated the Glorious Fourth with a lynching. At least a mob that was later duly formed into a "posse," laid hands upon a negro who had been seen to shoot down a white man and carried him to the woods for a hanging. There were four other negroes involved in a dispute with two white men that led to the shooting, who are known ,and are being sought by the posse, which has, to date, killed three innocent negroes while "scouring" the state. The mob, or posse, admits that its victims were innocent of any crime, their deaths were just unfortunate incidents in connection with the administration of justice in Alabama. One member of the mob has been killed. Two victims of the mob were shot when they refused to allow the mob to search them or their premises; one negro woman was shot when her husband was not able to stop his car quickly enough to suit the posse.

Such a career of terrorism as has been staged by the mob originating in the small town of Elmelle could only have been due to the failure of Governor Graves to take prompt action by making Elmelle an occupied town until it calmed down. If militia had been sent to Elmelle, at least four murders could have been prevented. And it is no longer possible for governors of Southern states to escape the responsibility for lynching when they fail to take prompt action, either to prevent them or to punish their perpetrators.

REPORTER
FOND DU LAC, WIS.

JUL 8 - 1930

VIOLENCE RULES

Lynch law is on the increase in this country; records for the first six months of this year show a total of nine lynchings, or five more than for the corresponding period a year ago.

Victims of the lynching parties included one white and eight Negroes. Offenses charged ranged from rape and murder to failure to pay a small debt.

Texas heads the list with three lynchings, South Carolina is in second place with two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma each have one.

From this it is apparent that the South continues to be the popular scene of operations for Judge Lynch and that despite the fact that the history of the states involved has shown the utter futility of that method of combatting crimes of the sort charged.

After every lynching there is no section more prompt in its condemnation of lynchings or mob violence in any form than that in which such incidents are especially predominant. This shedding of crocodile tears fools nobody, least of all the other portions of the country.

The solution of the lynching problem must come eventually, however, through the arousing of public indignation against such affairs to a degree that it will overshadow even the most vitriolic utterances of those who seek to incite mob violence under any circumstances, no matter what the crime charged. When that condition prevails—and it will—there will be an end to the lynchings that are a disgrace to the state and the entire country.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
News

JUL 12 1930

Increase in Lynchings

MOBS bent on lynching prisoners have recently been foiled with all success by sheriffs or other officers in Oklahoma, Texas and other southern states. While it is lamentable that the disposition to resort to mob law continues so strong, it is fortunate that frustration has proved possible in some cases. For the lynching record of the United States in the first half of 1930 failed to show the same improvement as in 1929 and 1928.

Nine lynchings were committed this year up to July 1, according to a report from Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, where such records have been kept for years. Though worse than the four recorded in the first half of last year and the five recorded in the same part of 1928, the nine cases in the first six months of 1930 were merely equal to the record for 1927, 1926 and 1925. Only five mob murders were perpetrated in the first half of 1924, but before that such six-month records had been made as 15 lynchings in 1923, 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

That the lynching problem is still racial and sectional is suggested by the report that only one white person was among the victims so far in 1930 while the nine cases included three in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma. The recent instances of spirited and successful resistance to mobs in the south justify hope for a better record in the next six months, as well as faith that established custom may yet end altogether a disgracefully primitive practice that has too long been a reproach to America.

POST
Boston, Mass

JUL 7 1930

OUR LYNCHING RECORD

When we think we are getting more civilized, statistics of some sort or other are apt to prove an unpleasant shock. The figures issued recently from Tuskogee Institute which deal with lynchings are distressing. For the first six months of this year, there were nine lynchings as compared with five for the same period of last year. All were in the Southern States. One of the nine victims was white.

Not since 1927 have the figures been so high, and then the number was the same. The most barbarous years were 1921, 1922 and 1923, when 36, 30 and 15 lynchings occurred. But it is bad to have the figures show a mounting tendency. Only six States contribute to the record—Texas, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma. that is six too many.

NEW HAVEN, CONN
Times

JUN 30 1930

EVERY MOB-MEMBER IS A TRAITOR.

Whether or not there is significance of a sinister sort attaching to the habitual late arrival of southern units of the National Guard at what the south calls "necktie parties" we do not pretend to say. The drear fact remains that in the latest Negro killing by a mob the citizen-soldiery arrived thirty minutes after the mobsters had riddled the body of a Negro who was charged with "the usual crime." The black prisoner had been given over to the mob by a sheriff whose nerve was gone or whose sense of duty was to the mob rather than to the prisoner whom it was his sworn duty to protect with his life.

There is nothing new to say with regard to the mobbing to death of either Negroes or whites. A mob killing, it is trite to point out, is just as plainly murder as the crime for which the mob exacts life. A mob killing brutalizes society, holds the entire United States up to the scorn and ridicule of the rest of the world. As mobs kill on suspicion, and not on evidence, frequently an entirely innocent person is put to death.

Every mob killing puts an indelible stain on the American Flag. Every mobster is not only a criminal but a traitor.

POCATELLO, IDAHO
TRIBUNE

JUL 9 - 1930

CHINGS

IT IS not surprising that the rising tide of crime should bring wi also an increase in lynchings,—which are simply mob murde type of mob passion which leads to lynching is hard to unde stand. Few members of such mob can have any knowledge of tl guilt or innocence of their victim. Often none of them know tl facts and sometimes, at least, the victim entirely guiltless. In oth cases he is guilty only of an offense that would be regarded as tri ial in a white man, for it is usually negroes who are lynched. Lynchings in the United States are mostly in the southern states,—old se tled communities, where law prevails and couldn't by any streac of imagination be regarded as favoring the black man. Mobs are usually motivated by fear and it makes southern mob violence all the more inexplicable. The southern white does not fear the negro, and from the fact that the pure-blood negroes are very rare in the United States, he would seem to have little fear of miscegenation. What then underlies the madness that leads to lynchings? Can it be just the old male sex jealousy?

These thoughts are occasioned by information in regard to lynchings for the first six months of 1930, compiled from the records of the Tuskegee institute, according to which there were nine lynchings for that period. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

There is thus seen an upward trend for two years past but still a decided improvement over 1921, 1922 and 1925. Of the persons lynched during the first six months of this year, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

The west owes much to lynchings in its pioneer days, but the lynchings that helped so much to establish order here were quite other than those of the south. There was nothing of mob madness connected with them. Law had not kept up with the rush of the treasure hunters and Judge Lynch, with orderly process and considered judgments, presided in lieu of the courts. Sentences were executed summarily but orderly and without the savage tortures that so frequently mark the mob lynchings of southern negroes, carried out in mad frenzy and in spite of law, competent and willing to deal justice with every offense against it.

PORTLAND, ME.
EVE. NEWS

JUL 2 - 1930

A RIGHT TO THE JAW

THE COUNTRY has been congratulating itself that the lynching record, long a disgrace to our civilization, in 1929 had materially improved. But now comes Major Moton of Tuskegee to report nine lynchings during the first six months of 1930. This number is five more than in the same period of 1929; and if the rate is maintained, the record for the year will be far more than that of 1929 with ten, and 1928 with eleven lynchings.

Of these nine already lynched in the South, one was white, eight, Negroes: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one lynching each; South Carolina two, and Texas, living up to its reputation as the worst lynching state, three.

Only a few weeks ago a Texas mob horrified the country by setting fire to the court house in which an accused Negro was confined, tumbling his still living body down a ladder, riddling it with bullets and dragging it about the Negro quarter of the town in a maniacal orgy. Belated action by the authorities, who had failed in the first instance to make any resistance to the mob, prevented massacre of Negroes whose only offense was their color.

A day or two ago another Texas Negro was locked up charged with crime; another mob assembled intent on lynching. But the sheriff was of different mettle; firemen were ready to turn the hose on the mob; machine guns were in position to spray death; the sheriff was in such deadly earnest to protect his prisoner that the mob dispersed, only to form again under the leadership of a sailor.

Hearing of the attempt again to foment a lynching, the sheriff sought out the gang, and with a right smash to the jaw routed ringleader and mob. One is uncertain whether to admire the fistic ability and courage of the sheriff, or to wonder at the cowardly nature of a mob whose lust for blood could be dissipated by one blow. But in any case the incident demonstrates again that the prevention of lynching is frequently, perhaps usually, in the hands of one officer, himself elected by the people. As they determine by their exercise of the suffrage, is the honor and reputation of their State.

BROOKLYN TIMES

JUL 24 1930

18 LYNCHINGS IN 6 MONTHS

Herbert Newton Tells Colred Mass Meeting of Labor Prtests.

Colored people throughout the country, and particularly in New York, are not receiving fair treatment and are being discriminated against in almost every one of the trades, according to Herbert Newton, one of the organizers of the American Negro Labor Congress, who spoke last night before a mass meeting of colored people at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan ave.

"Much of the present discrimination is due to the lack of regard in which the colored prisoner is held," he said. "In the past six months there have been exactly 18 colored persons lynched in various States. This is almost twice the number that were lynched in 1929. It is more than evident that a wave of feeling against the colored man is sweeping through the country. Only one white man has been lynched in 1930. The American Negro Labor Congress is attempting to smash lynching and the system which breeds lynching."

CANON CITY, COLO.
AMERICAN

JUL 5 1930

During the last three months there have been approximately 4,000 workers and alleged radicals arrested throut the country, despite the fact that in virtually every case these workers were innocent of violence and were merely acting within their constitutional right of free speech and free assemblage.

In the six months ending today, there have been 12 lynchings in the country, a number equal to the entire year of 1929. This type of savagery is unknown in other civilized countries. And still there is little hope that these mobs which overthrew orderly government will be tried, much less punished.

To Negroes, to the alien-born and to thousands of white native American workers, our constitutional guarantees of civil rights have become a mockery.

The federal government is intent on

refuse to bear arms for conscience sake or who accept in good faith the Kellogg Treaty outlawing war. Tho the U. S. circuit court of appeals has just reversed exclusion decisions of lower courts in the citizenship cases of Rev. Dr. Douglas C. MacIntosh of Yale, a Canadian war chaplain, and Miss Marie Bland, a Canadian war nurse, the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to repeat in these cases its unconstitutional Schwimmer exclusion decision.

What is national independence worth if we allow government and courts and men to rob us of our American heritage of civil liberties?—Rocky Mountain News.

Press
PORTLAND
MAINE

JUL 12 1930

In The Lynching Belt

Charleston News and Courier

If a citizen of a country in which a lynching has occurred should openly [illegible] the opinion that the guilt of the victim was a matter of doubt, that citizen would be in peril of being himelf lynched. There is no such thing as free speech or liberty in a land of lynchers. When the laws fail to protect a person charged with a crime, however revolting, they fail at the same time to protect all decent men in the enjoyment of the rights their "civilized" government guarantees.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern).

3098

TRIBUNE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
JUN 6 - 1930

LYNCHING IN OKLAHOMA

It is reported that Oklahoma State authorities are determined to bring to justice those guilty of the disgraceful lynching of a Negro at Chikasha some days ago, but previous experience with affairs in the Sooner State makes the general public a little skeptical. The lynching in question was a most disgraceful outrage against law and order, and a most humiliating exposure of how law and order are sometimes maladministered in Oklahoma.

The lynched Negro had been accused of attacking a woman and had been arrested on the charge. He was hardly in jail before the news spread and a mob of several score began to gather around the steel doors. Soon they set to work and succeeded in crashing in the door just as National Guardsmen, armed with machine guns, arrived on the scene. How earnest these well-armed Guardsmen were may be gathered from the fact that the crowd succeeded in setting their truck on fire and almost in setting fire to the building.

While all this was going on, an unidentified member of the mob got into the jail and took a pot shot at the unfortunate Negro caged in his cell. The bullet pierced the Negro's brain, but did not at once kill him. "Later," says the newspaper dispatch, "when it was believed the mob spirit had subsided and spectators were permitted in the jail, the prisoner was stabbed near the heart by G. W. Skinner, husband of the woman alleged to have been assaulted." Just why the Negro lying almost dead in his cell was thought a sight to which "spectators" ought to be admitted, the prison authorities must say.

Meanwhile there seems to have been no evidence of the Negro's guilt as charged, at le[illegible] th[illegible] on in a co[illegible] justice.

Oklahoma ought to g[illegible] busy [illegible]d p[illegible] itself capable of punishing a lawless and cowardly mob of its citizens. The motto of the State is "labor omnia vincit," which means that hard work conquers all obstacles. If the State will work hard enough on the present case, it can vindicate justice and its own good name.

[illegible] UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS
JUN 2 - 1930

Outbreak of Lynching.

The brutal lynching of a Negro at Chickasha, Ok., Saturday was the third such exhibition of mob lawlessness within as many weeks. Following so closely upon the two atrocities in Texas it seems to indicate a resurgence of the lynching spirit, which, on the face of the records of recent years, appeared to have been dying out in the South. It had been hoped and there was much apparent reason for believing that the South was turning away from the barbarous practise which has brought so much disgrace upon it, but it now seems evident that in some sections, at least, the old lawless spirit survives as strongly as ever.

An outstanding feature of the mob action in all three cases was the utter needlessness of it. In each case the victim of the mob's wrath was in the hands of the authorities and in line to be dealt with according to law. There was nothing to indicate that the ends of justice would not be served in due and orderly manner. With minds inflamed by race hatred, however, the mobs brushed aside the law and inflicted their own barbarity upon the accused men. Moreover, it appears that the authorities whose sworn duty it was to guard the prisoners and bring them to orderly trial were not overzealous in discharging that duty.

This was in sharp contrast with some manifestations in recent years in other sections of the South of a better realization of their duties and responsibilities by some officers of the law. The several instances in which the mobs were thwarted by the prompt, fearless action of the authorities and the strong approval with which this action was greeted by some sections of the Southern press and public encouraged the hope that lynch law would soon be a thing of the past. It is now evident that there must be a more drastic change in public sentiment in some parts of the South before this foul blot on the Nation's honor is entirely eliminated.

GAZETTE
WORCESTER, MASS.
MAY 1 9 1930

Make the Denial Emphatic

Governor Dan Moody of Texas denies that he issued an order to Captain Hamer of the Texas Rangers not to shoot so as to hit anyone in the recent riots in the town of Sherman, when the county courthouse was burned, a Negro prisoner roasted to death, and his body, dragged from the courthouse ruins, later cremated in a bonfire. Captain Hamer also denies that such an order was given to him.

Thus the story apparently is disposed of, and Governor Moody must be relieved of the onus of a very dubious bit of interference with the maintenance of law and order. It is unfortunate, however, that the story got abroad, and particularly at the time it did, for doubtless its circulation soon after the rioting began encouraged the mob to persist in its lawlessness and carry it to lengths which would not have been reached had there been fear that the law officers meant business. Doubtless, too, the story had some effect in heartening the mob which some days after, in the incongruously named hamlet of Honeygrove, took the body of a Negro who had been killed by police pursuing him on a murder charge, dragged it through the streets, and burned it to ashes.

And it must be said that the denials by the governor and the Ranger captain come somewhat belatedly. True, when a false story gets abroad it usually takes the truth a considerable time to catch up with it. In this instance there may be some spots in darkest Texas where the denials will never penetrate. In the circumstances, it might be advisable for the Rangers in the next riot—riots seem to occur with scheduled regularity in that modern commonwealth—to go about their business with a grim seriousness which at the very start of things will send a few of the mobsters to the hospital for repairs and salutary meditation.

NEWS
HARRISBURG, PA.
JUN 7 - 1930

HORRIBLE

THE lynching at Sherman, Texas, seems to have been a peculiarly horrible affair. Not that any lynching is anything else, ever—but this one seems to have been one of the worst ever reported.

Texas has maintained a good record in recent years in regard to outbreaks of this kind. It is especially regrettable, therefore, to read of this tragedy. It is a very bad blot on the state's good name, discouraging to those Texans who had hoped that their state had gotten beyond this sort of thing.

Governor Moody seems to have acted with commendable promptness and firmness, but the mob w too determined to be restrained.

BRONX HOME NEWS
JUN 9 - 1930

Colored Residents Assault Lynch-Leader

Colored residents of Chickasha, Okla., yesterday attacked and seriously injured Dr. J. A. Anderson, who is said to have been the leader of the mob that last week lynched a colored man charged with assaulting a white woman. The doctor is in a critical condition.

NEW YORK MIRROR
JUN 8 - 19[illegible]

Southern Chivalry, Suh!

In the past four weeks there have been four lynchings in the South. Dixie, suh, which boasts of the beauty of its women, the speed of its hosses, suh, and the chivalry of its men, suh, has disgraced herself again.

The so-called "Southern gentlemen" have defied law and order, taken helpless negroes who were already in the hands of the law and murdered them in a foul and brutal manner. At Chickasha, Oklahoma, the mob which stormed the jail to lynch Henry Argo, a negro, were so violent that they even gave the National Guar[redacted], who were summoned, a good scare.

Those known to have led the lynching, including a man who entered the prison hospital and stabbed the negro victim, were arrested. They were forthwith released without bail.

The customary excuse for hauling a negro out of jail and stringing him up, or dousing him with gasoline and setting him afire, is that the unfortunate colored man had attacked a white woman. Only the white woman's word is enough to convict the blackamoor and automatically consign him to the tender mercies of a crowd of chivalrous Southern gentlemen. There have been cases of negroes accused of attack on white women by white women whose advances they spurned.

We've yet to hear of a white man being attacked by a negro mob because the Caucasian assaulted a girl of the negro race. After all, what is there so much more precious about the vaunted honor of a white woman than of a negress?

There is a way to end lynchings, asserts the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in Atlanta. That is for the preachers and the officers of the law to forbid it.

But that is asking a little too much from Dixie's preachers and sheriffs.

NEW YORK WORLD
JUN 2 - 1930

THE OKLAHOMA LYNCHING

This episode at Chickasha, [redacted] in which an armed mob stormed the jail and killed a Negro accused of attacking a white woman, was a disgrace, and it is to be hoped that the State of Oklahoma will investigate it relentlessly, with a view to prosecutions and punishment. One or two aspects of the evening might well be cleared up. "Using battering rams and sledge hammers," according to the Associated Press despatch, "about 100 men crashed in the steel door of the jail just as the national guardsmen arrived in a truck, clearing a path with high-aimed machine-gun volleys. Rioters cut light and telephone wires, fired the National Guard truck in front of the building, and at least a seven times attempted to set fire to the jail."

What was the National Guard, armed with machine guns, doing all this time? Again, "a bullet fired by an unidentified member of the crowd pierced the youth's brain as he was caged helpless in his cell. Later, when it was believed the mob spirit had subsided and spectators were permitted in the jail, the prisoner was stabbed near the heart by G. W. Skinner, husband of the woman alleged to have been assaulted." Why, in such desperate circumstances, were "spectators permitted in the jail"? It would seem that the State has much to investigate, to determine whether, in addition to wanton lawlessness on the part of the crowd, there was not gross incompetence on the part of officials.

FIGHTS LYNCHING JAILED IN OHIO

Daily Worker
6-2-30

Cincinnati Cops Rule Against Equality

New York, N.Y.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1.—The anti-lynching mass protest meeting hre was suppressed yesterday, and the speaker, Charles Mitchell, organizer for the International Labor Defense, was arrested and charged with "inter-racial intercourse." The Ohio bosses and their police are wild with fear that the Negro and white workers will organize together against exploitation and unemployment and murder, and are determined to keep the two races apart.

The police openly objected to the distribution of handbills advertising the meeting because they carried on them a slogan for complete social equality for Negroes. They arrested two workers, Stark and Saifer, for giving the leaflets out to workers, and are trying to suppress the I. L. D. for advocating social equality.

NEGROES CRITICIZE MOODY.

New York Times

Appeal to English Fair Play in Connection With Texas Band Trip.

6-13-30
New York, N.Y.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public yesterday an appeal to English fair play through the correspondents of the leading London dailies "against the tactics of Governor Dan Moody of Texas, a State which has already two lynchings to its discredit this year."

"Governor Moody is reported to have sent to England on the Leviathan as his emissary Captain Tom Hickman of the Texas Rangers, accompanied by the Simmons College Cowboy Band," the appeal said. "The mission of Captain Hickman is reported to be to placate English public sentiment aroused by reports of the burning alive at Sherman, Texas, in the jail May 9 of a Negro, George Hughes."

The association urges Englishmen "to repudiate this brazen attempt by Governor Moody and his emissaries to obscure and gloss over the horror and brutalities which still obtain in their State."

The association also reports receiving information that the Sherman lynching did not originate in an attack upon a woman, as originally charged, but in a dispute over a debt.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Register
JUN 18 1930

"Lynch Justice" Passing in South

North Carolina Guarantees Protection Against Mob Violence; Policy is Equality for All

Profoundly thrilling and significant things, have been happening in connection with the recent progress of the [redacted] in North Carolina.

The statement made a few years ago that, so far as the Negro is concerned, the United States is divided into five parts—North, East, South West, and North Carolina—is literally true. I do not believe there is today any State in the American Union which, all things considered, offers the intelligent and industrious Negro finer opportunities for living a full life than are offered by North Carolina.

Any fundamental change in the condition and outlook of a people is the product of a multitude of causes. It is, in a sense, a long story, going back for its basis and background to other days and times.

It involves economic forces and factors about which we as yet have not been able to assemble complete information. It involves, moreover, a psychological transition, the far-reaching consequences of which are only beginning to be understood. But the broad outlines of this story are clear.

Fundamental to all progress and to the enjoyment of all happiness is a tion by the State of life and property. Order precedes progress, and liberty conscientious and thorough protection itself, to be enjoyed, must be limited by law. Where the law ends, tyranny begins, and the tyranny is the same, be it that of an autocrat or a multitude.

If there is any single policy which the State of North Carolina as consistently held in paramount concern over a comparatively long period of years, it is that of full and complete protection of its citizens against lawlessness, with particular emphasis upon the protection of the Negro race against crimes of mob violence.

We have not had a lynching in this State in ten years. This does not mean that there have not been times of crises when, under extreme provocation, men have been of a mind to take the law into their own hands. It means, rather, that the State of North Carolina is firmly committed to the protection of its citizens, white and colored, from lawlessness in every form and is both able and willing to exert the power necessary to enforce this policy.

It means also—and this is, I think, a supremely significant fact for the consideration of thoughtful Negroes—that the white people of this State have realized that there can be no such thing as one system of justice for one race and another for the other. . They have realized—and the splendid record North Carolina is making for itself is but a reflection of this—that every invasion of the rights of any citizen, no matter how humble he may be, weakens by so much the bulwark of protection aruond the life, the rights, and the security of every citizen.

Respect for law and for legal processes is not something that can be departmentalized . In a democracy the people either have a wholesome respect for constituted authority, or they do not ; and the idea, frequently advanced with respect to certain statutes, that the good laws should be obeyed and the so-called bad ones ignored, is a blow at our system of government.

* * *

We are rapidly geting past the stage in North Carolina where any considerable group, even in the heat of passion, lightly as says to the law at the own hands. We have arrived at the momentous realization that, if our State is to be a safe community for any to live in, it must be a safe community for all to live in.

What does this mean in terms of the future of the Negro race in North Carolina? It means, for one thing, that North Carolina, on the score of this great fundamental requisite to all human progress, is now in line and harmony with the best thought and practice of the most advanced Commonwealths of the American Union.

It means, also that orderly government having preceded and made safe the way for the teacher, the opportunity of the latter is now secure and that he may begin, on a firm foundation, the great work of training his people to the fullest use and development of their native cultural and economic capacities.

* * *

Government is not an academic matter. It is not, in its ultimate implications, something to which any citizen, white or colored, high or low, may safely be indifferent. It is not a remote or detached consideration.

It is something which, during every hour of every day, touches the life, security, and happiness of every man, woman and child and upon it, in the final analysis, depend many of life's profoundest issues.

I hoped and believe that in North Carolina government is becoming imbued with a high moral purpose. I hope and believe that it is becoming ever more sensitive to the vital human needs of every class of our population and that, increasingly, it is envisioning these needs in terms of the general welface. — O. Max Gardned, Governor State of North Carolina, in the United States Daily.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussion

White Press, (Northern.)

3099

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., STAR
Monday, September 8, 1930

CITES LYNCHINGS IN REFORM PLEA

53

Member of Crime Commission Points to Need of Court Changes.

Marion lynchings were cited as an urgent reason for a thoroughgoing court and law reform in Indiana in an address at the Southport Presbyterian Church yesterday by Howard C. Smith, member of the Indiana crime commission and of the staff of The Indianapolis Star.

"The Marion lynchings are at one and the same time a challenge to the crime commission and a justification, if other justifications were needed, for the work it has undertaken to do," Mr. Smith said.

"When responsible citizens say openly that the reason for an outburst of mob violence is to be found in the failure of the courts and other law-abiding machinery, it is high time that we take cognizance of the situation.

"It is, even more, high time that action be started to cure that situation and effect needed reforms. No half-way steps, no mere temporary stop-gap expedients, will answer the need."

Real Reform Needed.

Mr. Smith asserted that there is little hope of effective action "short of that thoroughgoing law and court reform which other nations, notably England, have had to carry through.

"Can we afford to stop short of those changes in court methods and court procedure which will speed up the trial of cases, assure just results and provide that protection which the state owes as its first duty to its citizens?"

Discussing the general problem of lawlessness, Mr. Smith said that "the Lingle and Zuta assassinations at Chicago recently, with their subsequent revelations of corrupt alliances between criminal gangs and police and other public authorities, have stirred the country anew and to a keener realization perhaps than ever before of the ramifications of vice at the very heart of our official institutions.

Worst Violators of Law.

"The very guardians of law and order, the very protectors of the pub- [illegible] stand forth in the lurid light of those disclosures as base violators of all law, as protectors and accomplices of the gangsters they are supposed to combat, as despoilers of the very public they are appointed—and paid—to ward and guard."

The speaker described the Marion lynching as an illustration of a "blinding aspect" of the question of lawlessness and crime. "I submit," he continued, "that the most startling phase of that whole bloody business at Marion was, not the crime of the Negroes, not even the action of the mob, terrible and deplorable as both were, but the near-unanimity with which observers, newspapers, public officials and others, have united in ascribing those lynchings to that laxity in law enforcement and that breakdown of the courts which are only too nearly universal throughout this nation and throughout this state today.

"These and similar incidents which have followed each other in a long and wearying train give vivid point to what President Hoover said a year and a half ago, when he stood up in a public meeting and declared where all men might hear that the United States is the most lawless of all the great civilized nations in the world. The President said on that occasion that crime and lawlessness have come to be 'the dominant issue before the American people.'"

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
GAZETTE

SEP 19 1930

TO STAMP OUT LYNCHING

Great as is the crime of lynching and urgent though the need of control of mob violence and passion, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is following the wrong course in seeking the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law. Such a law passed the house of congress in 1922 and it might get through both branches now, but that wouldn't unseat old Judge Lynch.

Federal liquor laws have proved that where the police powers of the state are not exercised against offenders federal authority is never a successful substitute. Those states which prefer not to have too much prohibition seem better able to cope with federal interference than the federal enforcement machinery is able to cope with them.

Agitation for such a statute as the association contemplates will accomplish more in a remedial way than the passage of the law. It will call the attention of apathetic state authorities in those sections where lynching is treated as part of the orderly course of the law to the fact that mob violence does violence to the fundamental laws of the land and is contrary to American ideals of liberty and justice.

If a federal anti-lynching law was ever needed, it was before these outrages were reduced to less than a score a year; before they became confined to a half dozen states where the primitive emotions still prevail; and before it became highly precarious business to mix up with lynching parties even in the last strongholds of Judge Lynch.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 22 1930

LYNCHING ON THE INCREASE.

Appointment of a commission to make a scientific study of lynching should be welcomed by men and women of both the white and colored races in all parts of the country. This year's record has been bad—twice as many lynchings already as in all of 1929. Indiana has had her first lynching in twenty-eight years; North Carolina her first in nine years. Southern States whose leading citizens were convinced only a short time ago that enlightened public sentiment would soon put an end to the rule of torch and rope have witnessed a sudden revival of this ancient abomination. When it was announced early in the year that the number of lynchings in 1929 had dropped to a new low of ten from a peak of 255 in 1892, and that Alabama had had another lynchless year, friends of the Negro and defenders of law and order raised their voices together in thanksgiving. They confidently predicted that by 1940 lynching would be a lost crime. "Ten years from now we will be wondering how it ever happened," said **WILL W. ALEXANDER** of Atlanta, executive director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Dr. **ALEXANDER** now admits that the depressing record of the present year "has seriously shaken our "confidence and revealed the per-"sistence of tragic conditions we "hoped we were leaving behind."

The new study will be in the hands of a number of distinguished Southerners, who have joined hands with Negro leaders of the calibre of Dr. **MOTON** of Tuskegee and President **HOPE** of Atlanta University in an attempt to discover the underlying causes of lynching and formulate a preventive program. Economic unrest may have had something to do with recent backslidings, but lynch law has deeper roots than that. In 1922 the House of Representatives approved a Federal anti-lynching bill, but it was defeated in the Senate by a filibuster. Since then several Southern States have shown a commendable disposition to deal with the problem themselves. Unless the work of the latest commission bears fruit, next Winter is likely to see another demand for a Federal act.

NEWS
BELOIT, WIS.

SEP 12 1930

THE MOUNTING LYNCHING TOLL

THE term "lynching epidemic" can be used advisedly. The wave of mob outrages below the Mason and Dixon line this year seems to be contagious, one apparently inspiring another.

When the total number of lynchings is checked up the 1930 record is certain to be found one of the bloodiest, most disgraceful the nation has experienced.

It seems as if hardly a week passes in which we do not get news of some poor wretches being strung up or gun-massacred by brutal, cowardly mobs. And this week brings news of three lynching deaths.

Down in Darien, Ga., two negroes resisted arrest for loitering on the street at night. A gun battle ensued. One was captured, clapped into jail, and a mob rushed in and shot him to death.

Mississippi is not to be thus outdone by Georgia. While being taken to jail at Scooba, Miss., for theft of the paltry sum of $45, two men Wednesday were wrested from custody of officers by a mob and summarily hanged, while the officers looked on helplessly, tied to trees.

"No arrests had been made tonight," characteristically concludes the press report of this outrage.

Journal of Commerce
Chicago, Ill.

SEP 12 1930

NO SLUMP IN THIS SPORT

Two Negroes, accused of a robbery, have been lynched in Tennessee. A mob captured them from policemen who were conveying them by automobile from the town where they had been kept in jail to the town where they were to be tried. The policemen report that they were overpowered. They do not report that they shot a single member of the mob. As long as mobbing continues to be one of the safest American occupations, it will not lack for practitioners. Whenever some majestic words are said about the moral influence of America among the nations, let us pause to consider the impressive record we are establishing this year in the department of lynching.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

SEP 23 1930

THAT LYNCHING PROBE.

AT last a notable group of Southerners has set out to make a scientific investigation of the American form of savagery known as lynching. It is high time, for already there have been eighteen lynchings in 1930, while the dishonor roll of all of 1929 was only twelve.

The problem is not alone Southern, nor sectional; it is national. Indiana has just made its contribution to the list. The mob spirit is rife in the North as in the South.

Nor is the problem solely racial. There are white victims also.

Probably no better group could have been found for the investigation than that chosen by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

George Fort Milton, the chairman, is editor of the Chattanooga News and a publicist of distinction.

Julian Harris, another Southern editor, in 1926 won the National Pulitzer prize in journalism for "the most disinterested and meritorious service," which included his "fight for justice for the Negro and against lynching."

Howard W. Odum is head of the Social Science Institute of the University of North Carolina.

The other members are Alex W. Spence, a Dallas attorney; W. P. King, book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman University and of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Equally able is the Advisory Negro College Committee chosen:—R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee; John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, and B. F. Huber, president of Georgia State College.

Presumably these investigators will have the co-operation of the eight Southern governors who recently pledged themselves to fight this evil. Certainly the aid of all official, as well as commercial and educational, institutions is needed to make the investigation a success.

The Commission on Interracial Co-operation in appointing the investigators did not exaggerate in describing the situation as so ominous that the people "must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization."

But, however successful this investigating group may be in uncovering the causes and fixing the blame for this barbarous system, it can hardly do more in the end than reveal the dire need for federal legislation and enforcement as one part of the solution.

If the administration in Washington carries out its platform pledge to help the Negro it will insist on enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

Once before such a bill has passed the House only to be killed by a Senate minority fillibuster. Now Cole Blease and some Southern Senators in that fillibuster have been repudiated by the voters. So the administration should not have great difficulty in passing such a law if it acts with vigor and determination.

Grand Junction, Colo.
SENTINEL

SEP 27 1930

HANGING VS. LYNCHING

Without taking sides and without any comment of our own, we reproduce the following from Judge Cunningham's "Random Comment" in the Colorado Springs Gazette. The fact that the learned judge was one of the defense lawyers lends additional interest to his discussion:

+ + +

Says the able editor of the Boulder News-Herald: "Wish we could agree with the action taken by the Colorado State Federation of Women's Clubs that capital punishment should be abolished. But we can't, because we believe that a state needs capital punishment as a preventive against more murders, as a protection against mob rule, as wisely conforming to the dictates of justice regarding the transcending public welfare. The time may come when capital punishment can be safely abolished; but present conditions show that Colorado would be unwise to abolish the death penalty. What would have happened in the awful Lamar bank robbery and murder cases if this state had not had capital punishment? King Lynch would have overthrown the law!"

Let us analyze this pro-capital-punishment argument. Assuming, for the sake of argument only, that the Lamar bank robbers would have been lynched had the jury returned a life-imprisonment verdict, which would have been a perfectly lawful one; that the citizens of Lamar would have, in that event, committed a murder, for lynching is always murder. Does the Boulder editor favor capital punishment in order to prevent murder by lynching?

Negroes are lynched in the South, and sometimes in the North, for crimes that do not admit of capital punishment. If the argument advanced by the News-Herald is a sound one, then the law should be so changed to make rape, for instance, a capital offense.

After attending the trials of all three of the Lamar bandits, it is my opinion that those who declare that the said bandits would have been lynched if a life sentence had been returned slander the citizens of Prowers county. And it is my opinion that this contention is now made by some people though not by the editor of the News-Herald, as an excuse for a palpable breaching of an undisputed agreement.

I make this statement deliberately, because it is abundantly supported by the record. And in making it I have in mind the contentions that those who prosecuted that case had no lawful right to promise Ralph Fleagle immunity from the death penalty and that no such promise was made him—contentions I concede for the sake of the argument.

That Fleagle was promised that those directly interested in his conviction would do all in their power to prevent the death penalty being inflicted upon him cannot be disputed. The record upon that point is conclusive. This promise was flagrantly broken. No one who has read the record can deny

this; hence the excuse, "he would have been lynched if he had not been hanged!"

A Southern Comment on Lynching

Nation 10-22-30

Vol. 131, No. 3407 New York, N.Y.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Condemnatory editorial comment of the killing by a deputy sheriff of a Mississippi Negro under charge of cohabitation with a white woman had not ceased before the wires were spreading news of Mississippi's thirteenth and fourteenth lynchings during 1930 and of Georgia's thirteenth. The Mississippi cases are particularly ghastly. There is not even the usual flimsy excuse of "an unmentionable crime." Two Negroes robbed, but did not otherwise molest, a pair of tourists, relieving them of forty-five dollars. The Negroes were promptly arrested and were being held for trial when they were taken from custody and hanged. The Georgia outrage, which grew out of a trivial altercation between a policeman and two Negroes, seems equally without justification. The officer, according to news reports, accosted the Negroes as they were wrangling in the street. In the ensuing argument the officer was shot. The subsequent chase led to the death of another officer. One of the Negroes was apprehended and lodged in jail. Under the "protection" of the Georgia National Guard, armed with machine-guns, the Negro was shot by a posse of citizens.

I think I am fairly conversant with the South's racial problems; I sympathize with those who have tried to deal with them justly. I have long been opposed to the enactment of a law by the national Congress to punish lynchings, but if Governors Bilbo and Hardman and the executives of other Southern States cannot find a way to capture immediately persons guilty of mob violence and to punish them adequately, I think the United States had better enact a drastic anti-lynching law and enforce it rigidly until some more efficacious means of stopping lawless bloodshed is devised and put into operation. Our inhuman barbarism should be ended at any cost and by any legitimate means.

New Orleans, September 24 William Thornton

Lynchings - 1930
&
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern)

3100

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

2 5 1930

EGRO PROBLEM SEEN REVIVED BY HARD TIMES

Observer Finds Tension Growing in Many Parts of Southern States.

LYNCHING IS INCREASING

Connection Found Between Race Outbreaks and Industrial Depression.

By **MORRIS DE HAVEN TRACY,**
United Press Staff Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—The Negro problem once more is disturbing parts of Dixieland.

Industrial depression, with consequent unemployment, and agitation of so-called "white supremacy" organizations are chief among immediate causes of present perplexity.

The underlying cause is the economic and social situation in many parts of the South. It is a direct development of that day in 1619 when a Dutch trader sold twenty slaves to the colonists of Jamestown, Va., thereby implanting Negro slavery as an institution which was to endure in the United States for nearly 250 years.

Lynching Increases.

The tensity of the situation has had expression in ten or more lynchings—quite probably a dozen or fourteen—so far this year and several other demonstrations against the colored people which, through counsel of cooler heads or for other reasons, did not end in actual violence.

The lynching record for the year to date already has passed that of 1929, when only ten lynchings were recorded. One can find many thoughtful individuals who fear that [illegible] remaining months may be worse unless calm minds can exert a powerful leadership.

At Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Monroe N. Work keeps statistics on racial outbreaks, which are considered the nearest to official records of extra legal punishment in existence. His figures show that since 1882 there have been 1,352 white persons and 3,390 Negroes lynched in the United States. Only four States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, have not at one time or another in those years gone outside the law to reap revenge.

Linked with Industrial Conditions.

A study of the figures shows an interesting relationship between industrial conditions and mob violence. In 1892, 100 whites and 155 Negroes were lynched, and in the following year forty-six whites and 154 Negroes. Those were the years which set high records for lynching. They also were the years of financial and industrial depression, more severe than at any time since.

By 1896, when prosperity was returning, lynchings dropped to fifty-one whites and eighty Negroes, and in 1900 to eight whites and 107 Negroes. By 1914, when the war boom struck industry, the figures showed only three whites and forty-nine Negroes paid the penalty in "Judge Lynch's" grim court. But 1919, when the war boom was passing, saw the figures go up to eight-four. Since then the trend, until this year, has been generally downward, reaching its low level of ten in 1929.

To understand the present state of mind in parts of the Southern States one must remember that nearly 40 per cent of the total population south of the Mason-Dixon line is black. Two States, Mississippi and South Carolina, are more than 50 per cent black. In 200 counties out of 1,364 in the Southern States Negroes are in the majority.

20 Per Cent Illiterate.

Approximately 20 per cent of the Negroes are illiterate. There is little provision to combat feeble-mindedness, perverted development and insanity. Those things are most often reached through the schools, and in the case of the mentally deficient Negro, he is usually the illiterate who does not come in contact with the school.

Yet the problem is not acute to the point of violence in all parts of the South. Virginia has not had a lynching or other show of violence this year. In Louisiana there has not been a lynching in more than two years. In many sections there seems to be apparent content.

South Carolina and Georgia, perhaps, are the centres of greatest tension, and Atlanta, a city with a large industrial population of both races and chosen centre for racial agitation, would appear the point of maximum unrest. It was there that the remark of a laborer to the United Press correspondent may have epitomized the present situation.

He pointed to a Negro mail carrier.

"See that fellow?" the laborer said. "He's getting 60 cents an hour. Why should that black man be getting 60 cents an hour for carrying the United States mail while white men are out of jobs?"

DEMOCRAT

Carthage, Mo

SEP 2 1930

WHY LYNCHINGS FLUCTUATE

In a period of unemployment there is increased feeling against negroes who have good jobs, but Mr. Morris De Haven Tracy's effort to show that lynchings follow the curve of the business cycle does not work out true. It is true, as he says, that lynchings reached their peak in the depression year in 1892, and since then have declined steadily except in 1919 and 1930. But what does that show except a halfway coincidence?

The post-war deflation of 1919 affected only industrial centers, not the rural South where most lynchings occur. Lynchings did not increase in the depression years of 1907 and 1922. The basis for his argument—economic friction between the races—utterly falls down when it is seen that lynchings of white men also reached a peak in 1892 and declined even more rapidly during the prosperity years. Economic friction would be much more likely to produce race riots and arson than lynching.

Lynchings have diminished, in general, because of increased public loathing of that form of "justice." Why they went up in 1919 nobody can tell; perhaps because of the imitative spirit, perhaps through some vague reaction over negro army service. They diminished after 1919 because of the threat of a federal anti-lynching law. This year they may have gone up because of a bad start, one lynching breeding another, or because the threat of a federal law is no longer hanging over the states. Even the hot weather and drouth, by reducing nerve control, may have had more to do with it than people think.—St. Louis Star.

BRONX HOME NEWS

SEP 1 0 1930

Seek to Make Lynching a Federal Offense in Bill

In view of the recent wave of lynchings, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is having its legal committee draft a bill to make lynching a Federal offense and will seek to have the bill introduced in the next Congress, it was announced yesterday.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, said that a similar bill passed the House by a vote of 230 to 119 in 1922, but was defeated in the Senate "only by a shameless filibuster led mainly by Senators from States that had the worst lynching records."

Thus far this year, said White, there have been 16 lynchings, or four more than in 1929.

NEW YORK EVE POST

SEP 1 0 1930

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW URGED

Federal Statute Drafted by Society to Aid Negroes

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today reported that its legal committee is drafting a bill to make lynching a Federal offense and will seek to have it introduced in the next Congress.

Recalling that the House passed a similar bill in 1922 by a vote of 230 to 119, Walter White, acting secretary of the association, said it was defeated in the Senate "only by a shameless filibuster led mainly by Senators from States that had the worst lynching records." Thus far this year, he said, there had been sixteen lynchings, four more than in 1929.

RICHMOND, IND.
PALLADIUM

AUG 25 1930

The Delay in Marion

The responsibility for the punishment of the persons who incited and directed the Marion lynching rests squarely upon the state of Indiana.

The United States district attorney has indicated that the federal statutes do not permit him to proceed with a prosecution.

If the state is unable to punish the members of this mob, we are face to face with a deplorable condition in Indiana. The two men were murdered by persons who had usurped the functions of the established courts.

Sentiment in Marion is against the prosecution of the ringleaders. If they are brought to trial in Grant county, the chances are that the jury which hears the case will acquit them.

Conditions of this kind ought not to be tolerated in Indiana. The full force of the state's authority should be used to convince Grant county that murder is murder, no matter whether it is perpetrated by an individual or by a group.

TACOMA, WASH.
LEDGER

AUG 2 7 1930

More Lynching

The lynching curve is rising again. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a pretty serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the usual customary a few years ago. We like to feel that we are gaining in civilization, and mob-murders are barbarism.

There is hope, though, even in this shocking situation. It is found not only in the greater horror which the general public has come to feel for these murders, but in the courageous stand taken by public executives in states frequently desecrated in the past by such crimes. Recent utterances from the governors of seven states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas—answering the public statement of a southern senator who upheld lynch law, have condemned lynching without reservation. Their position is supported by the manly action of several sheriffs in recent months, risking their own lives in defying mobs and upholding the honor and dignity of the law when the easy thing would have been to yield.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., STAR
Sunday, September 7, 1930

Due Process in Indiana.

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Creston (Ia.) News Advertiser.

Indiana surprised the nation with one of its larger cities staging the lynching of two Negroes. Indiana, the cultured state, home of George Ade, Booth Tarkington and other men of literary prominence; Indiana, the seat of Indiana university, Purdue university, DePauw university and Wabash college; Indiana, the home state of two notable vice presidents, Thomas R. Marshall and Charles W. Fairbanks; Indiana, the home of such great newspapers as The Indianapolis Star and the Indianapolis News!

For some Southern state to have lynchings would occasion no surprise. But for a great conservative state like Indiana to permit a lynching is an offense against all the good things we know Indiana to be.

Little difference how great a state may be, certain elements are likely to revert to the practices of savagery. Perhaps there is little difference between a civilized and a noncivilized people, just a thin coat of veneer, possibly.

How surprised were we when President McKinley was shot at the pan-American exposition years ago to learn that a foremost attorney of New York stepped forward offering to defend the assassin.

In a country with a growing Negro population it is exceedingly bad to permit race riots to materialize. A lynching such as that at Marion is just the food for future race riots; it is food for the radical elements of communities; food for the agitator.

Though guilty a criminal is entitled to trial, a fair defense. Our theory of law is that a man is innocent until proved guilty. How easy it would be for mob rule to hang an innocent man!

What is needed is a swifter justice in this country, a justice that tries quickly and judges quickly, thoroughly and fairly.

If fewer criminals escaped justice, the provocation for such a lynching as that at Marion would be checked.

There may be little doubt that the Negroes lynched the other day were guilty; their crime was atrocious. Notwithstanding their guilt and the seriousness of their crime, the mob should not have taken justice into its own hands.

All should regret this departure from the due process of law.

CHICAGO ILL DEFENDER
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930

MR. HOOVER ANSWERS

7

[illegible] persons have been lynched in the United States this year than in the past five years. The figures sent out by Tuskegee Institute, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and the Interracial society for the first six months of 1930 showed that more men had been put to death by mobs during that period than were lynched during the whole of 1929. The year opened with two lynchings, and they have continued with regularity during the eight months that have passed.

During all this time organizations, newspapers and individuals were asking the president of the United States, the state governments and the national congress to do something about these outrages, but no word was heard from the highest executive of the land. As far as Mr. Hoover was concerned a lynching was an ordinary affair, and in keeping with the best interests of the American people. The state governors protested—some of them making extravagant speeches about punishing lynchers—but the president said nothing.

Finally, however, Mr. Hoover spoke. When Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., wrote to ask him about his opinion on these barbarous outrages, Mr. Hoover took his pen in hand (that is, in the hand of one of his secretaries) and answered in these grandiloquent terms:

"Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy."

What a declaration! We can imagine the great exertion Mr. Hoover was put to in propounding these great and indisputable truths! After that masterpiece of American literature, he must have felt the dire need of a vacation.

But what Mr. Hoover said was not enough. What he should have said was that, as president of the United States, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and as the man who has taken the oath not only to uphold, but to enforce the laws of the United States, that he would take immediate steps to put a stop to lynchings EVEN IF HE HAD TO SEND MARINES INTO EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

He didn't say that, though. He made some flimsy, vascillating comment about decent citizens and democracy. It seems to us that Mr. Hoover, with each breath he takes, demonstrates the fact that he should have confined his efforts to building bridges and roads. As a president he is a complete flop!

EVANSVILLE, IND., JOURNAL
Thursday, September 18, 1930

150,000 POPULATION BY 1934

The Best Way To Discourage Lynch Law

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Great as is the crime of lynching and urgent though the need of control of mob violence and passion, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is following the wrong course in seeking the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law. Such a law passed the house of congress in 1922 and it might get through both branches now, but that wouldn't unseat old Judge Lynch.

Federal liquor laws have proved that where the police powers of the state are not exercised against offenders a federal authority is never a successful substitute. Those states which prefer not to have too much prohibition seem better albe to cope with federal interference than the federal enforcement machinery is able to cope with them.

Agitation for such a statute as the association contemplates will accomplish more in a remedial way than the passage of the law. It will call the attention of apathetic state authorities in those sections where lynching is treated as part of the orderly course of the law to the fact that mob violence does violence to the fundamental laws of the land and is contrary to American ideals of liberty and justice.

If a federal anti-lynching law was ever needed, it was before these outrages were reduced to less than a score a year; before they became confined to a half dozen states where the primitive emotions still prevail; and before it became highly precarious business to mix up with lynching parties even in the last strongholds of Judge Lynch.

9-24-30

Vol. 131, No. 3405

TWO NEGROES HANGED in Mississippi on September 10 make the total of lynchings for the year eighteen so far as against twelve for 1929. This increase makes agitation for a federal anti-lynching law the more effective, and arrangements have already been made for the drafting of such a bill and for its introduction in the coming session of Congress. In 1922 a federal anti-lynching law passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 230 to 119, only to be defeated by a filibuster in the Senate. But after such a close squeak, the annual number of lynchings decreased for a time; and public sentiment, expressed through the more responsible of the newspapers and through the utterances of public men, has been setting itself definitely against this national shame. It is not unlikely that a federal law would receive an even kindlier reception now than it did eight years ago. Gradually it has come to be true that the lynching mob is made up of the more irresponsible elements of the community and at least in public its acts are disavowed by respectable persons. Moreover the Negro is becoming an economic power in the community; not only his labor but his property has value. This last, of course, will weigh the scales in favor of the federal law, if it is passed. Not his champions among the white race but his own efforts toward making himself a factor to be respected in the community will be the means of protecting the Negro from lawlessness.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GAZETTE

OCT 4 - 1930

AGAINST LYNCHING.

When statistics on lynchings were studied at the close of 1929, cause for optimism among all persons desirous of better relations between races was found. The figures showed a decrease of mob murders for that year and a fairly steady decline over more than two decades. Graphed and charted, the figures indicated that lynching would disappear altogether in two or three more decades.

But the same optimism does not prevail today. The number of lynchings so far this year is almost double that of last year. An Associated Press dispatch, date-lined Oct. 1, Cartersville, Ga., reads, "A motorcade of forty-five or fifty masked men took John Will Clark, Negro, from the county jail here early today and hanged him to the crossbeam of a telephone pole on the fairgrounds."

What is the cause of this year's increase in lynchings? It would be very hard to determine.

The problem of race hatred is complex and exceedingly difficult, involving many elusive, underground factors.

Education obviously is essential as an eradicator, but the question of how education, to be most effective, should be handled is not easy to answer. It might seem that the kind of education chiefly effective in dissipating mob lawlessness is the kind that works mainly beyond deliberate control, slowly and uncertainly, in interreaction to all the economic, social and political trends that, almost imperceptibly, bring about changes in mental attitudes.

But, even so, the problem should yield in some degree to scientific study, and it is encouraging to know that such a study will be undertaken by a commission of six distinguished men of the South, which, with the co-operation of the commission on interracial co-operation, will endeavor to devise a working method of prevention. Everybody who loves justice will give the commission what support he can.

ANTI-LYNCH MEET, BUFFALO, OCT. 25

Daily Worker

10-15-30

ANLC Calls for Fight on Persecutions

New York, N.Y.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—Buffalo local of the American Negro Labor Congress is organizing a United Front Conference against lynching and the persecution of foreign born workers. A call has been sent to all working class organizations. The conference will be held October 25 at Liberty Hall, corner of Jefferson and Britsol.

The Call, signed by Otto Hall, Buffalo organizer of the A. N. L. C., declares in part:

"It should be clear to every worker or sympathizer with the struggles of the working class that this vicious campaign of terror directed against the entire working class can be defeated only by the united action of the workers, Negro and white.

"The workers must organize to resist this terror by supporting the conference and sending delegates from their shops and organizations."

Lynchings - 1930
& Discussions

White Press. (Northern)

GEORGIANS AT LOSS IN LATEST LYNCHING

Times

Failure of National Guardsmen to Protect Negro From Mob Amazes State.

9-14-30

BLACK SHIRTS UNPOPULAR

New York, N.Y.

Objects of Recently Formed Band Arouse No Enthusiasm Among Conservative Citizens.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

ATLANTA, Sept. 10.—When an armed mob walks through a line of National Guardsmen and past a machine gun and lynches a Negro prisoner, supposed to be under the protection of an arm of the State Government, there seems little to plead in extenuation of this amazing situation.

It happened Tuesday in Darien, Ga., where a Negro, George Grant, one of the alleged murderers of Robert Freeman Glynn, county police chief, was shot to death in the cell where guardsmen had placed him.

The only opposition to the mob was the futile plea of Colonel W. Roy Neal of Savannah, in command of a unit of the 118th Field Artillery, that the mob abandon its murderous mission.

So startling was the apparent supineness of the National Guard unit that The Macon Telegraph, in a stinging editorial captioned "Why the National Guard?" assailed Colonel Neal's disastrous inertia and, by way of explanation, though not referring to The Telegraph's editorial, Colonel Neal made a statement which merely increases the mystery of the situation.

Colonel Denied Authority.

Said Colonel Neal: "At no time were any members of the National Guard overpowered in Darien. I took possession of the jail and put a machine gun crew in charge there * * * I wish to emphasize the fact that at the time the Negro, Grant, was killed by three pistol shots in his cell in the jail there were no National Guardsmen in the jail and none had been there after I turned Grant over to the civil authorities and after seeing that he was locked in his cell."

It was made known later that the orders received from Homer C. Parker, Adjutant General of the State of Georgia, did not give Colonel Neal authority to protect the prisoner.

The Darien mob had lynched its man, but the story of the day was only half told. A posse composed of National Guardsmen and civilians continued the chase to capture two other suspects. Within a few hours, Willie Bryan, a Negro, believed to have been one of Grant's accomplices, was shot down as he fled after firing on his pursuers. He died later in a Savannah hospital.

On the following day R. A. Young, Mayor of Darien, issued a statement in which he asserted unequivocally that Willie Bryan was not an accomplice of George Grant.

An Unpleasant Subject.

It is not pleasant to write of lynchings committed in Georgia, whether in the presence or absence of National Guardsmen, or to record the slaying of an innocent man. But the canker in the rose of Dixie is just as devastating whether concealed or exposed.

Nor is it pleasant to think of Georgia as the native State of the masked gang and its imitators. The robed order is disintegrating and some of its fragments are forming fantastic groups out to rescue the harried Nordic. And so low has sunk the pride of Anglo-Saxons in Georgia and so arophied their imagination that they seized an idea of whose people they once sneeringly called "Wops" and now the black shirts are out to save somebody from something.

It is the intention and purpose of the American Fascisti Association and Order of Black Shirts, according to R. A. Gordon, a former Councilman of Atlanta, "to drive the Reds and Communists out of our country." But the crux of the Black Shirt creed is the following: "We believe in white supremacy and the employment of white men in preference to the Negro. One of our aims is to place every deserving white man in a job."

To accomplish this last aim notice has been given firms to displace Negro truck drivers and elevator boys with white men. The result has not been as complete as the Black Shirters had hoped for.

The Atlanta Constitution and The Macon Telegraph hit the new order, and then the Black Shirts began to spread to neighboring cities. They found that they were unwelcome. The Klan's power to frighten had not passed to the new scheme.

Came an injunction to prevent H. J. Gewinner, Walter Simms, a former Mayor of Atlanta; R. A. Gordon and R. S. Gulledge from obtaining a charter for the Black Shirts. In the confusion and developments that followed it was revealed that Gewinner, one of the founders and charter members, had pleaded guilty on Nov. 9, 1926, to two indictments charging him with defrauding the government of special taxes collected on prize-fights at the Atlanta Auditorium. He received a suspended sentence on agreement that he would make restitution. On Sept. 1 he still owed $695.

THE LYNCHING PROBE

AT last a notable group of Southerners has set out to make a scientific investigation of the American form of savagery known as lynching. It is high time, for already there have been 18 lynchings in 1930. While the dishonor roll of all of 1929 was only 12.

The problem is not alone Southern, nor sectional; it is national. Indiana has just made its contribution to the list. The mob spirit is rife in the North as in the South.

Nor is the problem solely racial. There are white victims also.

Probably no better group could have been found for the investigation than that chosen by the commission of interracial co-operation. George Fort Milton, the chairman is editor of the Chattanooga News and a publicist of distinction. Julian Harris, another Southern editor, in 1926 was awarded the national Pulitzer prize in journalism for "the most disinterested and meritorious service," which included his "fight for justice for the negro and against lynching." Howard W. Odum is head of the Social Science Institute of the University of North Carolina.

The other members are: Alex W. Spence, a Dallas attorney; W. P. King, book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman University and of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Equally able is the advisory negro college committee chosen: R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee; John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Charles S. Johnson of Fish University; and B. F. Huber, president of Georgia State College.

Presumably these investigations will have the co-operation of the eight Southern governors who recently pledged themselves to fight this evil. Certainly the aid of all official, as well as commercial and educational institutions, is needed to make the investigation a success.

The commission on interracial co-operaiton in appointing the investigators did not exaggerate in describing the situation as so ominous that the people "must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization."

But however successful this investigating group may be in uncovering the causes and fixing the blame for this barbarous system, it can hardly do more in the end than reveal the dire need for federal legislation and enforcement as one part of the solution.

If the administration in Washington carries out its platform pledge to help the negro, it will insist on enactment of a federal anti-lynching law. Once before such a bill has passed the house only to be killed by a senate minority filibuster. Now Cole Blease and some other Southern senators in that filibuster have been repudiated by the voters. So the administration should not have great difficulty in passing such a law if it acts with vigor and determination.

Smash Lynchers And Lynch System

Daily Worker

Three times last week Georgia bosses, sub-bosses, ex-bosses, pinhead flunkies, wives, neighbors and concubines climbed into Lincolns and Packards for a big evening. Three times Negro workers were lynched. 10-3-30

A handful of fatties waddled into the jail at Cartersville and, unarmed, "overpowered" the fat-heavy guards by raising their forefingers. A black and white fist on the boss' double chin is the workers' answer.

New York City

The anti-lynch party is the anti-boss party, the Communist Party. Vote Communist!

Distribute dailies. 1 cent each for 5 or more. Election edition October 18 in New York, October 15, nationally.

ANTI-LYNCHING MEET CALLED BY ANLC FOR NOV. 9

Daily Worker

10-4-30

New York, N.Y.

36 Lynchings Already for Year—Workers Urged to Smash Terror

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 3.—A call has been issued by the Southern Provisional Organizational Committee of the American Negro Labor Congress for a Southern Conference against lynching, to be held in Chattanooga, on November 9, at the Odd Fellows Hall, 124 E. 9 Street.

The call is being sent to fraternal organizations, labor bodies, lodges and workers' organizations, asking them to elect delegates to the Chattanooga Conference. The American Negro Labor Congress Committee points out that only with the full co-operation of the white workers in the South can a struggle against lynching be effective, and is making every effort possible to have representatives from the A. F. of L. unions and locals and other white workers and interracial groups in the South.

POST
CINCINNATI, O.

SEP 28 1930

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ALLENTOWN, PA.
News

SEP 28 1930

What Others Say —

LYNCHING ON THE INCREASE

Appointment of a commission to make a scientific stu of lynching should be welcomed by men and women both the white and colored races in all parts of the cou try. This year's record has been bad—twice as ma lynchings already as in all of 1929. Indiana has had lynching in twenty-eight years; North Carolina

first in nine years, observes the New York Times. South States whose leading citizens were convinced only a sh time ago that enlightened public sentiment would s put an end to the rule of torch and rope have witnes a sudden revival of this ancient abomination. When was announced early in the year that the number of lyn ings in 1929 had dropped to a new low of ten from peak of 255 in 1892, and that Alabama had had anot lynchless year, friends of the Negro and defenders of and order raised their voices together in thanksgivi

They confidently predicted that by 1940 lynching wo be a lost crime. "Ten years from now we will be wond ing how it ever happened," said Will W. Alexander Atlanta, executive director of the Commission of Int racial Cooperation.

Dr. Alexander now admits that the depressing record the present year "has seriously shaken our confidence a revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we hoped were leaving behind." The new study will be in the ha of a number of distinguished Southerners, who have joi hands with Negro leaders of the calibre of Dr. Moton Tuskegee and President Hope of Atlanta University in attempt to discover the underlying causes of lynching a formulate a preventive program. Economic unrest m have had something to do with recent backslidings, lynch law has deeper roots than that. In 1922 the Hou of Representatives approved a Federal anti-lynching b but it was defeated in the Senate by a filibuster. Si then several Southern States have shown a commenda disposition to deal with the problem themselves. Unl the work of the latest commission bears fruit, next Wint is likely to see another demand for a Federal act.

RECORD
Buchanan, Mich

OCT 2 1930

Half Year Lynching Record.

This country made an unhappy record for lynchings during the first half of 1930. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute there were nine lynchings, an increase of five over the record made during the first half in 1929.

Of those lynched one was white and eigh were negroes. Lynchings occurred in Flor ida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Sout Carolina and Texas. These mob murder are a sad reflection on the nation. The num ber is below the records of many years ag but even nine in six months is just nine to many.

DEMOCRAT
BAKER, ORE.
SEP 26 1930

Georgia lynched another negro yesterday. What an orgy of these crimes there has been in the south lately, after a long lull. A reversion to type after a long, patient civilizing period perhaps. It is hard to understand the psychhology of a people who cannot let the laws take their course. If this sort of thing were happening in Mexico or Nicaragua we would feel like intervening.

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 6 1930

GEORGIA CLERGYMEN ON LYNCHING

The lynching of John Will Cla[illegible]ville, Ga., Oct. 1, was the second in that state within a week. Willie Kirkland of Thomasville had been the victim of mob murder on Sept. 25. Governor Hardman has ordered an inquiry into the death of George Grant at Darien, in circumstances that seem to indicate not only mob violence but official connivance or consent. These lawless killings further establish the fact that there has been this year a revival of lynching. The victims for 1930 are already more than twice as many as they were for the entire year of 1929. The lynching wave has invaded a Northern state, Indiana. It may be ascribed in part to the prevailing business depression. All manner of crimes of violence are likely to be more numerous in hard times when desperate men are brooding over the scarcity of bread and butter.

Explanation, however, is not excuse. The leading men of the South are alive to the dangers of a relapse into the barbarism of rope and stake. The press is outspoken in denouncing deeds of mob violence and in demanding the punishment of the leaders of mobs. The Governor is acting with energy. The powerful Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Georgia has now taken action following the lynchings. It regards the situation as "serious in the extreme" and says it "challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism."

Charging weakness and complicity on the part of public officials as contributory causes of lynching, the church committee urges that action be taken to "bring such recreant officials to account in the courts of justice and at the bar of outraged public opinion." It is sound counsel. It should be followed.

FORT WAYNE, IND
JOURNAL-GAZETTE

SEP 29 1930

Saving the Law

Not many days ago the city of South Bend was stirred by the fiendish murder of a little girl. It was a crime of peculiar atrocity and calculated to inflame the public mind. There was talk of lynching should the murderer be caught. After a period of baffled effort the police of that city gained a clue and the clue led to a former convict of middle age. He was arrested and his confession was obtained. Before the public was permitted to know much about the arrest and confession the accused man was taken to the Indiana state prison in Michigan City for safe custody.

Much evidence has been obtained to corroborate the confession made to the officers by the man under arrest. The presumption of his guilt is very strong and it doubtless will be wholly conclusive by the time he is brought to trial. The important thing is that he will be brought to trial. He will not be exposed to the summary vengeance of a mob and lynched along with the law of the commonwealth of Indiana. That, in view of recent events in another part of the state not so greatly distant from South Bend, is consoling to think upon, for if mob vengeance can be thought justified by the unprovoked and diabolical nature of a crime, it would so be found in the dreadful fate of the little girl in our neighboring city.

Michigan City prison is not far from South Bend and it was a speedy and convenient recourse to lodge the South Bend man within the safety of those walls. Yet Michigan City is no nearer South Bend than the Indiana reformatory at Pendleton is to Marion. Those colored wretches who were lynched in Marion might just as easily and perhaps with better reason have been given security at Pendleton from the Grant county mob. The authorities of Grant county knew in ample season to have taken precautions that their colored prisoners were in peril of lynching. They did not act. We do not know that there is any mob spirit in South Bend, but wisely enough the authorities took no chances.

South Bend has saved not only her prisoner but the majesty of the law in Indiana from the hands of lynchers. That is of concern to the whole state, already shocked and shamed by the barbarous events at Marion.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern)

3102

Experiences and Shortcomings of Youth Conference Against Lynching

Daily Worker

By LOYD DIGHT
Cleveland, Ohio. 10-6-30

The work of organizing a youth conference against lynching and discrimination and forming a mass organization among the Negro young workers was one of the most vital features of the Plan of Action. N.Y.

In this activity we gained a great deal of experiences which will aid us greatly in our future work among the young colored workers as well as in all of our other mass activity. Many shortcomings of our League and its methods of work were also revealed in a striking light in our work in this field.

The first conference which we called in district six was a failure. Altho several youth organizations were approached to participate in the conference and some elected delegates, nevertheless, not one outside delegate was present at the conference. The failure of this conference was analyzed by our Buro as caused by our neglect to conduct a wide campaign among the colored workers against lynching and Jim Crowism and to popularize the conference in this manner.

Therefore, our preparations for our next conference which was held on September 21, included the holding of numerous open-air meetings in the Negro section of the city, the issuing of various leaflets which helped to popularize the conference, as well as the visiting of many youth organizations.

Several comrades were sent to the Cedar YMCA (the Negro branch of the YMCA in Cleveland) in order to get delegates from the clubs (over 30 in number) which meet there every night of the week. The hireling of the YMCA who has charge of these clubs refused to let the comrades speak. In the presence of about 25 of the boys he announced that the "Y" took no stand on the question of lynching and that he would lose his job if he allowed us to speak to the clubs. The comrades distributed calls for the conference among the young workers present, and followed this up by issuing an open letter to the members of the "Y" the following night. This open letter called upon them to elect delegates among themselves to the conference, and also exposing the YMCA as a supporter of lynchings and Jim-Crowism. Two delegates from one of the clubs were present at the conference. They took the floor and pledged the support of their club (with about 15 members) in the building up of the Young Liberators in this city. They later agreed to affiliate their club to the Young Liberators and to help win over the rest of the clubs of the Cedar "Y" for the Young Liberators. One of the delegates is a member of the Executive Committee of the Young Liberators in this city.

As a part of the preparations for the conference we decided to hold an indoor mass meeting on the night before the conference. Leaflets were issued and about 200 of these remained to be distributed on the day of the mass meeting. Altho many comrades were hanging around the office it was difficult to get any one to help in the distribution of the leaflets. Some said: "Why don't you pass them out yourself?", others just blankly refused; but the prize excuse was given by a leading comrade of this district who refused to go on the grounds that he had a new suit on! This is all the more estonishing when we note that the weather was very nice, not a sign of rain, and we are sure that the passing out of a few leaflets would not have such a serious effect on any suit, even a new one! This, and the reluctance of many comrades to engage in work among the young Negro workers can only be attributed to a gross underestimation of Negro work based upon white chauvinism.

In the conference itself, which was a success (about 25 delegates were present), many more of our shortcomings were apparent. Only a few of the comrades (the YCL delegation) who took the floor actually helped the work of the conference by concrete suggestions and discussion. Most of them made speeches. These speeches would be OK at an open air meeting, but they have a bad effect at a conference. Firstly, because it shows an attitude of the comrades as—"Well, we organized this conference, we know all about it, and we must tell the other delegates why they must fight against lynching". But the worst thing about these speeches is that it discourages the other delegates (who canot make hot speeches) from taking a part in the discussion. A young colored girl who was a delegate passed a note to the secretary that she would not take the floor as she could not make a speech. Later she did and said in a few words more than all of our long-winded YCL'ers put together, and pledged the support of her organization in the struggle against lynching and discrimination.

As the League more and more ceases to merely talk about mass activity and actually engages itself in this work undoubtedly we shall discover many more of these shortcomings of ours. These must be corrected. And for instance, in our future work of building up the YOUNG LIBERATORS we will gain much valuable experience, which if utilized together with the correcting of our mistakes and weaknesses, we can go far on the road to becoming a mass Bolshevik Young Communist League.

Negro Workers Are Bitterly Exploited in Thomasville, Georgia City of 2 Lynchings

Daily Worker 10-3-30

By JENNIE COOPER
(Southern Organizer, I. L. D.)

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 2. — When entering the City of Thomasville, Ga., one gets the impression that every one lives in splendor and in peace there. For in this town you can see the most beautiful and very odd mansions surrounded by gardens of flowers. However, it does not take very long to find out that those living in the beautiful mansions are the idle rich who do nothing else but go to their summer homes in the summer time, and to Thomasville when it gets cool.

A few blocks away from these mansions one gets into the section called "white trash," and then to the section where the Negro workers live. Then you get an entirely different picture of the "City of Flowers."

Here workers live in horrible looking shacks, their walls pasted up with newspapers; they pay $5 per month for rent. (Of course, it goes without saying that the rich ladies would not keep their dogs there.)

Over 600 colored men work in the sawmills from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening for $1 per day. Others work in the cotton fields for 50 cents per hundred pounds. The women and girls work in the homes of the "fine ladies"; $5 a week is the highest any worker can make for doing the cooking, washing, scrubbing, and taking care of the children.

Even with all members of the family working for "the white folks," it is impossible to make ends meet on these meagre wages, with the result that many wives and daughters are forced further to pander to the lusts of the bosses by prostituting themselves.

The workers, Negro and white, are beginning to talk organization against these unbearable conditions, and are beginning to realize that only by militant action and united struggle can they overcome the terrific exploitation to which both white and Negro workers are subjected.

SENTINEL
Shenandoah, Ia.
SEP 29 1930

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Five years ago two guards in a North Carolina prison camp tortured a Negro convict to death. They were tried and convicted and the judge gave them the extreme limit of the law, fifteen years, when he passed sentence on them and said that he regretted the law would not permit him to make the penalty more severe.

The other day the governor of North Carolina pardoned them.

Not long ago in that state a Negro committed a brutal crime upon a little girl. He was caught and put in jail. There was no question but that the courts would hang him, but a mob gathered and took him out of jail, tortured him and then hung him. The governor and sheriff and other officials made a great show of bringing the perpetrators to punishment, but the grand jury refused to indict anybody and nothing is done.

The other day a white man attacked a little girl. There was no attempt made to lynch him, and it is doubtful if the court will punish him more than a brief term in jail.

It makes a big difference what is the color of a man's skin when it comes to punishment for crime.

WARREN, O.
TRIBUNE CHRONICLE
OCT 2 - 1930

LYNCHINGS.

An alarming increase in lynchings this year afte several years of constant decrease has spurred Washington to action. With the sanction of the presiden a voluntary and unofficial commission national i representation has been formed to study this caus of national shame and devise preventive measures.

The commissioners are all Southerners and all men who command respect and public confidence. I will have the counsel of an advisory body, compose of negro educators and the Commission of Inter-Ra cial Cooperation, an organization of Southern st dents of the race problem.

This method of procedure is in accord with President Hoover's belief that a thorough sifting of the facts must precede determination of a public course of action. This important function a commission such as that now acting can perform most effectually.

Deploring lynchings will not impeach Judge Lynch. Prosecuting lynchers as murderers will help in their prevention. Treating lynching parties as public benefactors encourages such mob outrages.

Speedy and impartial justice in those cases which usually arouse the emotions of the crowd and provoke mob violence would, in time, convince that element which takes the law into its own hands that the courts can and will avenge the wrongs against society they so deeply resent.

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES
OCT 2 - 1930

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVE. UNION
OCT 6 1930

Georgia Lynchings

Georgia has had two lynchings within a week. The occurrences are merely in keeping with that State's record by which it leads all other States for such shameful disregard of justice. The victims in both instances of course were Negroes.

In the most recent instance the man lynched had been arrested on the charge of murdering a police officer. An attempt was made to lynch him two weeks ago and he was removed to a jail in Atlanta for safety. However, he was returned to Cartersville for trial when a lynching party took him from his jailers and hanged him. Deputies on duty say that the lynchers were unarmed, but claimed that they had no time to draw their own weapons to safeguard the prisoner.

It is a pretty thin excuse, but it no doubt will be acceptable in Georgia. Such happenings are a blot on the Nation, but there appears to be little hope for the abandonment of lynch law until the South undergoes a decided change in race feeling. That change of mind seems to be extremely slow in coming about.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
OCT 7 1930

ANTI-LYNCHING RALLY PLANNED HERE OCT. 26

Under Communistic auspices, a mass meeting is planned in Trenton for Sunday, October 26, at which a protest will be made against the lynching of Negroes in the United States.

nference of the American Negro Congress is scheduled for Sunday, October 19, at the Communists' headquarters, 20 Second Street. There was a conference held there last Sunday to plan for the mass meeting.

At the meeting last Sunday, a resolution protesting against the lynchings was drawn. The resolution also took verbal shots at what is called "the bosses" and "anti-working class laws."

MODESTO, CAL.
NEWS HERALD
SEP 30 1930

Active Opposition To Lynching Needed

Another [illegible] lynched — this time in Thomasville, Georgia—bringing the total of such crimes for that part of the year already elapsed to nineteen. The total for 1929 was twelve. So it is quite possible that before 1930 is done it will have doubled the infamy of its predecessor.

How explain this shocking increase? How deal with it? The Nation attempts to do both by suggesting that when, a few years ago, a federal anti-lynching law was passed by the house and nearly passed by the senate, lynching showed a sharp decline. And the Nation further suggests that revival and passage of the measure would have a similarly beneficial effect to-day.

So it might. But the problem is not properly a federal one. Nor can one believe the enforcement of such a law would, or could, be very successful.

It is, of course, true that a number of states, notably several in the South, show no disposition to attack the problem in an effective way. But the responsibility is theirs, none the less. And in the long run the job must be theirs, too.

For lynching is a product of local conditions, racial arrangements and prejudices. Primarily, it is a product of small towns where people stew in the juice of ignorance and fanaticism for lack of wholesome mental interests and decent education. And, primarily again, the answer to the dreadful question it raises must be sought in education, and the effort of the more enlightened members of the community to impress their standards upon the less enlightened.

One would like to hope that this process may be brief. But to do so would be to delude oneself. There is a vast amount of ignorance to be overcome. And first must come an awakening of civic consciousness such as is nowhere visible in the lynching belt at this time.

For while lynchings originate chiefly in the dregs of society, the responsibility for them is spread all the way to the top. Sheriffs will not protect prisoners or arrest lynchers. District attorneys will not prosecute. Juries will not convict. Governors will not back up county officials. Candidates for senator speak publicly in favor of lynching. Press and pulpit, with a few notable and praiseworthy exceptions, remain silent.

Yet it is impossible to believe that people, for example, of Georgia are generally in favor of lynching, or that most of them do not regard it with abhorrence. For most of them are decent and kindly people like people everywhere. The trouble is they are in the grip of an ancient and dishonorable nightmare of racial prejudice and afraid to come out for decency.

And so community after community is bodily handed over to the control of its basest elements, and the whole country is shamed by these orgies of bestiality.

Is it not high time for determined and active opposition to take the place of passive disapproval? To call the present state of affairs disgraceful is to put it mildly: it is damnable.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH
STANDARD-EXAMINER
OCT 1 - 1930

THE MOB IN ALABAMA

Down in Huntsville, Alabama a mob attempted to take a [illegible] from jail, in an effort at lynching, and met with the stern resistance of national guardsmen.

Rocks and stones were thrown, but the guardsmen failed to yield.

The mob makes a mistake in battling with the custodians of a prisoner. If the men of Alabama cannot trust the law to do its work then they should turn to the legislature of that state for new laws, making the criminal law more effective.

Mob rule is a dangerous thing in that it breaks down respect for orderly government and gives expression to mad frenzy. It helps to create the criminal mind, while failing to serve as a deterrent to those who commit outrages against society.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern)

3103

REPORTER
Oregon, Ill.
JUN 4 1930

MISCEGENATION

Several years ago the Reporter editor discussed the Southern lynching proposition with a Louisiana planter, the opportunity occurring in the neutral environment of Canada. The Louisianian expressed himself freely, stating that he worked many Negroes on his plantation and said he, "Of course I pay them wages, but of course I keep the books and I'd like to see them question my record. They don't have much coming at the end of the season."

We asked; "Won't you concede that you often make mistakes in the infliction of lynching?"

"Often, often," he replied, "but in the main they're honest mistakes and what's the difference. It's merely a matter of one nigger or another."

"Merely a matter of one nigger or another!"

Despised, maltreated, debased, hated, abhorred—yet exploited—and how?

Five years ago on a train nearing the southern border of Illinois, we observed the conductor scanning closely a young woman who was asleep in the chair car. She possessed elements of beauty, clear complexion, straight black hair, dainty hands and was handsomely attired. After regarding her keenly, he remarked; "It's hard to tell 'em, when they're like her. But she'll have to go in the Jim Crow before we cross into Kentucky."

We asked; "You think she is colored?"

He replied; "I know she is. I'm never mistaken."

We responded, "A mistake on your part in this respect, would be mighty expensive for this railroad company, if it happened to involve some relative of mine."

"Oh, I'm always sure."

"I judge it will pay you to be always sure."

For two and a half centuries of slavery, Negro women had no control over, or defense of their bodies. Whatever may be the idealistic interpretation of virtue, it is axiomatic that social segments cannot long maintain dual standards of conduct that are diametrically opposed to each other, without disintegration of moral fabric. And that is precisely what has happened to the white South, applying to both sexes. For more than two centuries, moral deterioration has progressed in the South and from that decay in moral status, arises the most terrifying of all the aspects of the race problem to white perspective.

There is probably no single statement made more frequently and more vehemently in the South than the assertion that an ineradicable repulsion exists between the races that will operate in keeping them eternally separated. The very violence with which whites seek to imbue the presence of such alleged aversion, would cause the unbiased observer to wonder why the statement should be so frequently and so forcefully made, if those who project it, really believe it to be true.

The evidence of possession of white blood by so large a proportion of Negroes, negatives the validity of such attitude and while the admixture is largely due to affinity between white men and colored women, suspicion that it is not confined to such class, inspires to a large extent the professed hatred of whites for Negroes and is undoubtedly the underlying motive of sadistic depravity in the infliction of hideous lynchings with torture and burning at the stake frequently manifest.

Since 1691, there have been on statute books of most Southern states, laws interdicting marriage between Negroes and white women. In several Southern states, the idea of the child of a white woman being a slave was so repugnant to Southern sensibility that laws were passed decreeing that such offspring should be free.

In 1925, John Powell, of Richmond, introduced in the Virginia legislature, an amendment to a so-called "racial purity" law enacted the previous year. This amendment shifted the burden of proof that all white Virginians were "all-white," from the individual to the state and forbade whites and Negroes to sit together in places of public assembly and demanded that Congress deport Negroes to Liberia. Powell reported a conversation regarding one Virginia county: "A member of the House of Delegates and a State Senator were recently discussing the situation in the said county. 'I estimate that at least one-third of the white population of X county are mere or less Negroid.' The Senator replied; 'you put it too low. I should say at least one-half.' "

Powell viewed his pet measure quietly killed in the Virginia State Senate. The lower House had passed the bill but wiser heads in the Senate discovered that if the measure became law, a considerable number of eminent Virginians, living and dead, would be classed as Negroes under provisions of the proposed amendment.

The South has traditionally impugned the North as lacking in sense of proportion regarding white racial integrity. In Southern depreciative expression, people of Northern states are "mud-sills," culturally inferior and lacking apprehensive faculty essential to proper "handling of niggers."

Yet, obvious tokens denote that people of the North entertain a far more chaste pride in their Nordic racial integrity, than those of the South and for that reason, if for no other perhaps, feel less impelled to stringently maintain the socalled "color line."

The legend of a South composed of courtly, goateed, distinguished gentlemen and of ravishingly beautiful and virginal women, backgrounded by stately mansions and lovely estates, is largely a myth and the drawing of the "color-line," in tints of crimson and clotted blood, with high-light stressing mutilation of living bodies and flames enveloping writhing forms, is the literal picture of a South in reaction against the condition that its own devious inclinations have fostered and in which its own repugnance to consequence, yokes with dread of that consequence an insensate purpose to retaliate for its misdeeds, upon the hapless victims of Southern white rapacity, malevolence and lustful bestiality.

Southern lynching purpose, strikes not so directly at the criminal as at the Negro and Southern motive spurns any semblance of recourse to orderly processes of law. It seeks always to vindicate its violent adherence to the racial fetish that shapes its sense of pride, of hatred, of dread, of fear.

In Georgia, two Negroes, Paul Reed and Will Cato, charged with the crime of murder, had been duly tried, convicted and sentenced to almost immediate death. A mob broke into the court room, seized the prisoners and burned them to the stake.

James Weldon Johnson, a scholar of the South truly said: "Lynching has resolved itself into a problem of saving black America's body and white America's soul."

America!

Next week, "Fanaticism."

LEWISTON, IDAHO
MORNING TRIBUNE
JUN 4 - 1930

AGAIN, IN OKLAHOMA

A determined mob's efforts to stage 1930 lynching No. 7 succeeded last weekend in Chickasha, Oklahoma, when Henry Argo, 19-year-old negro was shot and stabbed to death—the third member of his race to die at the hands of lawless rioters in the southwest within a month. Earlier in May, George Hughes was roasted to death in a burning courthouse at Sherman, Texas, and the week following mobbers helped a posse find and shoot to death one George Johnson at Honey Grove, Texas, and afterward dragged his body to town and burned it as a warning in the negro quarter.

As at Sherman, the Chickasha lynching was preceded by a hideous night of fighting, with national guardsmen and local officers making a futile and courageous attempt to hold back the mob, which numbered more than one thousand people. They were against overwhelming odds

nd probably did everything possible o protect their prisoner except actually shooting down the murderers.

When King Lynch breaks out on these wild rampages it leaves a smirch on the southern cities which is often taken too lightly. Outsiders fail to understand the disrepute which is wrought.

Racial conflict and its concomitant of mob madness and incendiarism is a legacy heired by the south. The first shipload of black slaves sold upon southern plantations seeded the Chickasha tragedy and all similar tragedies prior to it. The curse attached to slavery was not buried with the bones of the first bondmen in America.

It has grown gradually less potent for evil, but is not yet dissipated entirely. Black citizens in the mass are becoming better, and white citizens generally more considerate. Yet for years to come there will be sporadic outbreaks bottomed on racial animosity, and preceding them will be, as in the Oklahoma and Sherman cases, sex crime or other crimes which the mob will offer for its justification.

The lawful authorities at Chickasha supposed their city and county were so secure in civic stability the ravisher would be safe from lynch law. They were in error. They did not count on the undertow, which surged up and washed them from their anchorage. It is a vast pity that the incubus still rides our southland—and that it cannot be unseated at once.

PRESS
Industry, Ill.
MAY 29 1930

WHAT PRICE LYNCHING

(Dallas News)

A brutal negro before the court, acknowledged his guilt, sure to be sent speedily to the chair, yet lynched by a mob! Why the necessity? Law was flouted in the very presence of the court; armed forces acting under authority of the state were assaulted; a courthouse with its records was burned to the ground. Then incendiarism, the destruction of property, interference with the fire department in the performance of its duty. What price lynching.

Texas is not proud of this mob vio-

Cedar Vales, Kans

MESSENGER

MAY 23 1930

A CAKE-EATER MOB

In Sherman, Texas, the mob which burned the courthouse to avenge southern manhood on a confessed negro criminal was composed, according to press reports, of "boys in their teens."

Just before they stormed the courthouse many of these cake-eaters raced up and down the narrow streets of the terrorized negro section of Sherman shouting "We want nigger-meat!"

The loss to the taxpayers in Sherman following the burning of the courthouse was $60,000, but what does this cake-eater mob care? They wanted their meat and the riff-raff does not pay taxes, anyway. Records of real estate conveyances, mortages, tax rolls, births and deaths, of inestimable value to the property owners, went up in flames, but the cake-eater mob got its meat.

For many years the sober, lawabiding citizens of Sherman will hang their heads in shame over the undesirable reputation for lawlessness which brands the town's name, but what does this matter to these loud mouthed kids? Every roughneck that they know will applaud their chivalrous daring in burning a negro alive.

The crime to which the negro confessed, and for which he would unquestionably have paid the legal penalty, is no more prevalent in the

lence. Mob law and lynching belong to a frontier civilization, and the frontier is no longer Texas. A public opinion that will condone such acts of violence is a distorted opinion. It is not an elevating sight to see in a mob women and youth incited by those who should know better.

In these United States law is sovereign and citizens must obey the law. No citizens, least of all a mob are privileged to fight against constituted authority. The leaders of the mob should meet adequate punishment and mob violence, cowardly as it always is should cease to be possible in this state.

with the difference of course, that crimes against negro women committed by white men go unpunished in the South.

But the cake-eater mob cares nothing for all this,—is not interested in the fact that the laws of Texas, made by its sober, responsible citizens provide heavy penalties for offenses of this nature. They saw a chance to assert their tin-horn manhood, and to disgrace their city and state, and they took it.

If the sheriff had squirted the knees of this cake-eater mob with a machine gun when they first started up the courthouse steps, Sherman would have been far better off.—Emporia Gazette.

Star

KANSAS CITY

MISSOURI

MAY 31 1930

Officials at Fault in Lynchings

The outcome of the attempted lynching at Chickasha, Ok., last night suggests once more the condition on which mob violence, in a great majority of cases, may be frustrated. From the information at hand, it seems there was no reason whatever why the mob should not have been dispersed and the prisoner dealt with in a legal manner. Instead an act of lawlessness was permitted.

The effective and immediate remedy for mob violence is strict performance of duty by officers of the law. Sometimes, but only in the exceptional cases, the mob is formed, is on its way and obtains charge of its victim before the law can interfere. But the usual procedure is otherwise; the victim is taken from the hands of officers, from a jail or other place of confinement. Too often that occurs without the determined resistance that both the law and common decency require.

The commission on interracial co-operation, a useful organization operating in hundreds of counties in the South, makes a pertinent comment on recent lynchings in that section. It points to "the recent upsurge of mob violence, claiming four victims in the South in as many weeks," and bringing humiliation to good citizens of that area. But there is this reference to the heart of the matter:

> Practically every lynching means that some officer has neglected his duty and surrendered to the mob. Reasonable vigilance would have prevented most of them. The two latest lynchings illustrate this fact. At Walhalla, S. C., threatening mobs gathered on two nights preceding the lynching, yet no effort was made to remove the prisoner or provide adequate protection for the jail. At Sherman, Tex., the sheriff, the police, the famous Texas rangers and finally the national guard were all on the scene, and all failed to make any effective resistance.

Such events are shameful in their whole relationship to the constituted law and order of any community. They are practically inexcusable on any ground and tend to breed that disrespect for law which is notorious in America. The one immediate preventive is clear. But behind it and as a necessary aid to final solution of the problem is the persistent exercise of influence by all those community forces having to do with education. The interracial commission stresses the value here of an outspoken attitude by ministers and churches, white and colored, a discouraging both of mob violence and of the types of crime which provoke it. It is an urgent work to be done. The results already attained through material reduction of mob activity over a period of years afford the best assurance of accomplishment ahead.

WILKES BARRE, PA.

NEWS

JUN 5 - 1930

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH

The stigma of lynching has lain most heavily on the Southern States, although, with the exception of New England, scarcely a State in the Union has not at one time or another witnessed the conquences of mob madness.

Consequently it is heartening to observe that Southern newspapers are taking a determined stand against this method of administering "justice." They reach eyes that are blind to Northern comment.

The Atlanta Constitution, which is published in the State that holds the unenviable record for lynchings, albeit latterly it has mended its ways, says, with reference to anti-lynching activities in South Carolina:

"The lynching of persons who are in full custody of the law, or could be put there easily for safekeeping and legal disposition, is an uncivilized, lawless and highly criminal act of mob power. It is an act abhorrent to all just men as it is unnecessary to the obtaining of justice. In every case within memory it has been as cruel and unjustifiable as the ace of a giant in strangling a child in its cradle. Public sentiment against the act has served in recent years to largely cut down the number of lynchings, but that sentiment is not yet pervasive enough and strong enough to prevent every sudden and murderous ebulition of mobs inflamed by sudden and revolting crimes committed in a community. But where prevention of a lynching fails because of the weightier force of the mob there should follow prompt and intensive prosecution of the murderers leading the mob. The excuse that none of them can be identified is absurd. The perfect identification, conviction and execution of a few mob leaders would soon put an almost total end to these damnably savage episodes on our current communal life."

Straight talk. We hope it will be taken to heart by those who appear to think that lynching is deprecated only in the North. All decent persons, South and North, are against it. Whether white or black, a lynchee is the victim of a spirit that has no place in this age and country. Certain offenses arouse primitive passions in men and women. Stiffen the laws and penalties—and then insist upon the prompt and rigid enforcement of them. Only in that way will these passions be held within the bounds of orderly government.

ABERDEEN, S. D.

EVE. NEWS

MAY 29 1930

OTHER SCRIBES' OPINIONS

MOB RULE IN TEXAS

The savage ferocity of the mob at Sherman, Tex., is peculiarly discouraging in view of the steady decline in recent years of lynchings in the Southern States. Many people, noting this improvement, had come to cherish the hope that the killing of Negroes by mobs would soon become unknown. The revolting events in Texas have brought them disillusionment. Rarely, if ever, have such scenes of bestiality been witnessed in any American community. There have been burnings before this, there have been attacks on jails and courthouses, there has been destruction of homes of innocent and unoffending Negroes, there have been processions through the streets with gloating mobs displaying the bodies of their victims, but it has remained for Sherman to crowd all these scenes into one long drama of fiendish savagery, drawn out over a period of fourteen hours.

Such a performance is sure to act as a blight on the community in which it occurred. The whole state of Texas will suffer for it, and the whole country will suffer for it in the eyes of the rest of the world. It is impossible at this moment to say who among the guardians of the law is mainly responsible for permitting the hoodlum element to wreak its will. Some one certainly was at fault in not displaying the proper determination at the beginning of the trouble and dealing with the rioters with an iron hand. The least that the state can now do toward restoring its good repute is to fix this responsibility squarely and without favor where it belongs and to visit swift and stern penalties upon the hoodlums who perpetrated the crimes of murder and violence.—New York World.

Lynchings-1930
Discussion

3104

White Press, (Northern)

N.Y. SUN

AUG 1 9 1930

NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO LYNCHED

Mob Takes Accused From Jail at Tarboro.

HANGED TO TREE NEAR HOME

Victim Goes to His Doom Without Making a Statement.

TARBORO, N. C., Aug. 19 (A. P.). —Mob violence today left swinging from a tree the bullet-marked body of Oliver Moore, twenty-nine-year-old Negro, who was charged with attacking two small white girls.

Moore was taken from the Edgecombe county jail here after midnight by a mob of 200 masked men who gained entrance to the building by a ruse and to the Negro's cell at the point of pistols.

Deputy R. O. Watson, who lives at the jail, said the man walked down the corridor silently to his fate. On every side of him quiet men brandished pistols, while others kept the deputy guarded.

Bundling Moore into one of fifty waiting automobiles, the mob carried him to his home, approximately 100 yards across the line in Wilson county and fifteen miles from here. There they strung him to a tree.

Bullets Fired at Victim.

As the Negro's body writhed and swayed scores of bullets were fired at him. Then the crowd quietly dispersed.

Moore had a preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon on a charge of attacking the children, the five and seven-year-old daughters of an Edgecombe county farmer. He was ordered held for trial without bond.

Sheriff W. E. Barden of Edgecombe county ordered the Negro placed in the county jail pending his trial at the September term of Superior Court.

Deputy Watson had retired when he heard a voice calling him early today. Believing it to be an officer with a prisoner, he said, he went to the door and called, asking, "Have you got a man for me?"

Someone in the mob answered affirmatively and Watson said he unbolted the door. As he did he saw the crowd of masked men and made an effort to throw the bolt. The men, however rushed through, he said, and demanded the cell keys. Pistols were pushed against his ribs as he hesitated,

Told a Lie.

Watson said he told the men he did not keep the cell keys at the jail at night but that Sheriff Bardin kept them for his protection.

The men, he said, were not contented with this reply and forced him into his office.

"He done told a lie," Watson said one of the men remarked as he reached for the keys hanging on the wall.

Going down the jail corridor, the deputy related, the men unlocked cell after cell until they found Moore. The Negro, apparently realizing his fate, went to his death without a word.

Sheriff Bardin, notified as soon as the men drove off, came at once to the jail ond from there headed a small band of persons who went in search of the lynchers.

"I didn't know where to look," Sheriff Bardin said. "But I had always heard that they took them back to their homes to lynch them so we went right there first. We had a little trouble finding the body, but there it was hanging from a tree directly over a little county road."

Lets Coroner View It.

Sheriff Bardin did not cut down the body, he said, leaving it hanging until daylight when the coroner could view it.

Both Sheriff Watson and Sheriff Bardin said that none of the men had been recognized.

"Those who were not masked were strangers to the deputy," the sheriff said. He did not see any of them, he said.

Sheriff Bardin said that although the case had attracted considerable attention in the county, he had not feared mob violence would befall the Negro.

"It took us completely by surprise," he said, "as there had been no warning at all."

CITIZEN
Ambridge, Pa.

AUG 27 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

The numerous lynchings, especially in the south, this year bring to mind the fact that the number of lynchings in this country generally increase in times of depression. The lynchings so far this year have already passed the total of 1929 when ten were recorded throughout the country.

Organized government has always had to fight against the taking of the law into their own hands by enraged mobs, and particularly has this been true in the south where such a large percentage of the negro race is illiterate and many of them mentally deficient.

This year's record is proving quite a blow to many of the southern states in their campaigns for the elimination of this relic of barbarism, especially after last year when the campaign of education seemed to have been producing results.

But that progress has been made is shown in a glance at the records. Even the increase this year is a far cry from 1892 when there were 100 whites and 155 negroes lynched in the United States. Since 1882 when records of lynchings were kept only four states in the Union have escaped the stigma of having had a lynching.

NEW YORK EVE POST

JUL 1 1 1929

HITS AT 18 LYNCHINGS

Labor Congress Charges "Economic Drive" Is Raging In South

Eighteen Negroes have been lynched thus far this year in an economic campaign against Negro workers "now raging throughout the South," according to a statement today by the American Negro Labor Congress, 799 Broadway. Eleven Negroes were lynched in 1929, the statement said.

The congress declared "there have been scores of mysterious disappearances of Negro workers whose bodies are often thrown into the swamps or left to be discovered in out-of-the-way places under conditions which the white oppressor press glibly explains as 'death by accident,' 'murder by one of own race,' 'unsolved mystery,'

BRONX HOME NEWS

AUG 1 1 1930

Troops on Guard at Lynch Victim's Funeral Today

Maron, Ind.—State troops guard today around the homes of Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith, colored youths who were lynched by a mod last Thursday night after they confessed killing a white man and attacking his sweetheart.

The bodies of Shipp and Smith, which were cut down from two maple trees in the court house yard in Friday and taken to Muncie, were brought back yesterday and plans were made for private funeral services today.

Practically everyone in Marion saw the bodies as they dangled gruesomely from the trees all last Thursday night and Friday morning, but hundreds desired to see them again, and large crowds milled about the vicinity of their homes yesterday.

The State troops, two companies of which were sent here to prevent further racial troubles, kept the crowds moving, however, and would let no one but relatives get closer than within a block of the victims' homes.

County Presecutor Harley Hardin planned to confer today with the Attorney General about plans for presecution of leaders of the mob and of a third colored man, Herbert Cameron, who was charged with aiding Shipp and Smith in killing Claude Deeter and attacking Mary Ball, Deeter's sweetheart.

SENTINEL
ROME, N. Y.

AUG 2 6 1930

North Carolina Lynching.

After a clean record over a period of nine years, last week witnessed a revival of lynching in North Carolina. We are reminded that when Cameron Morrison became governor in 1921 he inaugurated a determined drive against illegal executions. Negroes accused of offenses deemed likely to provoke mob vengeance were hurried to the state prison in Raleigh or placed in jail in some other county than the one in which the crime was committed. The procedure proved eminently successful; but last week the authorities of Edgecomb County nodded and an accused Negro was taken from the local jail and hanged by a mob of two hundred persons.

Governor Gardner cut short his vacation and inaugurated an investigation with the declaration that the guilty must be made to suffer. The general expectation is against any convictions, however, and fears are expressed that this reversion to former lawlessness may be followed by other similar events. It is difficult to perceive, however, why that need be so.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

AUG 2 6 1930

CAROLINA VOTES LYNCHING ISSUE IN NOMINATIONS

Mississippi, South Carolina Go to Polls Today for Primary

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 26 (U.P.).—South Carolina Democrats were choosing candidates for senator and governor to-day and indirectly settling an argument on lynching.

The lynching issue was brought into the campaign when Senator Cole L. Blease upheld it was the only successful method of preventing negro assaults on white women.

Speaikng at Union from a platform on which the other candidates appeared in accordance with the law providing that they campaign together, Blease said recently:

"When the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution."

Leon W. Harris, Walhalla solicitor, who recently prosecuted seventeen men, including the mayor, at Walhalla on a lynching charge, charged that Blease pardoned too many negro attackers whiel he was governor.

The other candidate; former representative James F. Byrnes discussed only national economic issues. He is considered likely to be Blease's opponent in the runoff primary Sept. 9.

Eight candidates are in the race for Governor.

Mississippi Primary

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 26 (U.P.)—A Democratic primary that did not affect all parts of the State was in progess to-day with a light vote forecast.

Aside from a spirited contest between Ross A Collins and Robert P. Harrelson for the former's Congressional seat, there was a general lack of interest.

Senator Pat Harrison, the only Senator in the South unopposed in the Democratic primaries this year was assured of nomination. He and seven Congressmen who also are unopposed have been certified by the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The others certified are: Representatives John E. Rankin, Tupelo; Wall Doxey, Holly Springs; W. W Whittington, Greenwood; Jeff Busby, Houston; Robert S. Hall, Hattiesburg; Percy E. Quinn, McComb and J. W. Collier, Vicksburg.

The Collins-Harrelson contest involves the party loyalty issue. Harrelson has charged Collins with opposing Al Smith in 1928, but Collins has maintained he is loyal to the party

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NEW YORK
AMERICAN

AUG 11 1930

2 Lynching Victims To Be Buried Today

By Universal Service.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 10.—Burial tomorrow of the two negro youths lynched Thursday night probably will be the signal for releasing the two militia companies from further duty here.

Tom Shipp and Alex Smith, both nineteen, who met death at the hands of a mob of 5,000 for assault and murder, will be buried six miles from Marion, and precautions to guard against possible recurrence of the mob spirit will be taken, local officials stated today.

SOUTH BEND, IND
NEWS TIMES

AUG 10 1930

Local Lawyer Reveals Law Governing Lynching Outrage

Judging from the penal statutes against lynchings and mob violence in Indiana, such an affair is not something to be entered into lightly with the mad carnival spirit of righting a wrong with the public temper.

While Attorney General James G Ogden was engaged Saturday night in looking for an old statute that covered the responsibility of the sheriff of Grant county in connection with the lynching of two Negro murderers there Thursday night, it was discovered here Saturday night in one of the local law libraries.

The following are some of the provisions of the lynching law:

1—Active participants in a lynching upon conviction may be sentenced to death or to life imprisonment.

Prison Term

2—Members of a lynching mob who do not actively participate in the violence, are deemed guilty of abetting a lynching and upon conviction are subject to imprisonment from 2 to 21 years.

3—Persons aiding a member of a lynching mob to escape prosecution may themselves be subject upon conviction to fine and imprisonment.

4—If mob violence against a prisoner is threatening, a sheriff may command bystanders to aid him in the defense of the prison, and the refusal of such bystanders makes him liable upon conviction to a six months jail term and a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000.

Sheriff Liable

5—If a sheriff or any officer is negligent in protecting the life of a prison from mob violence and lynching, he is liable upon conviction to a fine of $1,000 and removal from office.

This is the particular clause that Attorney General Ogden was seeking in the law Saturday night.

The state statute says further that the fact that a prisoner is taken from a sheriff shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the failure of official duty, and make him subject to the $1,000 fine and removal from office.

In the Marion lynching case, considerable dispute has arisen as to the part that the Grant county sheriff played in opposing the mob.

BROOKLYN TIMES

SEP 9 - 1930

Lynching an Issue In South Carolina

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 9.—Four candidates for Governor and United States Senator who have toured the State together in accordance with State law anada made their campaign speeches from the same platform, awaited the verdict of the voters today in South Carolina's run-off primary.

Greatest interest is centered in the candidacy of Senator Cole L. Blease, wtho is seeking renomination on the Democratic ticket against Former Congressman James F. Byrnes. Democratic nomination is equivalent to election.

Blease's expressions on the negro question was the subject of lively debate during the campaign when the picturesque Senator came out in favor of lynching as "the only way to stop negro attacks on white women."

The gubernatorial contest involves a State highway program issue. Olin not to sign any road bonds if elected Governor, and Ira C. Blackwood, his opponent, has promised to carry out the present $65,000,000 road building program.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 11 1930

LYNCHING PROTEST MADE.

American Negro Congress Says 1 Have Been Slain This Year.

Denouncing the "lynching terror of the bosses," the American Negro Labor Congress, 799 Broadway, issued a statement yesterday declaring that eighteen Negroes have been lynched thus far this year, including the four killed in the race riots in Emelle, Ala., on July 4 and 6, as part of an economic campaign against Negro workers "now raging throughout the South." Eleven Negroes were lynched in 1929, the statement said.

The statement further declares that "there have been scores of mysterious disappearances of Negro workers whose bodies are often thrown into the swamps or left to be discovered in out-of-the-way places under conditions which the white oppressor press glibly explains as 'death by accident,' 'murder by one of own race,' 'unsolved mystery,' &c."

JOURNAL
Warrensburg Mo

AUG 5 1930

MORE LYNCHING.

The lynching curve is rising. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a pretty serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the usual customary a few years ago. We like to feel that we are gaining in civilization, and mob-murders are barbarism.

There is hope, though, even in this shocking situation. It is found not only in the greater horror which the general public has come to feel for these murders, but in the courageous stand taken by public executives in states frequently desecrated in the past by such crimes. Recent utterances from the governors of seven states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas—answering the public statement of a southern senator who upheld lynch law, have condemned lynching without reservation. Their position is supported by the manly action of several sheriffs in recent months, risking their own lives in defying mobs and upholding the honor and dignity of the law when the easy thing would have been to yield.

FORT WAYNE, IND.
JOURNAL-GAZETTE

MOBS AND LYNCHING

Editor of The Journal-Gazette:

In reading over the account of the lynching at Marion, and also the various letters discussing the same, it has given me much to think about.

I certainly admired the wonderful spirit exhibited through several of the letters in regard to the lynching, and again, I felt ashamed for Mr. Hearn (The Hoosierite).

Mr. Hearn, I wonder if you obey the whole Old Testament law as you would like to obey that part which says "An eye for an eye," etc.? Romans 12:21 says: "Be not overcome of evil but overcome evil with good."

I wouldn't doubt but what most of the lynching mob that lynched those two colored boys wouldn't do the same thing had they the chance and were not afraid of being detected.

Mr. Hearn, you didn't mention the white policeman in New York who, only a few months ago, attacked the young colored girl and killed her when she tried to resist his advances. But I guess it was only the fact that the boys were colored that made the crime seem so atrocious to you.

If it hadn't been for the many white slave-holders committing the same crime against their colored women slaves that those colored boys did against that white girl, there wouldn't be so many mixed (white and black) people today. A colored woman can hardly walk down a street in Fort Wayne without being insulted or molested by some ill-bred white men.

If it is justice that the white mob lynchers are seeking as some pretense to believe, they would lynch the whites for molesting the colored as quickly as they would the colored for molesting the white, but as we all know, it is not that. As it is, a colored person is endangering himself by even reporting a molestation.

It is becoming more evident every day that America was given the wrong name when she was named, "America, the land of the free and home of the brave." May the time come when she will be worthy of her name!

MRS. JNO. DIXIE, JR.

CHRONICLE
Cambridge Mass

AUG 29 1930

PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHING

A protest has been sent to President Hoover signed by the suppression of lynching committee of the Northeastern Federation of Women's clubs against the utterances of Senator Cole L. Blease upholding the lynching law.

The committee contends in its communication that the remarks of Senator Blease were made, not only for the purpose of creating race hatred against the colored people but also for his treasonable remarks against the constitution of the United States. The letter signed by Mrs. Minnie Cravath Simpson, chairman of the committee, emphasizes the fact that not a traitor or slacker has ever been found among the colored people and they recall with pride that the first blood shed in the Revolution was by Crispus Attucks, a colored man.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

~~Times~~ World
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nov. 21/30

KELLY MILLER SAYS

THE REDIVIVUS OF LYNCHING

On one occasion the late Dr. Booker T. Washington commented to us on the gratifying decline of lynching statistics. This, as I recall, was in the spring of the year. My reply was that lynching is a summer complaint. Sure enough, the curve took a sudden upturn during the ensuing summer season. If one traces the curve of lynching for the past 50 years, he cannot fail to be impressed with its seeming whimsicality. It rises and falls with unaccountable irregularity. This may be due in part to the imperfections of the record. We have so far relied upon the Tuskegee Bureau of Research, and more lately, upon the Department of Research of the National Association for the Protection of Colored People. The wide variance between the two records throws some doubt on the accuracy of either or both. Reliance must be had on newspaper clippings which would, of course, fail to record those incidents in out-of-the-way places which, for any reason, might fail to get themselves reported or recorded. But taking the record as a whole, there has been a gradual gratifying decline. The astounding number of 30 or more cases for 1930 is scarcely more than a tenth of the peake number 40 years ago.

Due to Disregard for Law

Lynching is due primarily to disrecord for law. The practice is unheard of in countries where respect for law prevails. Race prejudice is only a secondary cause. It does not abound anywhere else in the civilized world, except in the United States. Nor is its fury limited to the Negro race. Some 1,500 hundred white persons have been lynched since the record has been kept. The dare-devil American criminal recklessness nullifies with impunity the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. There is the same disregard of any law, constitutional or statutory, which, for the moment, may run counter to personal or local interest, prejudice, appetite or passion. The presence of the Negro provokes more easily the spirit of lawlessness which wreaks itself in lynching, murder or other cruel and unusual modes of punishment. We should not seek to deal with lynching as an evil as of itself a thing apart, but as a special manifestation of the generic spirit of lawlessness. Neither should we limit consideration of its direful application to the Negro race alone. We must also take into account that white men, and women, too, have been lynched during practically every calendar year listed in the record, reaching a peak of as many as 100 in a single year. The Negro is the greatest victim and bears the heaviest brunt because of easily provoked race animosity and also because, as Mr. Duly used to say: "The Negro is too easily lynched."

No Remedy Has Been Found

The effective remedy must be as comprehensive as the evil, which is nationwide and race deep. American religion, philanthropy and statesmanship must combine their resources and resourcefulness to cope with this national evil which gives the lie to all of our boasted pretensions of liberty or religion.

The Negro complains more grievously than the rest merely because, like the frog beneath the harrow, he feels the prod of the plow point. He who feels the pain must utter the groan.

Sundry attempts have been made to cope with this national evil, but so far without very effective avail. These attempts may be divided into three parts: (1) the plaintive; (2) the sermonic, and (3) the legal. The Negro has uttered wails, complaints and groans innumerable. The white press and pulpit have indulged in sermonic condemnation at each horrid occurrence. The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was pushed half way through Congress mainly by the urgency of the N. A. A. C. P. All of these efforts have doubtless, in some measure, been efficient; but no one of them nor all of them combined. have proved sufficient.

Several movements are now under way. The young Southern intelligentia has launched a prpogram of study and investigation prepliminary to suggestion of an effective remedy. It is to be hoped that President Hoover's Crime Commission will include in its survey the horrible climax of all crime—the lynching and burning dead and alive human beings.

The Equal Rights League announces that its next session, to be held in Washington next week, will be devoted to quest for remedies of this atrocious practice. It goes without saying that all patriotic American citizens, and most especially those of Negro lineage, should cooperate in the effort to devise some feasible method of dealing with this master evil which threatens our racial and national life.

White Press, (Northern.)

BOSTON, MASS.
TRAVELER

DEC 29 1930

Why People Lynch

A WIDESPREAD investigation of lynching in the South is being made by the commission to study the causes of lynching. The chairman is George Fort Milton, Chattanooga, Tenn., newspaper editor.

He says that ignorance and lynching go hand-in-hand.

"Studies thus far completed," said Milton, "show that lynchings occur most frequently in communities considerably below the average in economic well-being. Where many men are living, year after year, on the fringe of hunger and heartbreak, they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction.

"Furthermore, in the majority of studies thus far completed, the communities in which the lynchings occurred had less than six months' school term. Thus we believe that, in final outcome, a definite relation will be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of the mob."

Back of school terms is the moral level of the people. We have met some educated scoundrels and some uneducated saints. In turn, we have met uneducated scoundrels and educated saints. The commission must go deeper than the length of school terms to determine the causes of moral ignorance. We believe that its members will persevere until they find the root of the evil.

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 21 1930

3105

Lynching Again On Increase In 1930

Hoover and Congress Have Failed to Take Action in Crisis

By Lester A. Walton

THE outbreak of lynching in America during 1930 is commanding the serious attention of the outside world. Foreigners want to know what are the prime factors to incite these frequent barbaric outbursts in civilized communities. They find it difficult to understand the ease with which a prisoner can be taken from jail and the failure of sworn officers of the law to arrest known members of the mob.

At a meeting recently held in London lynching was the topic for discussion. An English writer of established reputation was the principal speaker. Prior to his address he had penned me the following:

"I am rather concerned by the recrudescence of lynching in the United States during the past three or four months. I am writing to some of my friends in America like yourself to get opinions as to the cause of this, and I should much appreciate any comments that you feel able to make on the subject. Do you feel that the factors primarily responsible are economic pressure due to the unemployment problem leading to friction between the races and a nervous jealousy on the part of the less progressively-minded white at the progress, cultural as well as economic, the Negro race is making?"

Again Press Anti-Lynching Bill

The replies received from this inquiry were many and varied. But every American to send his views overseas referred to the acute unemployment situation in this country and depression in general. There was a unanimity of opinion that idleness and penury breed discontent and evil-doing, and that conditions have been conducive to the development of a mob psychology in sections of the country where race hatreds flare at the least provocation.

Men with full stomachs and money in their pockets would be less inclined to lynch, shoot and kill than those out of work, out of funds and out of humor. It is an easy matter to arouse the latter type to wrath and disorder. Every one who, with ghoulish glee, burns a human being at the stake or pulls a noose is not out of work. But in many instances the ringleaders who spur the mob to violence have become angry with the world because of their economic status.

The inability of some states to give

a prisoner protection from the mob even when in jail and guarded by the sheriff and his deputies, has provoked another organized movement in the North calling for the passage by Congress of an anti-lynching bill. One or more of such measures will be introduced at this session, but the possibility of passage, particularly in the Senate, is regarded none too favorably.

An indefatigable and implacable foe of mob law is the Commissioner on Interracial Cooperation, of which Dr. Will W. Alexander is chief executive and R. B. Eleazer is educational director. With headquarters in Atlanta, this organization, composed of the best elements of both races in the South, wages a concerted campaign 365 days in the year to stamp out lynching. In every Southern state the commission seeks to enlist under the banner of tolerance the churches, influential editors, ministers and women of the Southland.

Leading members of the commission believe that the most effective method of putting down lynching will be to create respect for law and order where mob law reigns. They argue that even with a federal law on the statute books there would be few apprehensions and convictions of those taking part in lynching bees unless backed by public sentiment. The inability to secure jury convictions of violators of the prohibition act where the majority of citizens are wet is cited as a case in point.

Hoover Failed
To Discuss Issue

It was through the activities of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation that twenty-one Southern white women, representing eight states, last November issued a public statement denouncing lynching and repudiating the claim that it is necessary as a defense of womanhood. The following telegram which each signed was sent to the governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Indiana:

"We, a group of white women drawn from religious, educational and political groups, assembled at Atlanta to consider the shocking resurgence of mob violence during the current year, appeal to you as chief executive of your state. The decrease in lynching noted during the past ten years is due to the aggressive and determined attitude of Governors and sheriffs of Southern states. During this year notable examples of courageous and prompt action on part of Governors preventing lynchings encourages the belief that every Governor has the power and influence to erase this crime from the record of his state. We pledge ourselves to support Governors, sheriffs and judges upon whom the responsibility rests."

The action of the twenty-one women was widely commended by the Negro press of the nation, which has been critical of President Hoover for not discussing the lynching evil in his annual message to Congress.

BELOIT, WIS., NEWS
Tuesday, December 30, 1930

THE SOUTH LOOKS AT LYNCHING

55

WHEN congress proposed enacting anti-lynching legislation a few years ago, in a bill that would have financially penalized counties and peace officers negligent in the matter of preventing mob outrages, the proposal was roundly characterized by solons from below the Mason and Dixon line as an "insult" to the south, and they filibustered the bill to death.

As an alternative to unweclome federal legislation on the subject, southern leaders keenly alive to the implications of the worst year's lynching record in more than a decade, canvass home-grown prevention proposals.

The Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, composed of prominent southern educators, lawyers and journalists, at a session the other day authorized a study, to be conducted by the dean of the North Carolina law school, of all the state statutes of the south now bearing on the subject. The idea would be to gather all the best ideas available and incorporate them into a uniform code that the various southern states would adopt.

Such an idigenous lynching code could be enacted without the "insult" of external coercion that southern statesmen deplore in a federal statute.

The activities of the commission that has begun its endeavors to deal with the lynching evil, stimulated by the abominable lynching record of 1930, show that really responsible southern leadership deplores this evil and means to do what it can to eradicate it.

White Press, (Northern.)

3106

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions

Negro Organizers Expect Lynching

Daily Worker 11-10-30 N.Y.

By GRACE HUTCHINS.

"Certainly there is probability of a lynching when the Atlanta case comes to trial, and it may come any day now. The bosses fear us because we are organizing the Negro workers, but they can't stop us even with lynchings."

Herbert Newton, editor of the Liberator and national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, just starting for the national convention of that organization to be held in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15-16, has no illusions about the justice he may expect as a defendant in the employers' courts or at the hands of 100 per cent American mobs. Five lynchings in two days recently in Georgia and another attempted lynching in Atlanta this month form the stage-setting, he states, for a legal or an illegal lynching of the six Atlanta defendants. Yet Newton and his fellow organizers are continuing their work, undaunted.

Word from Atlanta, from Attorney W. A. McClean, acting for the International Labor Defense, warns the defendants that the Atlanta court announces each Friday the coming week's calendar of cases and may give only three days' notice of the date. He expects the six workers' cases to go on the calendar any day now. One postponement has led many sympathizers to relax their efforts for the defense in the Atlanta case, on the easy theory that it may never be called. Recent events, however, indicate that the stage is set for a conviction, and conviction may mean the electric chair for Newton and his co-defendants.

"In the case this month of a 16-year-old Negro boy, Marion Peters, arrested and falsely charged with robbery and rape, only the prompt action of a white worker, a Communist, saved him from lynching, explained Newton. "The white worker mixed with the crowds, heard the lynching talk and then organised other white workers as witnesses in Peters' defense. They testified in court on his behalf; the false charges were dropped and Peters was released."

Newton and the other five defendants in the Atlanta organizing case were arrested and charged with "inciting Negroes to riot" and "inciting to insurrection" under a Civil War statute, dating from 1861. Powers and Carr, two of the defendants, were arrested in March for holding a mixed meeting of Negro and white workers. Newton, Henry Storey, Anna Burlak, and Mary Dalton were later arrested for the same offense and for organizing the Fulton Bag and Cotton mill workers. Conviction carries the death penalty.

As part of their plan to secure conviction, prosecuting attorneys demand a separate trial for the two Negro organizers, Newton and Storey, who will be called first, while the International Labor Defense has held out for one trial of all six defendants. The determination of the prosecution may be judged by the words of Asst. Solicitor Gen. John H. Hudson, who stated at the time of the indictment:

"As fast as these Communists come here and publicly preach their doctrine, we shall indict them and I shall demand the death penalty in every case."

Two organizations of bosses and super-patriots oppose these fearless young Negro organizers in the South. The white band of Caucasian Crusaders is carrying on the Ku Klux Klan idea. Another such organization, the American Fascisti and Order of Black Shirts, first started in Atlanta, have a strong local there and are rapidly spreading their net throughout the South.

Meanwhile the American Negro Labor Congress is quietly organizing the Negro workers in Atlanta. Along a certain street are the Jim-Crow union offices, where Negro workers, separated from white fellow workers, gather and talk together. Many of them are unemployed. Suddenly there are the leaflets of the A.N.L.C., and the workers read them eagerly.

On the eve of the national anti-lynching convention in St. Louis (Nov. 15-16), the American Negro Labor Congress calls upon all workers, Negro and white, to stand together in solidarity against the bosses' terror, against race discrimination, and against all exploitation of workers. Fight against lynching! Support the American Negro Labor Congress!

St. Louis Convention to Mobilize Fight on Lynching

Daily Worker

11-5-30

Amer. Negro Labor Congress Organizers in Whirlwind Drive as Opening Date Nears

New York

N.Y.

NEW YORK.—Nov. 4.—The American Negro Labor Congress is winding up its campaign to build the national convention which opens November 15 and 16 at St. Louis.

The all-southern anti-lynching conference to be held November 9 at Chattanooga, Tenn., will be the last of a large number of such conferences held throughout the country to mobilize the working class for the fight against lynching and Negro oppression and for support of the national convention of the A. N. L. C. at which the fight against lynching will be further intensified and prepared on a national mass basis.

Several members of the Convention Organizing Committee have been sent into the field to rally the masses for the convention. Richard B. Moore has already started out on a national tour. F. E. A. Wallis, southern organizer of the ANLC, is touring the most important cities of the South. He is to be assisted by a local organizer in Atlanta. Ralph Hainsborough will be the local St. Louis correspondent and organizer.

All locals of the Congress are working feverishly in preparation for the convention.

A special effort is being made to win the Negro organizations and other working class bodies, unions, etc., for support of the convention and its objective of building a mass movement for militant struggle for Negro rights.

All Negro and white workers are urged to support the convention by raising in their organizations and shop committees the question of delegates and financial support for the convention. Support the A.N.L.C. convention!

NEW YORK ANTI-LYNCH MEETING

Daily Worker

10-30-30

Many Organizations Answering ANLC Call

New York

N.Y.

Tomorrow night delegates from many working-class organizations, shop committees, etc. will gather in St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th St., to protect the lynching terror of the bosses which has already claimed 38 working-class victims for the year, and to cut a program of struggle against lynching.

The conference is called by the American Negro Labor Congress, and is one of many anti-lynching conferences that militant organization is holding throughout the country in its work of mobilizing the entire working-class, white and Negro, for struggle against Negro oppression. It is also a step in preparing the national convention of the Congress, which is scheduled for November 15 and 16 at St. Louis, Mo., and will constitute a country-wide rallying of working-class forces against the mur-derous system of the capitalists, which its lynching terror, unemployment and mass misery, etc.

Workers are urged to see that their organizations elect delegates to the conference tomorrow night, if they have not already done so, or to represent their organizations so that they can report back on the plans adopted by the conference for the fight against lynching: Negro workers! White workers! Join the struggle against lynching! Smash the vicious lynching terror and its capitalist instigators!

WILMINGTON, DEL.
STAR

NOV 2 4 1930

HOOVER TO RECEIVE FOES OF LYNCHING

Delegates to National Colored Congress Will Visit White House Tomorrow.

A delegation from the National Colored Anti-Lynching Congress will have an audience with President Hoover at the White House tomorrow at 12:45 o'clock to discuss the suppression of lynching.

The Anti-Lynching Congress, called by the National Equal Rights League, opened this afternoon in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets, with M. W. Spencer, president of the league, as temporary chairman. There were delegates present from about 20 States.

Immediately following the audience at the White House tomorrow there will be a delegate session and another public mass meeting tomorrow night.

The congress today organized and appointed committees for the two-day session. The public meeting tonight will be addressed by Rev. Henry D. Tillman, pastor of the church, who will welcome the delegates; Dr. W. H. Higgins of Providence, R. I., president of the National Medical Association of Colored Physicians; Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University; Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, and Rev. Calvin C. Williams, pastor of the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church of Boston.

There will be music by William Braxton, organist; Miss Esta Paul, soprano, and the Women's Glee Club of Howard University.

Wednesday will be given over to the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League, with delegate session in the morning and afternoon and a mass meeting at night, addressed by speakers from various parts of the country. All sessions of the congress and league are open to the public.

M. W. Spencer of this city is president of the league and James L. Neill of this city is national recording secretary; Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago is national vice president, and William Monroe Trotter of Boston, who will be a speaker Tuesday night, is national corresponding secretary.

SO. NEGROES HAIL LYNCHING FIGHT

Daily Worker

Support Defense of Atlanta Six

10 1930

New York City N.Y.

ATLANTA, Oct. 19.—The Party unit, with the cooperation of the International Labor Defense branch of Atlanta has been engaged in the distribution of thousands of leaflets, on the Atlanta case where six comrades are due for trial soon. The leaflets sharply expose the efforts of the bosses to railroad to the electric chair the two Negro comrades and the rest of them, for the crime of organizing the fearfully exploited mill workers of this city into militant labor organizations.

This last edition of the Southern Worker carried a picture and story of the lynching of Will Clark, at Cartersville, Ga., who was lynched by a bosse's mob two weeks ago and of Willie Kirkland, a 20-year old Negro youth who was lynched by Thomasville, Ga. bosses

A Negro preacher, after having read the story of the two lynchings in the Southern Worker, came to the I.L.D. secretary asking him for more copies, and when asked how he liked the paper said. "Well if you want to know what I think of the paper I will tell you, so much do I think of it I am going to read it to our members in the church this Sunday morning, and will be glad for one of your speakers to come and tell our members about your organization which you say is fighting against the lynching of Negro workers, our membership I am sure will be with you."

NEWS
NEWPORT, R. I.

DEC 2 7 1930

LYNCHING.

Too many persons believe the problem of lynching concerns chiefly the black man. It does not. It is of chief concern to the white people of the United States, because it is the white people who perpetrate almost all lynchings, and the United States, in which the white race is predominant, must bear the disgrace which lynchngs bring upon it. True enough, the Negro bears the brunt of lynching, but, as a writer to a New York newspaper pointed out recently: "We should always keep in mind that the record discloses some fifteen hundred white mob victims during the past fifty years, which ought to be sufficient to impress upon the American people the enormity of the evil. Remedies for lynching are too often proposed and advocated as if intended for the peculiar and especial benefit of the colored race, but the evil is deeper than race and the remedy must be as deep as the evil. The spirit back of lynching is a moral malady, whose remedy must be of a moral nature." Lynching results from a spirit of lawlessness. Lawlessness is an American characteristic, unhappily; hence we have lynchngs here.

"Lynch him," cried some of those present in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on that Sunday morning when former Judge Ben Lindsey interrupted Bishop Manning's prayer. We do not believe that those who raised this cry actu-

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NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 2 6 1930

Lynchings

To the Editor of The World:

Regarding the article on lynching by Lester A. Walton in The Sunday World, let me say that lynching is not done wholly in defense of womanhood. Sad to say, I in my youth was the ringleader in a lynching bee just this side of the Mason and Dixon line during my first few weeks on the road as salesman. I assure you we did not lynch our man in defense of womanhood, although there were whispered rumors of a woman being connected with the victim of the lynching.

Prior to this lynching of which I speak I had attended a similar affair in —— and seen an aged man tossed out of the second-story window of a court room, a rope slipped about the neck of what looked exactly like a bundle of rags, and a mob of men and boys proceed to drag the remnant of it through the middle of the main street until an arch was reached that crossed four corners of two intersecting streets, where the rope was thrown over its middle, pulled up and left swinging from the center. This was a good example of just how the thing was done, an example I never forgot how to follow. The presumed offense was supposed to be against a two-year-old child, but I very much doubt the truth of it, now that I've grown much older, for the child never was produced, neither was its name or its precise habitat ever given.

Both lynchings were held on the principle of "We'll hang him first and investigate afterward." D. B.

New York, Dec. 23.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press. (Northern.)

NEW ERA
LANCASTER, PA.

OCT 3 0 1930

War on Lynchings

An earnest effort has been initiated by leading citizens of the South to take effective measures for curbing violations of the law by lynchings.

A competent commission is studying the race problem and will make an attempt to devise means for eliminating the passions and hatreds that underlie the violent attacks upon negroes guilty of crimes that hitherto have resulted in lynchings. During the first nine months of the present year twenty lives were taken in violation of the law, in ten of which the victims were guilty of offenses other than that of attacking white women. This adds weight to the sentiment now said to be growing in the South against the usurpers of the law.

During 1929 the low total of only ten lynchings gave encouragement to the hope that progress was being made toward their elimination, but custom is stubborn and yields only to long and persistent attack. For years many of the leading newspapers in the South have campaigned vigorously against the lawlessness of the mob, but public officials in many instances were slower to act; in fact, they have been known to offer only sham resistance to the demands of those bent upon expiating crime by their own hands.

Now that the South itself has been stirred to activity there is less likelihood of the passage of a federal anti-lynching law, that doubtless, would serve but little purpose, and would be an infringement upon State's rights. The practical and most efficient method of treating a social disorder is by educating the public to a [illegible] its guilt and awakening a conscience that alone can put it down. This is what the South is endeavoring to do. May speed attend the effort and success crown it.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

NOV 4 - 1930

GEORGIA LYNCHINGS

To the Editor of The Republican:—

Two aspects of what has come by common consent to be known as the "shame of America," lynching, are illumined by utterances of two southerners. Commenting on the mob murder in South Carolina of an innocent Negro alleged to have "attacked a white woman," the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, of October 23, says editorially: "At Walhalla last spring a woman claimed to have been attacked by a Negro, and Allen Green, despite his good record and reputation in the community, was hanged by a mob to the same tree under which several years ago he had committed an act of heroism that brought him citations of honor. Now it is proven to the satisfaction of a jury in Oconee county that the Negro who was lynched was not guilty of the crime charged him, but his life is gone and can not be restored to him. A terrible mistake was made." So much for the kind of justice meted out by the lynching mob.

As for the effect of mob violence upon the white community which tolerates it, one has but to read the dispatch of one of the South's leading journalists, Julian Harris, to the New York Times of October 26. Bankruptcy is an unpleasant word, especially when applied to government and organized society, yet a picture of such bankruptcy is what Mr Harris is compelled by the facts to draw. The killing of three Negroes in Georgia has stirred no general protest, he reports. The "better people" are silent before the mob. Unmasked mobs have seized prisoners awaiting trial to hang them and drag their bodies through the streets. A county commissioner justifies a lynching on the ground that citizens were "incensed" by the legal defense offered in behalf of an accused Negro by reputable attorneys.

What Mr Harris terms "this new spirit of lynching in Georgia" holds a menace, not alone in Georgia, and not alone for the defenseless Negroes who are its victims.

HERBERT J. SELIGMANN,
Director of Publicity, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York city, October 28, 1930.

Daily Worker

SO. RICH LADIES SEEKING THRILLS HOLD FAKE ANTI-LYNCH CONFERENCE

11—7—30

Limit Call to Society Women—Refuse Admission to I. L. D. Representative and Daily Worker Reporter

New York,

Same Group Used to Hold Conferences Against "Cruelty to Animals" But Stopped Getting Thrills Out of That

By JENNIE COOPER

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—The bourgeois ladies of this city and vicinity, having got tired of the "Cruelty to Animals" conference and seeking now thrills to while their idle hours away decided that a conference "to combat lynching" (by empty phrases) would be just the thing.

The call was sent out by Mrs Jennie Daniel Ames, head of the local fake Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation. The conference was called for November 1 at 10 a. m. Particular pains were exercised not to send invitations to the class struggle organizations, like the International Labor Defense, American Negro Labor Congress, etc., since it was known that these stand for a real fight on lynching.

The I. L. D. sent its representative anyway. The representative was told "yes, we know of your organization, but we are indeed sorry we cannot let you in." This conference, they told the representative, is called of prominent southern women who want to talk matters over—just talk matters over! They do not wish to have outsiders present.

The same information was given a Daily Worker reporter who tried to attend to report the proceedings. The rich ladies who just wanted to get a few thrills out of the brutal lynchings of Negroes by their class, refused to let the reporter in. "they had their own press representative," they say.

The I. L. D. calls upon all workers to support a real anti-lynching conference—that called by the American Negro Labor Congress for November 9 at Chattanooga.

CHICAGO, ILL.
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

NOV 5 1930

AGAINST LYNCHERS

The state of South Carolina deserves appreciation for its attempt to punish lynchers and suppress lynching. Seventeen citizens of a South Carolina town, including its mayor, are being prosecuted on charges of murder, arising from the lynching of a Negro who was forcibly taken from the county jail and shot. In general there is only one excuse for a sheriff when he loses his prisoner by such means; and that is a dead sheriff. But in this case the sheriff, though living, may rightly be excused, for his skull was fractured when he resisted the mob. He is now a witness for the prosecution, and the state seems to be making an honest effort to convict. It will receive the encouragement of decent people everywhere.

Grit
Williamsport, Pa

SEP 7 - 1930

Lynchings Increasing

DURING the 12 months of 1929 there were but a dozen lynchings in this country. For the eight months of 1930 there have already been 15 lynchings. Last year practically all lynchings were in the Southern states. This year Northern states have added their toll.

In a recent address President Hoover said: "Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy." Such a statement denouncing lynching is encouraging.

For when federal officials throw their moral strength and prestige into the fight against lynching, the public is more likely to force stern measures to suppress it.

BOSTON, MASS.
POST

NOV 1 1 1930

Anti-Lynching Meeting Tomorrow Night

Outstanding local colored orators, Dr. W. O. Taylor, Attorney Matthew Bullock, Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, Attorney Cyril Butler and the Rev. O. B. Quick, pastor of the Fourth Methodist Episcopal Church, will address tomorrow night the first of the anti-lynching mass meetings in protest of the 1930 increase of lynching. The meeting will be in the 12th Baptist Church, Shawmut avenue and Madison street, Roxbury. The meetings are in support of the national open, Anti-Lynching Congress called by the National Equal Rights League for Nov. 24, 25 in Washington, and "Anti-Lynching Week," Nov. 23, 28, everywhere.

Helen Wortham Holiday, soprano, and Arthur Smith, tenor, have volunteered their services to the local league. Attorney Albert G. Wolff, president, and the citizens tercentenary race-patriotic auxiliary committee, Dr. C. W. Harrison, chairman; Mrs. Lillian Krigger, secretary; under which the meetings are held.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

NOV 1 [illegible]

The Most Disgraceful Lynching

In Georgia a Negro, Lacy Mitchell, was a witness against two white men charged with assaulting a Negro woman. Mitchell was shot to death by four white men, friends of the defendants. The men are now under arrest, charged with murder.

We shudder to think what Georgia may do with these murderers; rather, what Georgia may NOT do with them. It is bad enough—much too bad—that lynching is resorted to when black men assault white women, instead of permitting the law to take its course, swiftly and unfailingly, as it would in the South. If the South were to have MISCARRIAGES of jury duty, as we had in Hudson County on Wednesday when William J. Gormley escaped the death chair, the South might claim extenuating circumstances in resorting to lynch law.

But to add to the disgrace of lynching for the usual causes by lynching a Negro for testifying against white men who had ASSAULTED A NEGRO WOMAN is a disgrace that Georgia cannot afford to let go unpunished.

The Chicago gangster lawlessness presents no greater disgrace than this latest lynching scandal of the South.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVE. UNION

NOV 21 [illegible]

Against Lynching

Against lynching, one of the greatest shames of the country, prominent women of the South have recently struck a smashing blow in a meeting held recently in Atlanta, Ga. Women prominent in the religious, educational and social life of the South declared that the lynching practise was merely lawlessness and they repudiated the ever-ready excuse that it is a defense of womanhood.

These women have been thinking deeply and truly and expressed in their resolutions what sober-minded men have been thinking for many years. "Lynching," they said, "represents the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy." They made an appeal to the Governors of thirteen Southern States to stand by the best spirit of the South in stamping out this criminal lawlessness, and they called upon religious leaders to "cry aloud against this crime," and upon parents and teachers to "train up a generation incapable of such relapses into barbarism," and upon all right-thinking men and women "to do their utmost in every way for the complete eradication of the crime."

The most significant feature of these resolutions is that they are set forth by the Southern women whose protection the Southern lawless leaders have always used as a justification of their lynching parties. These women are asking no protection that carries with it a barbarism of the dark ages. They do not condone the practise because it is said to be done for their safety. They intimate that it does not and cannot give them greater security, but it is a breakdown in government which is a danger to the whole community. Not only the mob which takes part in it but every citizen who condones it by his silence, they declare, must share in the guilt of breaking down the government.

Some of the leading Southern newspapers are standing by the women in their condemnation of lynching and their desire to wipe it out and are writing editorially to commend their attitude and to censure "the cowardice of officials, particularly sheriffs, who permit such "crimes" and "the complacency of governors who silently permit organized lawlessness to pass unnoticed and uncondemned."

The Atlanta Constitution believes that a "stern proclamation by a Governor of a State would put the fear of God and the State into the craven hearts of most would-be mobbers." And now that the women of the South are demanding stern action from their officials, the governors, sheriffs and other officials may see the light and begin to take measures to end such mob violence.

ALBANY, N. Y.
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS

NOV 12 [illegible]

LYNCHING.

From t[redacted] Tribune

The trial of seventeen whites in South Carolina for the lynching of an innocent and respectable colored man Allen Green, is evidence that headway is being made in some of the southern communities against the lynching evil. On the other hand, a leading southern journalist, Mr. Julian Harris, writing to the New York Times, complains of the absence of a strong protest in Georgia against the recent killing of three colored men in that state. There are certain to be variations in the strength of the reaction against lynching, as in all manifestations of public opinion, but lynch law is doomed by the natural progress of social conditions in the south. It cannot be "stamped out," as the outraged humanitarian demands, any more than other forms of crime can be stamped out. Lynching will be abolished by the conscience and intelligence of the south. It cannot survive the social and economic progress which is carrying Dixie steadily forward.

Today it is more clearly realized than yesterday that lynching is a blot on the good name of the south, and there is an increasing respect for the civil rights of the colored man. We have information, for example, that immunity from punishment for offenses against colored people is considerably more expensive than it used to be. That it should be obtainable at all, by money or by influence, is not a pleasant fact, but that is not confined to the south, and if it is coming higher where the colored man is concerned his rights are beginning to be realities.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
NEWS-PRESS

NOV 19 [illegible]

SYMPATHY WITH A MOB.

A mob lynched a Negro at Sherman, Texas; fourtee[redacted] the mob leaders were arrested, charged with murder, but when the state undertook to proceed with the trial it was balked through the refusal of veniremen to qualify for jury service. Their excuse was that they would not vote to send any of the accused to the penitentiary.

thies were not with nd his dependents, not w, but with the mob.

ual to think of a condition uch s this as peculiar to the South, but it is not. In some of the Northern states there have been difficulties in the way of prosecuting mob leaders. Lynching reveals a defect in our American civilization which is perhaps an inheritance from the early days of extreme individualism. The sense of social responsibility is still weak in many of our people, especially in those whose ancestors for generations have led comparatively isolated lives in rural communities. It is among these, too, that ignorance, intolerance and race prejudice are strongest. These folk supply the material of which lynching mobs are formed.

Hope of improvement lies fundamentally in the better education of both white and colored populations, in greater publicity for the views of community leaders who entertain rational opinions on racial relations and in increasing co-operation between the better elements of both races. Within the past decade, thanks to the wholesome influence of many Southern editors and other public leaders, there has been much progress along these lines in parts of the South, and the results have appeared in the sharp decrease in the number of lynchings. In spite of the recent increase in mob outbreaks, the lynching rate is still far below that of pre-war years.

In the Sherman case the community itself appears to be at fault. The state's remedy was to take a change of venue to another and more enlightened community. In numerous other cases local authorities have refused to act, and in such instances the state itself should intercede. Failure in these essential respects is likely to result in the federal government's taking over yet another police function which properly belongs to the state.

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern.)

3108

MUNCIE, IND.
EVENING PRESS

AUG 8 - 1930

MARION AND INDIANA ARE DISGRACED

Not alone Marion but the state of Indiana stands today disgraced in the eyes of the world as a result of the lynching of two Negroes in that city last night. As for Marion herself she will be regarded abroad as a city of barbarians instead of being composed, as to ninety per cent of her population at least, of the same good citizenship that makes up Muncie, or Indianapolis, or Kokomo or any other Indiana city of churches and schools and culture.

There is but one thing that Marion can do now to bring to herself partial redemption and that is to indict on murder charges as quickly as a grand jury can be assembled, every person who took part in these killings. This ought not to be difficult. Hundreds of persons must know the names of the active leaders. If the judge of the circuit court, and the prosecuting attorney have the courage that men in these offices should possess, they will see to it that the grand jury is put to work at once, or as soon as the mob spirit is placed under control.

It is gratifying to note that in the South where lynchings once were common, a number of white mobsters have been sent to prisons lately. Grant County, Indiana, can do no less than follow this example. A few life terms for the mob leaders would about fit their crime.

Nor does this mean that the victims of the lynching did not deserve their fate. Hanging was just a bit too good for them and if the two prisoners who escaped were to be legally hanged, then justice will have been meted out to the four.

But a community or state that permits mobs to rule is no longer worthy of being considered a part of the government. It may be that the authorities were not at fault so far as the lynching is concerned, although that is open to question. At least it appears that it was an error of judgment to keep these prisoners in the Marion jail. However that is history, and the only thing they can do to right themselves, even partly, in the eyes of the world, is to demand the sure and swift punishment of every member of the mob as well as the speedy trial of the two Negroes that escaped the lynchers and the infliction of the death penalty upon these two if the evidence warrants.

Incidentally the Marion situation calls attention to the fact that Indiana never should permit all her militia to be out of the state at the same time. While the state's soldiers are in annual camp at Camp Knox, Ky., the only need for their services in the last several years develops and there is not a soldier near enough to help quiet the Marian mob. To be sure the militia probably could not have prevented the lynchings had it all been at the home stations, but at least it could have assumed control of the town soon afterward and Marion would have been spared the spectacle of still being under control of the lawless element more than a half day after the actual killings. Thus the mob this morning in daylight refused to permit the coroner to cut down the swinging bodies of the murdered Negroes. A few hundred soldiers armed and ready to shoot would have prevented that condition.

The grand jury in the course of its investigation at Marion should also take up the matter of the possible negligence of the peace officers there. Did they act with the courage that sheriffs and policemen are supposed to act in the face of danger? Were they willing to sacrifice their own lives, if necessary, to protect the prisoners entrusted to their keeping? It is too early to say, for the accounts of the lynchings are still a bit muddled but the first impression is that something was wrong there or this gruesome thing could not have happened. Granting that the mob appeared at a time when the sheriff and the police were unprepared, the officers could have gone down fighting, and a few mob leaders might have been dead this morning along with their victims.

Somehow we can scarcely vision Sheriff Fred Puckett, of Delaware County, submitting tamely to the demands of any mob.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

AUG 8 - 1930

LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA

Lynching is a form of lawlessness which has been confined generally during recent years to the Southern States, and even there it is on the decline. A frenzied mob of 1,000 persons on Thursday night at Marion, Ind., disgraced the fair fame of their City and State by taking two negroes from their cells and hanging them in the court house square. A third Negro narrowly escaped being one of the victims of the mob.

The outbreak was occasioned by an attack made by the three Negroes on Claude Deeter, 23 years old, of Fairmount, Ind., and his companion Miss Mary Ball, 19, who were parked on a country road east of Marion Thursday night. The men shot Deeter and attempted a criminal assault on his companion.

When the news reached the city the populace became wild with excitement, and a mob was hurriedly organized and attacked the jail. Using sledge hammers after they were driven off once by the use of tear bombs, the members of the mob smashed a hole in the masonry, broke down two steel doors, took the Negroes from their cells and hanged them on a tree in the court house yard.

Fifty State policeman, and police officers from surrounding towns, armed with machine guns, are maintaining order in the city at present while Governor Harry G. Leslie is prepared to call out the National Guard if further trouble develops.

NEW YORK WORLD

AUG 9 - 1930

KLAN'S HAND SEEN IN LYNCHING OF 2

Thousands See Bodies Hanged in Marion, Ind., Square

GUARDSMEN ORDERED OUT

Two Companies Sent to Prevent Further Violence

Special Dispatch to The World

MARION, Ind., Aug. 8—Slow-dying embers of the Ku Klux Klan, whose hooded members roamed the Hoosier countryside only a few years ago, tonight were blamed for the blaze of racial hatred that last night propelled a battering mob through numerous doors of the County Jail here and resulted in the lynching of two young Negroes and the beating of a third.

Today Indiana officials were seemingly as helpless as last night, when the exceedingly efficient mob, meeting tear-gas bombs intelligently with a courthouse hose line, proceeded through reputedly impregnable door after door, and then smashed the skulls of its two victims with sledge hammers.

Two companies of the Indiana National Guard today were ordered from Camp Knox to Marion to prevent any recurrence of violence. They started immediately by motor truck and interurban trolley.

New Disorders Feared

Intense excitement still prevails in the city tonight. City, county and state police patrolled the streets, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the National Guardsmen, who are under command of Col. George E. Healy of Indianapolis.

Although there have been no new disorders, fear is felt that a new outbreak may occur at any moment. Sheriff Jacob Campbell today spirited two Negro prisoners from the local jail to the Indiana State Reformatory to insure their safety.

Coroner O. L. Stout of Upland, late today returned a verdict that the two victims "met their deaths by hanging by a mob composed of persons so far unknown."

Loitering on the streets tonight was forbidden. Hundreds of persons gathered on the courthouse lawn to view the tree from which the beaten bodies of the Negroes dangled for more than eight hours.

The bodies were not cut down until nearly 6 o'clock this morning. The Coroner and Sheriff Campbell previously had attempted to take the bodies away but the mob prevented them and the officials let them remain rather than take a chance on stirring up new violence.

Crowd Sees Lynching

The mob consisted of less than 100 men. Hundreds of others, however, including men, women and children, stood watching as the lynching progressed. The victims were Abraham Smith, nineteen, and Tom Shipp eighteen. They had confessed they held up Claude Deeter, twenty-three of Fairmount, Ind., the night before and had then attacked his companion, Mary Ball, nineteen, of Marion. When Deeter tried to resist the Negroes shot him. He died just before the mob organized. After the Negroes confessed it was announced they would be tried for murder, with a death penalty. This did not satisfy the lynching party, which came here from Fairmount, eleven miles away, in automobiles. Fairmount is predominantly a Quaker community.

After the Negroes were killed, their bodies were taken out into the public square and remained there hanging on a tree while most of Marion's 25,000 population and hundreds of other curious persons filed by.

NEW YORK WORLD

AUG 12 1930

SHERIFF ASKS INQUIRY ON MARION LYNCHING

Official, Criticized and Praised, Wants Grand Jury to Act at Once

Special Dispatch to The World

MARION, Ind., Aug. 11—Immediate investigation by the county grand jury of the lynching in the public square here last Thursday night of two Negro youths was demanded tonight by Sheriff Jacob C. Campbell. Campbell has been both criticized and commended because he refused to use firearms in resisting the mob which stormed the county jail, although he did try cudgels and tear gas bombs before he, his several deputies and several city policemen gave way to the rioters, numbering about one hundred. Previously it had been announced by other county authorities that no special inquiry would be made before the September term of county court.

The State Attorney General has intervened only to the extent of sending two investigators here. Funeral services were held here today for the two victims at Weaver, Negro settlement at the edge of town. As there has been no sign of disorder here since the bodies were cut down, it is planned to withdraw the two companies of the Indiana National Guard which have been patrolling the city since Saturday.

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES

AUG 9 - 1930

PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHINGS

Gary Police Will Attend Mass Meeting to Guard Against Disturbance

Hand bills, scheduling a mass meeting, to protest against the lynchings at Marion, Ind., Thursday night called Gary police into action today, when steps were taken to thoroughly "cover" the proposed demonstration to prevent any disturbance.

With some of the steel city's colored population aroused over the refusal of officials to permit Negroes the use of a central district public park and recreation center, constructed for white residents of the 11th subdivision, the racial situation has held the attention of Gary police for a period of more than two weeks.

Communist agitators who attempted a demonstration, a week ago, are credited with urging the colored residents to demand their right of citizenship and are endeavoring to keep the situation smouldering.

Captain Frank T. Roach who was complimented on the manner in which he handled the recent Communist outbreak, made plans today to have all available police at the scene of tonight's protest meeting. The meeting will be quickly halted if there is any attempt at disorder, he declared.

EWS & HERALD
EWBURYPORT, MASS.

AUG 8 - 1930

MORE LYNCHING

The lynching curve is rising again. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a pretty serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the usual customary a few years ago. We like to feel that we are gaining in civilization, and mob-murders are barbarism.

There is hope, though, even in this shocking situation. It is found not only in the greater horror which the general public has come to feel for these murders, but in the courageous stand taken by public executives in states frequently desecrated in the past by such crimes. Recent utterances from the governors of seven states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas—answering the public statement of a southern senator who upheld lynch laws, have condemned lynching without reservation. Their position is supported by the manly action of several sheriffs in recent months, risking their own lives in defying mobs and upholding the honor and dignity of the law when the easy thing would have been to yield.

PONTIAC, MICH.
PRESS

AUG 9 - 1930

LYNCHING IN THE NORTH

Conscientious Northerners who have been accustomed to araigning the South for conditions that permit lynchings received a severe blow in the bloodthirsty exhibition of mob frenzy put on by the citizens of Marion, Indiana. Here in the tier of states just below Michigan an example of unrestrained violence has been displayed that could teach things to Commonwealths where lynching is still more or less an accustomed mode of punishment.

The South can now point a finger of scorn at the North. The Mason and Dixon line no longer separates the States that lynch and those that accept the regular course of justice. Reprehensible as lynching is anywhere, it seems more repugnant in a community far removed from the region where race hatred has been fostered during long generations of slaveholding and allowed to smolder since Civil War days.

Indiana shames the entire North. The State's disgrace is shared by those other Northern States that have held the South up to ridicule for permitting primitive outbursts of the mob. The occurrence at Marion is a warning to law enforcement officers everywhere that the mob is no longer a sectional affair, to be viewed at a safe distance here in the North. If Marion's disgrace is not to be duplicated by other communities, they must be prepared to prevent at all costs the trampling of justice by hate-driven crowds.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

AUG 9 - 1930

THE INDIANA LYNCHI G

A Negro lynching in Indiana and a [illegible] riot at Welfare Island, New York, within the week, with nothing of the sort in the South during [illegible] period, shows that geographical and sectional lines do not alter human nature. Considering the relative racial conditions in the North and South, there is nothing but smug hypocrisy in the tendency in the North to preach to the South.

The Indiana lynching is especially appalling. It occurred at Marion, a city of some size, inhabited by people ordinarily peaceful and humane, and the victims of the mob were hung in the court house yard in the center of the city and the bodies were left hanging for hours.

It appears in this instance that a weak attempt was made to thwart the purpose of the mob. Tear bombs were used—but why only tear bombs if they failed in their purpose? The trouble with the authorities in most of these cases is that they lack the nerve to shoot. If bullets instead of tear bombs had been used the mob would probably have broken and fled.

Gov. Lester announces that he is prepared to send troops if necessary to maintain order. Of course it is too late. There is no disorder now. The mob succeeded in its purpose and is now content. And yet the Governor cannot be criticized justly for not acting at the time of the trouble, since it appears to have been unanticipated.

The one thing that Indiana can do to wipe out the disgrace is to insist that the prosecuting attorney at Marion take immediate steps to indict the ring leaders, and if he is afraid of local sentiment it becomes the duty of the Governor to remove him or to appoint a special prosecutor.

Indiana cannot afford to consider the incident closed.

These Negroes who were lynched had committed the worst kind of a crime, murder and rape, but a jury would have made short shrift of them if it had had a chance.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
ADIRONDACK ENTERPRISE

AUG 8 - 1930

MORE LYNCHING

The lynching curse is rising again. As many people were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a pretty serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the usual customary a few years ago. We like to feel that we are gaining in civilization, and mob-murders are barbarism.

There is hope, though, even in this shocking situation. It is found not only in the greater horror which the general public has come to feel for these murders, but in the courageous stand taken by public executives in states frequently desecrated in the past by such crimes. Recent utterances from the governors of seven states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas—answering the public statement of a southern senator who upheld lynch law, have condemned lynching without reservation. Their position is supported by the manly action of several sheriffs in recent months, risking their own lives in defying mobs and upholding the honor and dignity of the law when the easy thing would have been to yield.

DISPATCH
KOKOMO, IND.

AUG 8 - 1930

GRANT COUNTY'S LYNCHING

As the result of the lynching of two Negroes in Marion Thursday night, Grant county, Howard's neighbor on the east, loses caste as a law-abiding community.

Viewed from any angle, the occurrence is deplorable. True, the two men had committed crimes for which their lives should have been forfeited, but that step should have been taken through the processes provided by law. They should have been executed in obedience to a judicial order, following a trial. They should not have been murdered by a mob.

Race prejudice doubtless had much to do with the mad impulse of the mob, and with the shocking cruelty with which it carried its vengeful purpose into effect. The Marion mob exhibited all the savage hatred that is displayed at race lynchings in the South. It was such a flareback to primitive brutality and blood-lust as one would not expect to find in a community like Grant county, long admired for its orderliness and enlightenment and its adherence to the prudent policy of permitting the law to take its course.

Whether Grant county's official circles did all they should have done in the way of precautions may be open to question. Press reports state there were mutterings and murmurings as early as Thursday morning, when the negroes were captured and the character of their crime revealed. Should this not have served as a warning to the sheriff and prompted him secretly to remove his prisoners to some other city for safe keeping? It does seem that official circles could not have been utterly oblivious clear up to the moment of the mob's arrival at the jail that there was danger of human passions getting out of hand.

Can it be that there would have been more concern upon the part of those responsible for the maintenance of law and order had the culprits been white instead of colored?, Perhaps not, but under the circumstances it is only natural that Marion's colored colony harbors such a suspicion.

Its orgie of excitement and violence over, Grant county, it is said, is already beginning to cool off and consider the mistake it has made. Grant has been a proud county and Marion a proud city. Both have done much to justify their pride. It is unbelievable, therefore, that even in the handling of as hideous crimes as rape and murder they want Indiana to emulate Alabama and Arkansas.

Lynchings-1930
& Discussions.

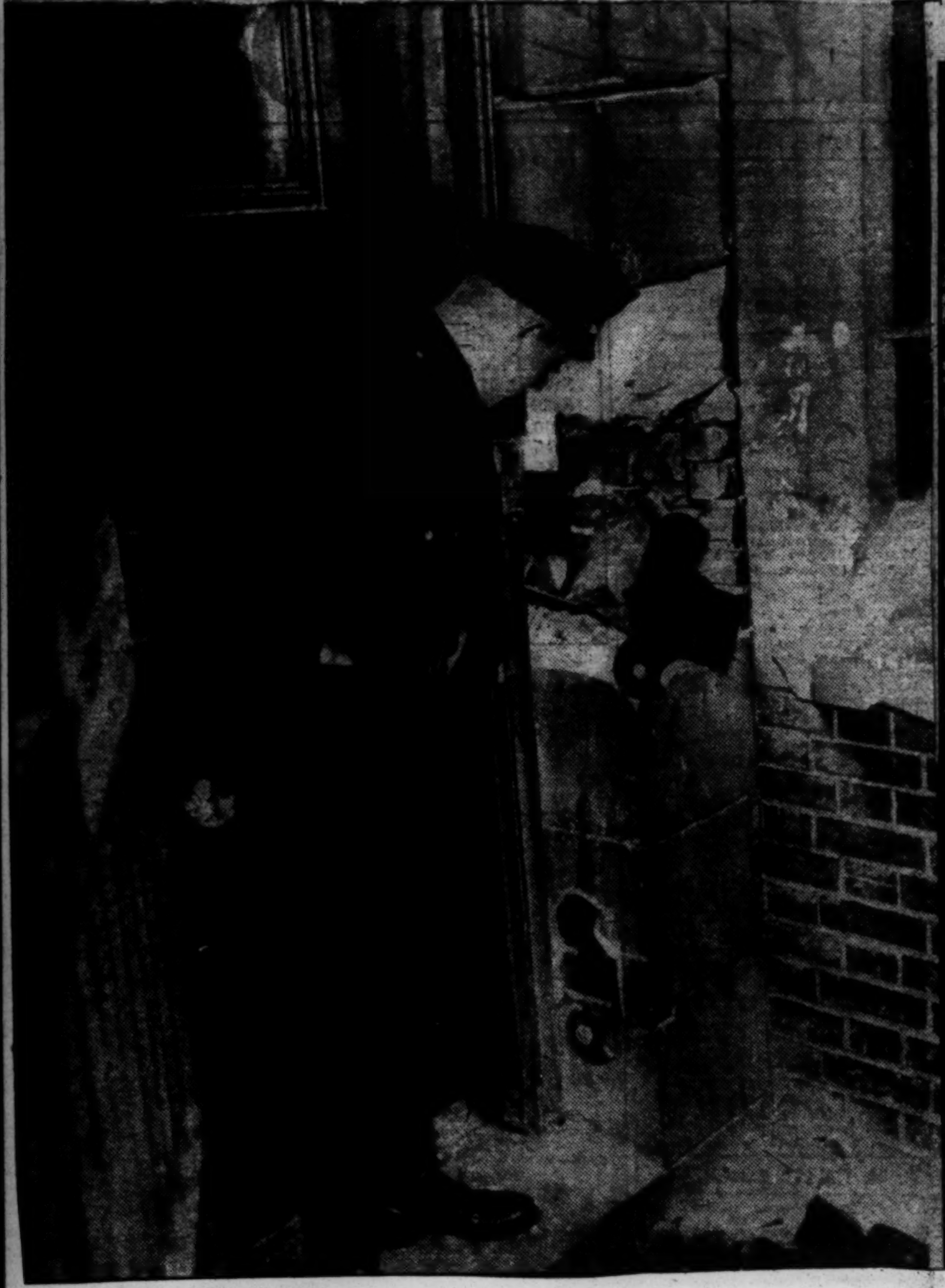
77

White Press, (Northern.)

3109

AUG 10 1930
NEW YORK
NEWS

What Lynch Mob Did to Jail



Patrolman William Welester looks over jail entrance torn asunder by lynchers.

RACE RIOTS BLOCKED—Marion, Ind., was under martial law yesterday after threats of race riots, following the lynching of two colored men accused of attacking a young girl.

NEW YORK WORLD

AUG 9 - 1930

MOB VIOLENCE, NORTH AND SOUTH

The lynching of two Negro youths at Marion, Ind., with its attendant [illegible] of mob savagery, is very discouraging to all who have been watching the steady decline of this form of lawlessness for several years past. The current year has brought a recrudescence of mob violence, but hitherto this has been in evidence only in a few of the Southern states. The outbreak in Indiana was on a par with recent mob performances in Georgia and Texas and forces the reluctant conclusion that lynching is still more than a local problem.

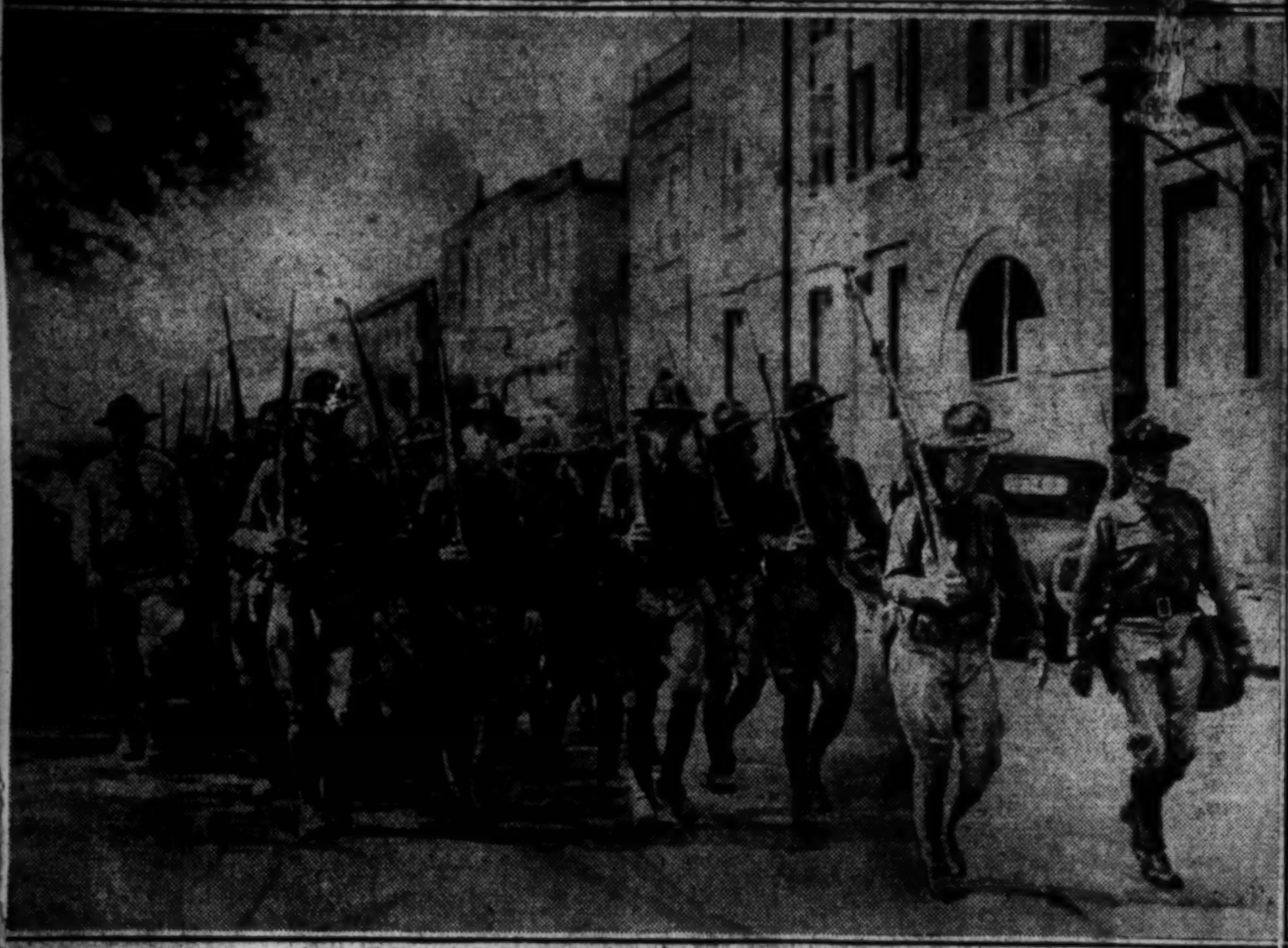
Experience shows that under similar circumstances the mobs of Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Pennsylvania act in about the same way as do those in states further south. Lynching reveals a defect in our American civilization which is perhaps an inheritance from the early days of extreme individualism. The sense of social responsibility is still weak in many of our people, especially in those whose ancestors for generations have led comparatively isolated lives in rural communities. It is among these too that ignorance, intolerance and race prejudice are strongest. These folk supply the material of which lynching mobs are formed.

Hope of improvement lies fundamentally in the better education of both white and colored populations, in greater publicity for the views of the community leaders who entertain rational views on racial relations and in increasing co-operation between the better elements of both races. Within the past decade, thanks to the wholesome influence of many Southern editors and other public leaders, there has been much progress along these lines in the South, and the results have appeared in the sharp decrease in the number of lynchings. In spite of the recent increase in mob outbreaks, the lynching rate is still far below that of the pre-war years.

Educational work, however, is a slow process at best. If the states hope to suppress lawlessness, they need not only to educate for law and order but also to convince that irresponsible element of their citizenry who compose the mobs that it is a perilous thing to take part in a lynching. The county prosecutor at Marion, Ind., is quoted as saying that no charges will be made against the leaders of the mob which did its work in that town. His statement implies that the leaders are known. If the local authorities refuse to act, it is clearly incumbent upon the state officials, first, to determine whether the guardians of the law did their duty in defending the prisoners and, second, to visit swift punishment upon the hoodlums who defied the authority of the state.

NEW YORK WORLD
AUG 11 1930

Troops Patrol Marion, Ind., After Lynching



A. P. Photograph

MARION, Ind., Aug. 10 (A. P.)—The tension that has gripped this city for the last three days lest a new outbreak of mob violence add another tragedy to Thursday night's dual Negro lynching apparently had subsided today.

The Sabbath quietude was broken only by crowds of curiosity seekers who flocked into the city to view the scenes where a frenzied mob of several thousand stormed the Grant County jail, crashed through barred doors and dragged Abe Smith and Thomas Shipp to their deaths for the murder of Claude Deeter, twenty-three, and the criminal attack upon his fiancee, Mary Ball, eighteen.

Indiana National Guard troops continued to patrol the Negro areas but quiet was reported everywhere and the militia forces were on duty only as a measure to prevent possible trouble. A double patrol was in force about the homes of the two mob victims in South Marion.

NEW YORK NEWS
AUG 10 1930

(By Pacific & Atlantic)

CAUSE OF LYNCHING.—Martial rule prevailed in Marion, Ind., yesterday after mob of 1,000 had stormed jail and lynched two colored men accused of attacking Mary Ball, 19 (above), as she sat in an auto on a country lane with Claude Deeter, 23, who was slain. Governor sent troops when race riots threatened.—*Story p. 22, other pics. p. 33*

BRONX HOME NEWS
1930

Undercurrent of Racial Hate Grips Lynchers' Town

Marion, Ind.—Peaceful to all outward appearances, but acutely aware of an undercurrent of racial antagonism, the City of Marion was in the hands of State troops today.

Since Wednesday night, when a mob stormed the Grant County jail, dragged two colored men into the streets, beat and hanged them, there have been evidences of racial hatred, that may develop into race rioting, officials who requested the State soldiers said.

The troops numbering about 100 men and in command of Col. George E. Healey, were rushed by special interurbans from Camp Knox, Kentucky, at the request of Sheriff Jacob Campbell and Mayor Jack Edwards, who said they feared some small disturbance might prove the signal for more mob violence.

Fresh in the minds of the officials were the memories of the scenes of Wednesday night and Thursday when two 18-year old colored youths Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith were hanged and their bodies allowed to dangle gruesomely for hours from maple trees on the courthouse lawn in the center of the city.

Shipp, Smith and Herbert Cameron, 16, were accused of killing Claude Deeter, a Fairmount youth and attacking his sweetheart, Mary Ball. Deeter was attacked while driving along a highway, dragged from his car, beaten, robbed and shot.

White citizens of Marion, a city of about 30,000 had been objecting openly for months to leniency which they said was extended to colored men accused of crimes. They contended officials were soliciting support in "Johnstown," that section of Marion in which 1,800 colored residents live.

Comparative calm was restored quickly after the bodies of the two colored youths were cut down yesterday, and sent to Muncie, even though it was learned the third colored youth, Cameron, had escaped through a ruse.

Cameron, it was learned, was the one dragged from the jail Wednesday night and returned after Sheriff Campbell convinced the mob he was not the youth wanted.

TROY, N. Y.
TIMES
AUG 8 - 1930

Officers Blamable for Lynchings.

Just now there is [illegible] of a double lynching which is not chargeable to southern hatred and contempt of Negroes. The mob crime was committed in Indiana, at the city of Marion. The victims were two Negroes charged with the murder of a white man and maltreatment of his woman companion.

When first the mob appeared at the jail, the sheriff and his deputies repelled it with tear gas bombs. Later it returned. Presumably the supply of bombs had been exhausted, for the lawless horde broke into the jail, seized the Negroes and hanged them, one from a window of the jail and the other from a tree on the courthouse square.

A dispatch says the mob was estimated to number 1,000. That may easily be an overestimate. But even if there were so many bent on overriding the law, the sheriff could have upheld it against them if he hadn't been spineless. A mob that had been driven to flight by bombs that were not deadly would have taken to its heels if the sheriff and his deputies had manifested intention to shoot to kill, if necessary, to protect prisoners given into their custody to be held for judgment through due process of law. A few warning shots would have scattered the mob.

For all lynchings of persons charged with crime who are already in the custody of officers of the law, behind bars, the officers are to blame. A mob seldom can break into a jail if the officers in charge of it manifest their determination to do their obvious duty in such a situation. The sheriff who failed to do his duty in this case should be promptly removed from office. If in all cases of lynching in which the blame obviously rests upon the officers who are the custodians of the victims, due penalty were inflicted upon those officers, there soon would be no more lynchings.

Lynchings -1930
& Discussions.

White Press. (Northern)

3110

Advertiser-Journal
AUBURN, N. Y.

JUN 3 - 1930

LYNCHING EPIDEMIC

Another lynching party, this time in Chickasha,, Oklahoma, makes it practically certain that 1930 is going to knock into a cocked hat the low figure of lynchings for 1928, the last record available in the yearbooks. In 1928 only 11 persons in the United States were snatched from justice and killed by the mob. If we remember correctly, the 1929 lynchings were about the same, maybe fewer. Yet in the last few weeks there have been several outbreaks of mob violence in which prisoners waiting trial have been shot, strung up, or burned.

The history of lynching since 1885 is most interesting. In that year there was a total of 184 deaths by lynching. Of these 106 were whites, and only 78 Negroes. As the years passed fewer white men and more Negroes met this summary justice imposed often to supplement the work of courts, either lax or non-existent. The record figure of 255 lynchings was reached in 1892. One hundred were whites, 155 colored. For nearly 40 years the number of outrages has decreased regularly, until in 1928 only 11 prsons were victims of mob hate, 10 of them being Negroes.

This low figure was the occasion of much comment editorially and otherwise both in the North and in the Stuth. The southern states were beginning to look upon lynching as a blot on the 'scutcheon, though popular sentiment still approved tactily at least a few examples of violence to make an example. Then, too, whatever excuse the advocates of Judge Lynch's court had had lost much of its validity. In the mining days of the mid-century, justice was meted out in informal fashion because there were no courts to curb evil doers. With the development of courts of justice, the only legitimate reason for extra legal executions was eliminated.

The fact that mobs still assemble and snatch culprits from the law, even if they have to burn jails and courthouses, and kill other innocent men and women, is no credit either to our civilization or to our common sense. Lynchings are like prison riots. They come in bunches. There is contagion in them. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the year 1930 will represent in the record a slip backward to the brutality of the early days. It is the duty of every official charged with safety of a prisoner to protect his charge from the madness of the mob. The law alone justifies execution.

JOURNAL
Palmer, Mass.

MAY 29 1930

TEXAS LAWLESSNESS

In reading the various accounts of the outrage at Sherman, Teaxs, in which a crowd comprising men, boys, and women set fire to and burned the court house which sheltered George Hughes, negro, accused of criminal assault, it seems as though a leniency very nearly as criminal was displayed by those supposed to be in charge of his safety. Whether or not orders had come from the Governor of the state to "protect the negro but not to shoot anyone," it appears that more could have been done to prevent an occurrence which the Houston Post-Dispatch denounces as "a blot on the fame of our state." Texas rangers, city and county officials, and national guardsmen were upon the scene at one time or another, dispatches relate, but it was not until after the court house—a large, fairly new and valuable building—had been burned and the lone inmate, locked in the District Attorney's vault, had been cooked into a horrible charred mass, that any shots were fired. Then the first volley was fired into the air. As the crowd closed in upon the soldiers who were guarding the crematory that the court house had become, a second volley was fired, and this time two men fell wounded

We do not advocate gun play, except in the last extremity. But it seems as though this extremity had arrived in the case of Sherman, Texas. Violence such as was displayed by this raging mob can best be met with violence. The crowds storming the court house had their warning. Twice they surged to the court house steps and twice they were driven back by tear bombs in the hands of Teaxs rangers. A third attempt should, in the opinion of many who are pacifists in normal life, have been met with a more summary command to halt, even if such a command had to come from the metallic mouths of six-shooters.

When the "charred and shriveled body of George Hughes" was finally extricated from the court house ruins, "women with children in their arms," says the Dallas Morning News, "as well as men and boys, crowded close to view the body." It was then placed upon a truck, and a parade leading to the negro section of the town was formed. The body was hung from a limb of a tree in that locality and the drug store of an innoffending negro was also set afire. The crowd yelled and cheered as the flames leaped higher!

There must be some rather sick people in Texas today; men, women, boys., Sick of themselves. Sick of their part in this outrage against sanity and decency. Sick of the insanity within them that urged them on to such an action. Hughes' anguish, though intense, was necessarily short-lived. There must be people in Texas today suffering an anguish that will not so soon be ended. There must be some who suffer shame and remorse, some who believe that never from their consciousness can they erase a feeling of having stained and soiled themselves. If some are unable ever to forget that they made beasts of themselves, it will be nothing more than Justice.

TELEGRAM
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

MAY 31 1930

Declares Lynching Best Law Enforcer

Editor, The Telegram:

Just a little calm talk about the terrible (?) lynchings in Texas which have brought so much censure from those who are not in intimate contact with the situation which the people of the south have to face. This is not a problem which the outsiders can intelligently discuss because one must have first-hand knowledge of the situation as it confronts the people of the south in order to appreciate their way of looking at it; moreover, it is unfair to discuss a subject publicly unless both sides have an equal opportunity to express their views. In this case, we are so far removed from the conditions that make these lynchings frequent that we can look the part of horrified saints, but human nature is pretty much the same the world over—and beastly nature is likewise. It is a safe bet that if any large assemblage of the people of Salt Lake were placed in the same situation that the people of the south are living in there would be just as many lynchings and just as much violence accompanying them. I cannot believe that the people of this state are any less respectful to their women than the people of the south; all it needs to bring out the same revenge is the same crime committed against their women.

But, to answer the old and oft repeated objection to letting mob violence interefere with the administering of justice, it will be remembered that the very nature of the criminals and their psychological reactions make this productive of more crimes of the same nature. The slow process of the law will annoy the criminal considerably, but whatever the penalty it will not operate to reduce crime of this type because it does not strike at the roots of the evil. Depraved human beings who are so much like the beasts of the field, whatever their race or color may be, will not hold the beast nature in check unless the punishment is likely to be swift and sure and involves bodily harm or death. Mob revenge is the most effective weapon that exists to make the south safe for respectable people.

It was stated that the illiteracy of the state of Texas is very high. This is true, but it does not indicate any such state as the informant would have us believe exists there. Texas has better facilities for educating its people than most states have, but there is a certain element there that has not the capacity for assimilating knowledge. This is the same as the element against which the mob violence is occasionally directed.

Has it been so long ago that some of us haven't heard about the necktie parties that used to be held in the west for horse thieves? The results were very satisfactory, too, we learn if we investigate. The conditions were somewhat the same as the case we are discussing; there was the lowly criminal element to deal with, the criminals in question had no fear of the law, and vengeance had to enter into the punishment in order to make the low order of intelligence see that it was for the good of its owner to obey the laws of decent society.

It would be possible to give instances of lynchings in the state of Utah which were almost the same as those in Texas, so are we so much different from those terrible barbarians in Texas? Yes, just so long as we are not disturbed by the revolting crimes and the need for suitable punishment that arouses our manhood.

A UTAH CITIZEN.

Bingham, Canyon.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 2 - 1930

RECENT LYNCHINGS LAID TO NEGLECT

Interracial Commission Blames Official Laxity and "Local Religious Indifference."

ATLANTA, June 1 (AP).—Pointing to four lynchings in the South in as many weeks, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in a statement today placed responsibility for the mob violence on "official neglect and local religious indifference."

Declaring that "American lynchings probably do more than anything else to discredit Christianity at home an dabroad," the statement said that a study of mob outbreaks over a period of years had convinced the commission that "preachers and officers of the law can end lynchings whenever they determine to do so, and in the meantime cannot escape definite responsibility."

"Practically every lynching means that some officer has neglected his duty or surrendered to the mob," the statement continued. "Reasonable vigilance would have prevented most of them. The two latest lynchings illustrate this fact.

At Walhalla, S. C., threatening mobs gathered on two nights preceding the lynching, yet no effort was made to remove the prisoner or to provide adequate protection for the jail.

"At Sherman, Texas, the sheriff, the police, the famous Texas Rangers and finally the National Guard were all on the scene, and all failed to make any effective resistance."

TELEGRAM
WORCESTER, MASS.

MAY 19 1930

DEPRIEST FLAYS "MOB RULE" OF NEGROES IN U.S.

500 Hear Illinois Solon at Washburn Hall Meeting

SOCIETY UNJUST

Says Social Equality Struggle Should Be Ended

Congressman Oscar DePriest, colored solon from Chicago, inspired an audience of 500 in Washburn hall yesterday afternoon, through an address which brought from his hearers repeated outbursts of applause and frequent moments of laughter.

And to the colored citizens of Worcester, the white haired congressman, a dominant figure as he strode the platform, raising his voice occasionally in oratorical flourish, pausing dramatically at intervals to add color to his delivery—brought a two-fold message.

He assured his hearers that as a representative of the colored race he would strive to carry on in their behalf for the recognition of equal rights of all people, but that the colored citizens of America must learn to stand upon their feet and think for themselves.

His First Visit

It was the congressman's first visit to Worcester and he chose to speak upon "The Work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Constitution of the United States." The eyes of America have been upon Congressman De Priest since his entry into national politics, and especially since his renomination in his district for another term at Washington.

He was brought to Worcester under auspices of the A. M. E. Zion church, and Rev. I. B. Turner, pastor of the church, presided at the meeting. The invocation was by Rev. Marvin W. Gibson.

George W. Grant, president of the board of alderman, conveyed the greetings of Mayor O'Hara and during a short address in which he referred several times to politics, said that Rev. Mr. Turner had introduced him as alderman-at-large and he wished to correct the statement.

At the conclusion of his remarks Rev. Mr. Turner said that he, in turn, would like to correct a statement made by Mr. Grant and asked that representatives of the press in the audience make it plain "that this is not a political meeting. If it were, a great many of our white Republican friends would be here."

Bay State's Help

Prior to Mr. De Priest's address a chorus and soloists offered several religious numbers.

Atty. Frank B. Hall introduced the congressman. Mr. Hall gave a short but impassioned address, telling of the important character the work of Mr. De Priest has already assumed in Washington.

The congressman gave his estimate of Massachusetts at the opening of his address. "More has been accomplished in Massachusetts toward the Association for the Advancement of the Negro than in any other state in the Union," he stated.

He devoted at least 20 minutes to Judge Parker, whose name was sent to the House for appointment to the bench of the United States Supreme court. He read a letter written some time prior by Judge Parker, dealing with the colored race, and declared that the Supreme court is no place for any man who cannot concede to every other man every right guaranteed him by the Constitution.

Negroes in all Wars

"During the World War," thundered the congressman, "400,000 Negro troops fought for world's democracy, something you do not always get in America—some parts of it."

Going back to the days of the Revolution, Mr. De Priest pointed out that Negroes had fought in every war down to the World War.

"During the Civil War," he stated, "they enlisted to the tune of 200,000; still they are not ready for the duties of citizenship, according to Mr. Parker."

And then the speaker turned to his colored hearers and leaning over the stand, drove home a statement concerning his people in the vigorous fashion he could assume on the impulse of the moment.

Charges Self Neglect

"No other racial group in America," he said, "neglects themselves as much as the American Negroes neglect themselves. The time is here when the Negro must stand upon his own feet and do his own thinking if he expects to get anywhere."

Turning to Rev. Mr. Turner as he abruptly broke this train of thought, he remarked in lighter vein, "The Reverend says this is not to be a political meeting, but a great deal of the understanding we have had in this country has come through politics. Reverend, if it wasn't for politics I wouldn't be in Congress today."

Speaking again to the audience the congressman took up the question of voting in the South. "They have three ways to keep you from voting down there," he observed.

"The first is the education test; second, the poll tax, (you are required to show receipts for three years); and the third, intimidation,—with shot guns. This method is used more than all the others."

Scores Lynchings

Swinging to the recent lynchings in Texas he charged, "No state is justified for any crime man might commit, to indulge in mob law. Every one, black and white, should be treated alike by the law of the land in which we live." The congressman continued that all crime, whether by colored people or white, should be punished. He said he would be one of the first on a jury to convict a colored man guilty of crime.

"When I went on the floor of the Senate," said Mr. De Priest, speaking of criticism that had been leveled at him for his Parker stand, "I went there because a congressman has a right to go there, and I expect to exercise every right everybody else exercises whether anybody else likes it or not. I like it, so there.

"If I make one mistake in Congress every Negro in America will be charged up with that mistake.

If any other congressman makes a mistake he will be charged up for it as an individual, not a group. I am doing my best not to bring anything down on your heads that I would not want brought down on my own. I have to look after 8,000,000 Negroes south of the Mason and Dixon line; every other congressman looks after his district only. I am especially trying to serve those Negroes in the South to whom nobody pays any attention. I have had 25,000 copies of the Constitution of the United States printed to give to any who will send for it. It comes to you without cost."

Telling his hearers that it will not be difficult for them to reach him by mail, he recited the fact that a letter addressed to "The Nigger Congressman, United States of America," got safely to his hands, and exclaimed: "Just indicate it, I'll get it. I take no exception to addresses. I refuse to be insulted."

His hearers laughed when he pictured visitors to Congress trying to pick out the colored congressman from points in the gallery. "They are not very successful," he averred, "because some of the southerners are as black as I am."

Obeys Orders

Speaking of prohibition, Mr. De Priest said that the people in his district went wet and added, "I'm a good public servant. My district went wet seven to one and I believe in obeying orders."

He assured his audience that the records show that Massachusetts by voting for Al Smith was voting wet. "I can't condemn you for that," he continued.

In concluding his address the congressman said that "Society is like the froth on beer. It doesn't mean anything.

"I am not strong for social equality. Both the black people and the white would be better off if they would stop striving for it. When the black people first came to this country, they were a" black; not now however—there has been too much social equality."

Patrons for the meeting were Swastika club, Lion Tamers' club, The American Republican club, the North Carolina club, the Questo circle, Knights of Pythias, the Home association, John-street Baptist church, the Court of Calanth, the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Galilean Fishermen.

Enquirer
Litchfield, Conn

JUN 5 1930

THE SHERMAN, TEXAS, TRAGEDY

A Negro who would speedily have been [illegible] by due process of law for an alleged attack on a white woman has been roasted, dynamited, battered, chained, dragged and hanged in Sherman, Texas, by a mob composed of persons of lighter skin who fancy themselves to be more intelligent and more decent than the race to which the victim of their lust belonged.

What has been gained? Who has benefited?

The members of the mob have not gained. Their debauch is over, and in its place inevitably must come self-reproach and the self-disgust that follow excess.

Grayson County has not gained. Its courts, which are supposed to guarantee justice to rich and poor, black and white, have been flouted.

The City of Sherman has not gained. Its good name is spotted, the iniquity that occurred within its borders has been broadcast to the world. Nowhere on earth is there a settlement so remote that it has not heard of Sherman's shame.

The State of Texas, the United States of America, the white race, have not gained because men and women and children, blind in their folly, bestial in their blood-lust, have usurped the law of decency and the law of statute.

The only one who has gained in Sherman's sad tragedy is George Hughes, the Negro victim of the mob.

In the land where this black-skinned culprit has now gone, there is equal trial for all.

Would to God, for America's sake, that could be said for America.—Hoboken Newsette.

FAIRMONT, W. VA.
TIMES

MAY 28 1930

A HORRIBLE OUTBREAK

The lynching at Sherman, Texas, seems to have ben a peculiarly horrible affair. Not that any lynching is anything elese, ever—but this one seems to have been one of the worst ever reported.

Texas has maintained a good record in recent years in regard to outbreaks of this kind. It is especially regrettable, therefore, to read of this tragedy. It is a very bad blot on the state's good name, discouraging to those Texans who had hoped that their state had gotten beyond this sort of thing.

Governor Moody seems to have acted with commendable promptness and firmness, but the mob was too determined to be restrained. The whole thing testifies once more to the sad fact that the "race problem" is a long, long way from being solved.

NSTOWN, PA.
TRIBUNE

MAY 31 1930

A GOOD SIGN.

When a grand jury indicts 17 men, including the Mayor of a town, on charges of complicity in a lynching it would seem to be evidence of a determination to discourage the practice of mob violence. This development in the investigation of a recent lynching at Walhalla, S. C., is indicative of the newer attitude toward such lawlessness, both on the part of the authorities and the general public.

If one is to judge by the seemingly sincere efforts that constantly are made to arrest and convict mob participants, it might be concluded that lynching in the South, as elsewhere, soon will be so thoroughly condemned by public sentiment as to become an occurrence of the rarest sort. That will not mean an easier way for any type of offender; but it will mean a substitution of orderly processes of the law for the disorderly and uncivilized methods of the mob.

BOSTON, MASS.
HERALD

JUN 1 0 1930

CAROLINA LYNCHINGS

Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina cites proudly the fact that there has been no lynching in his state in ten years. He holds it "literally true" that as respects the Negro, the United States is divided into five parts, North, East, South, West and North Carolina. He holds that there is no state in the Union in which "all things considered" the intelligent and industrious Negro is offered finer opportunities for living a full and useful life than in North Carolina.

The Governor holds further that his state is "rapidly getting past the stage" where any considerable group even in the heat of passion lightly essays to take the law into its own hands. We hope this also is true. The story of Gastonia and Marion last year casts a certain shadow over the statement, although the Governor made it clear that above all things he was anxious that all parties brought into court in connection with those riots and shootings should have a fair trial. Last September the Governor earned the approval of the nation by saying in his discussion of mill conditions in his state: "We cannot build a prosperous citizenship on low wages. We cannot build an efficient labor force on extremely long hours." There lies the problem for the Governor to deal with.

White Press (Northern)

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

Who Is to Blame for Mob Murders?

Literary Digest
7-19-30
Vol 106 - No - 3
Whole No. 2100
New York, N.Y.

GOVERNOR DAN MOODY OF TEXAS, runs a story, has sent a ranger to London to explain to the newspapers just what happened during the recent lynching "enjoyed" by Sherman, of the Lone Star State.

One London newspaper called Governor Moody on the trans-atlantic radio telephone to ask him about it, but the conversation was necessarily brief, and possibly, observes the Savannah *News*, which tells us the story, the ranger will do better at explaining, "but it is doubtful."

After the ranger finishes telling what happened, and even goes into the historical and psychological background of lynching, some dense Londoner, says *The News*, is likely to ask: "But what were the Bobbies doing all that time?"

"And the ranger," says the Savannah paper, "will blush and try to do some more explaining, and the Londoner will still be too dense to see the point."

So far as *The News* sees it, "about the only way to make a Londoner understand lynchings is just not to let them happen. And, after all, we folks here at home ought to be able to see that there is no sense, no civilization, in lynchings."

Which brings us to what the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has to say on the subject. In a statement issued at Atlanta the Commission places responsibility for mob violence on "official neglect and local religious indifference."

Four lynchings in as many weeks gave point to the statement.

After declaring that "American lynchings probably do more than anything else to discredit Christianity at home and abroad," the statement says that a study of mob outbreaks over a period of years has convinced the Commission that "preachers and officers of the law can end lynchings whenever they determine to do so, and in the meantime they can not escape definite responsibility." The statement continues:

"Practically every lynching means that some officer has neglected his duty or surrendered to the mob. Reasonable vigilance would have prevented most of them. The two latest lynchings illustrate this fact.

"At Walhalla, South Carolina, threatening mobs gathered on two nights preceding the lynching, yet no effort was made to remove the prisoner or to provide adequate protection for the jail.

"At Sherman, Texas, the sheriff, the police, the famous Texas Rangers and, finally, the National Guard, were all on the scene, and all failed to make any effective resistance."

BUT the Macon *Telegraph* raises the question whether the blame for lynchings can properly be laid on the clergy. The public schools, it says, have a heavier responsibility. "It is in the schools that the future citizen learns his duties to the community," it is argued, "and the duty to refrain from snatching the prerogatives of court and executioner is a duty to the community. Until this civic aspect of the lynching problem is hammered home in the minds of our children, the gentler counsel of the Church will not have the effect of wiping out mob murders. The practical, common-sense lesson that lynching is an injury to the general welfare will be a more effective deterrent than the plea that lynching is a violation of the commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

Probing a bit deeper, *The Telegraph* observes:

"Organizations close to the churches incline to lay too much responsibility on the preachers for things that go wrong in our society.

"The churches have their part in teaching the individual to 'render unto Cæsar,' but it is a mistake to berate them for not enforcing secular statutes, just as it is a mistake to call upon the State to enforce ecclesiastical and purely moral regulations.

"Let the churches do their part—and a tremendous part it is—to lessen the crime of lynching, but don't put too much blame on them for what is due to neglect elsewhere.

"Probably it could be demonstrated, if an investigator were patient enough, that the exceptional outburst of lynching this year is due in large part to the economic depression.

"Lynchings are largely done by men and youths of the class which is sometimes contemptuously referred to as 'poor white trash.' It is this class which comes into closest competition with Negro labor. In times of depression, this competition becomes more bitter, and lynchings are an expression of economic resentment as well as racial hatred.

"This is not a new theory.

"It is one familiar to investigators of lynchings, altho they do not stress it in public discussion, feeling that the removal of this cause is more difficult than the removal of other contributory causes.

"Consequently, the cry that the Church is neglecting its duty is substituted."

HERE it may be well to note that forty-three States are on the honor roll of States free from lynching during 1929, according to figures sent out by the Tuskegee Institute. This is the same record as that in 1928, and a gain of four States since 1923. Ten lynchings were recorded during 1929, or one less than in 1928. Of the lynchings in 1929, four were in Florida, one each in Kentucky and Tennessee, one in Mississippi, and three in Texas. Three of the victims were white and seven Negro. Officers prevented lynchings in twenty-seven instances, twenty-four of them in Southern States.

It is interesting to know that, according to statistics reported by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, only five States have never had a record of lynching—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Evening World
NEW YORK CITY
JUL 1 1930

12 LYNCHINGS ARE REPORTED FOR THIS YEAR

Number So Far Equals Entire Total Recorded in 1929

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1 (A. P.)—Charging that twelve lynchings, or the same number as for the entire twelve months of 1929, had occurred in the six months ending to-day, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its convention here, issued a statement saying:

"There is little, if any, prospect that the known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world will be prosecuted or punished. State Government has again broken down in the face of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the Federal Government to step in and preserve trial by jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens.

"The sending of a brass band to England by the Governor of Texas will not obscure the fact, known to all the civilized world, that Texas this year leads the roster of infamy with four of these murderous outrages, one of them committed in the presence of members of the Texas Rangers and involving the roasting alive of a human being who was confined in jail awaiting trial."

TUSKEGEE HAS RECORDS OF ONLY NINE LYNCHINGS

Nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930 is the number given in the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. R. R. Morton, the Principal said to-day. Dr. Morton's letter says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 20 1930

LYNCHING IN SOUTH A POLITICAL ISSUE

Blease Statement in Senate Race Widely Condemned in the Newspapers.

MOB MURDERS INCREASE

With Killings for First Six Months Already High, This Year Is Seen as Setting a New Record.

By LENOIR CHAMBERS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

NORFOLK, Va., July 15.—Senator Coleman L. Blease's advocacy of lynch law for Negroes guilty of criminally assaulting white women, made in his Union (S. C.) speech in his campaign for nomination for the United States Senate, came only a few days after reports issued by both Tuskegee Institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had indicated the probability that the 1930 lynching record will be worse than the average for the past seven years.

The Blease statement, as reported by The Associated Press, concerned only instances in which criminal assault by a Negro on a white woman was shown. "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina," Senator Blease was reported as saying, "I say, 'To hell with the Constitution.'" These words were uttered only a few weeks after a mob in South Carolina had murdered a Negro accused of such an attack and while a group of men charged with participation in an earlier lynching, for the same sort of attack, including a police officer and the Mayor of a small town, were awaiting trial.

The Record for the Year.

Both of these South Carolina lynchings were included in the Tuskegee and N. A. A. C. P. reports for the first six months of 1930, showing nine and twelve lynchings, respectively, the difference in the figures being due largely to differences in the definition of a lynching. Since these reports came out, however, the racial outbreak near Emelle, Ala., in which six persons were killed and others wounded after a dispute over a second-hand battery for an automobile, has added at least one lynching and perhaps others to the 1930 total.

The Tuskegee records show eleven lynchings in both 1929 and 1928, sixteen in 1927, thirty in 1926, seventeen in 1925 and sixteen in 1924. The total already recorded this year suggests that before 1930 has run its course it will be a year of retrogression rather than improvement in the effort to curb mob murders. Moreover, the violence which has accompanied several lynchings, notably those at Sherman, Texas, and Emelle, Ala., introduced an added ferocity against persons not even indirectly connected with the original offense which sets 1930 apart as one of the blackest years in the recent history of lynch law.

Various efforts have been made by students of contemporary life in the South to account for the 1930 record, none of them perhaps being altogether satisfactory. There has been no change in the attitude of that large and growing part of the public which has always condemned lynch law and which has been influential in the improvement in recent years. Senator Blease's Union speech was widely and severely condemned in the Southern press. In South Carolina The Charleston News and Courier in a front-page editorial asserted that the issue in his campaign has now become approval or disapproval of lynching. The number of instances in which prompt action by local officers or by Governors has removed the danger of lynching is impressive. North Carolina has a notable record in that respect. Virginia has attacked the problem in another way, by legislative statute, and that State has also an excellent record in recent years.

North Carolina's Progress.

In North Carolina a group of trials and convictions and heavy sentences for members of mobs set a precedent which has discouraged mob violence. Sheriffs and local officers who capture men charged with crimes which have inflamed local opinion have developed also high skill in carrying their prisoners to larger towns and cities, perhaps several counties distant, or even to the State capital, for safe keeping. They do not hesitate to do so even if the threat seems slight. The attitude of recent Governors, including Governor O. Max Gardner and his predecessors, Governor Angus W. McLean and Cameron Morrison, has been helpful. They have ordered out units of the National Guard frequently when mob spirit was reported. In several instances troops have stood guard during trials. Special efforts have been made to convene grand juries and courts quickly and to speed up the judicial processes in order to obtain prompt verdicts. The results have been encouraging.

The Virginia effort to curb lynching has included a legislative weapon which is unusual in Southern States. The 1928 Legislature passed a bill, largely through the influence of Governor Harry F. Byrd, which was specifically designed to curb lynching. It defines a mob as "a collection of people assembled for the purpose and with the intent of committing an assault and (or) battery upon any person and without authority of law" and a lynching as "any act of violence by a 'mob' upon the body of any person which shall result in the death of such person." The act provides that any and every person composing a "mob" which shall commit an assault without authority of law shall be guilty of a felony, and that "the 'lynching' of any person within this State by a 'mob' shall be deemed murder, and any and every person composing a 'mob' and any and every accessory thereto, by which any person is lynched, shall be guility of murder, and upon conviction shall be punished" as provided in the Code of Virginia.

In addition, the act points out the duty of local officers to ascertain the identity of members of a mob and prosecute them, and then adds: "And to the end that such offenders may not escape proper punishment, such attorney for the Commonwealth may be assisted in all such endeavors and prosecutions, by the Attorney General, or other prosecutors designated by the Governor for the purpose; and the Governor shall have full authority to spend such sums as he may deem necessary for the purpose of seeking out the identity and apprehending the members of such guilty 'mob.'"

ANN ARBOR, MICH., NEWS

Wednesday, July 16, 1930

Lynching as Issue in Senatorial Campaign

Lynching has become a political campaign issue in South Carolina. Senator Cole Blease, in an address, made the following remarks:

"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of white women in South Carolina, I say to (deleted) with the Constitution. When I was governor of South Carolina you did not hear of me calling out the militia of the state to protect Negro assaulters. In South Carolina campaigns you heard me say, 'When you catch the brute that assaults a white woman, wait until the next morning to notify me.'"

Those remarks were made in criiticism of Blease's political opponent, Leon W. Harris, who is prosecuting seventeen men charged with lynching a Negro accused of criminal assault. Harris had asked heavy penalties for the accused men.

The gallantry of Senator Blease is not to be despised, by any means. Many folks, deep down in their hearts, will agree with his attitude in principle. But we fail to see any necessity for a United States senator to come out frankly in favor of lynching. Enough of it is done without any such encouragement, because too often does a lynching mob run amuck and punish those who are not guilty.

Anyway, it is difficult to regard a candidate's attitude on lynching as being related to the question of his qualifications for a seat in the United States senate. Mr. Blease's concern for the sanctity of womanhood unquestionably ranks him as a gentleman of the first order, but a man in his official position is treading on unsound ground when he voices approval of the mob spirit and lawlessness as means of insuring justice.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

JUL 24 1930

Only Refuge of Negro Is in Lynching Retaliation.

By B. M. Rodrigues.

A recent A. P. dispatch from Union, S. C., quotes Senator Blease, of that State, as saying, "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina I say, 'To hell with the Constitution.'"

The Atlanta Constitution in an editorial captioned "The Sherman Avengers," about a month ago, condoned the act of lynching and even placed the heinous crime on the pedestal of chivalry.

When the people of a State or nation can commit dastard crimes with impunity and cite that their actions have the approval of people who hold legislative and influential offices, said people need never fear apprehension nor conviction.

The time is coming when, failing federal action, the only way the Negro will have of eradicating lynching will be by the use of lynching reprisals.

New York.

THREE RIVERS, MICH., COM

Tuesday, August 12, 1930

LYNCHING IN THE NORTH

Conscientious Northerners who have been accustomed to arranging the South for conditions that permit lynchings received a severe blow in the bloodthirsty exhibition of mob frenzy put on by the citizens of Marion Indiana. Here in the tier of states just below Michigan an example of unrestrained violence has been displayed that could teach things to Commonwealths where lynching is still more or less an accustomed mode of punishment.

The South can now point a finger of scorn at the North. The Mason and Dixon line no longer separates the States that lynch and those that accept the regular course of justice. Reprehensible as lynching is anywhere, it seems more repugnant in a community far removed from the region where race hatred has been fostered during long generations of slaveholding and allowed to smolder since Civil War days.

Indiana shames the entire North. The State's disgrace is shared by those other Northern States that have held the South up to ridicule for permitting primitive outbursts of the mob. The occurrence at Marion is a warning to law enforcement officers everywhere that the mob is no longer a sectional affair, to be viewed at a safe distance here in the North. If Marion's disgrace is not to be duplicated by other communities, they must be prepared to prevent at all costs the trampling of justice by hate-driven crowds.

Lynchings - 1930
&
Discussions.

White Press. (Northern)

3112

HERALD
Grand Rapids, Mich.
JAN 16 1930

CONQUERING LYNCH LAW

The lynching record continues annually its descending course. Last year, according to Dr. Robert R. Moton, the distinquished Negro leader, 10 persons were lynched in the United States. The year before the total was 11, and in 1927 17. Dr. Moton and the other devoted workers who have striven in season and out against the outlawry of lynching have reason to be optimistic, not only because of the reduction in the actual number of victims, but perhaps even more because, as Dr. Moton reports, "There were 27 instances in 1929 in which officers of the law prevented lynchings." That has been the weak point in the opposition to lynch law. Craven officials, or those in open sympathy with mobs, have in the past handed over prisoners to the fury of the lynchers with no show of resistance. Particularly has this been true in the southern states, but Dr. Moton reports that 24 of the 27 instances of official resistance to mobs occurred in the South. There is more to this than the miserable life of some unfortunate, who may or may not be guilty of the crime charged against him. The real issue is respect for the ordered processes of law. We agree with the mob that the murderer should lose his life. But there is a vast and significant difference between lynching at the hands of a mob and execution carried out after a fair trial and due sentence by a proper court.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING
JAN 21 1930

MOB LAW SHOWN TO BE VANISHING.

Lynching will have entirely ceased in another decade, according to the head of the International Racial Co-operative Commission, who attributes the decline in the practice to travel, the newspapers and the radio, the education of the masses. During the year just closed, as has been stated heretofore, there were but ten such tragedies and during the last 10 years there were only 314 persons who lost their lives through mob vengeance, less than 100 in the last five years of that period. These figures show how rapidly this particular crime is declining when contrasted with the lynchings of earlier days, there being 1,726 in the period of 1885-1924.

The commission reports that the lynchings of recent years have been staged in small rural communities removed from the influence of modern education and, wherein passion and vengeance were the ruling motives of the people.

The press is cited as having contributed more than any other source to the enlightenment of the people on the subject, which included the admonition to let the law and not the mob mete out penalties to offenders. "The mob has shrunk from the spotlight of the press," in the words of the commission, which does not note any decline in the number of offenses that hitherto were punished with the noose.

It has been one of the impossible things for visitors to understand that in this country where every one is assured a fair and honest trial by a jury of his own people, that mob law was so often resorted to in the South, especially if the culprits were of the Negro race.

TRIBUNE
COSCHOCTON, O.
JAN 17 1930

LYNCHING RECEDES

LYNCHING, once a popular pastime in the United States, has receded almost to the vanishing point. Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, an authority on the subject, lists only 10 lynchings last year. All took place in the South—four in Florida, three in Texas, one each in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Neither Georgia nor Alabama, notorious in the past for this practice, is represented on the list.

Less than 40 years ago, in 1892, lynching was at its worst. In that year it claimed 255 victims, including 100 white men. No doubt cooling of passions aroused in Civil War and Reconstruction days accounts in part for the recession of lynching. Other important factors have been education and agitation against a relic of barbarism which has earned for the United States the scorn of older countries. We are making progress in the fight on "man's inhumanity to man."

EUGENE, ORE., REGISTER
JANUARY 17, 1930

[illegible]wer Lynchings

FROM the Tu[illegible]e institute comes the record for 1929 of lynchings in [illegible]e United States. It shows a continued subsidence of the one-time lawless pastime of Americans and more particularly those of the southern states. Only ten persons were killed by mobs in 1929. Seven of them were negroes. The number is one fewer than the lynchings of 1928, six fewer than for 1927, nine fewer than for 1926. The record is altogether heartening by comparison with the lynchings of the high record year of 1892, when mobs killed 100 white and 255 black persons. But the ten 1929 lynchings are just ten too many.

In scanning the Tuskegee institute report one inevitably marvels that this form of crime continues to decrease among us while other forms of violent crime are on the increase. How is it to be accounted for? For one thing law officers nowadays make sincere efforts to prevent lynchings. The Tuskegee report cites that during 1929 officers prevented lynchings in 27 cases, 24 of which were in the South. In three instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Mobs are nearly always cowardly. A showing of real resistance turns them back. Aside from that factor one scarcely knows where to turn for an explanation as to why there is less of lynching among us but as much as ever of other crime.

ROCKFORD, ILL., STAR
Tuesday, January 28, 1930

F[illegible]er [illegible]ynchings.

LAST year there were 10 lynchings in this country. In 1892, less than 40 years ago, there were 255 lynchings. Comparison of those two records and study of the years between with their slow but fairly steady decline in lynchings show that progress in solving this problem is real.

There are several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching, stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailers, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable effect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves fairly promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity, decency and justice are worth attaining. Their advancement in one field foreshadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as has lynching.

[illegible] the Lynching [illegible] Negroes

This photograph shows Joe Boxley, 18-year-old Negro worker of Alamo, Tenn., being lynched by a mob of Southern bosses. In Ocilla, Ga., 600 armed boss planters several days ago lynched Jimmy Irvine, Negro farm tenant. A mass meeting is being held in Winston Salem, N. C.

The Trade Union Unity League and the International Labor Defense are organizing workers defense committees to unite the Negro and white workers against the bosses lynching crew.

2-3-30

TIMES
So. Bend, Ind
JAN 1 1930

MOB MIND SELDOM RATIONAL

(Minneapolis Journal)

It is an ironclad thought that the mob which lynched the Texas "Santa Claus" bandit was probably composed of individuals who are basically as sentimental and maudlin over crime and the criminal as any other mortals.

Ratliff's aged mother could probably have persuaded any member of the mob, in the quiet of his home, that her son deserved official clemency.

A good defense attorney, under other circumstances, might have influenced the entire pack of lynchers to vote for acquittal in their capacity as jurors.

We have no doubt that there were in the crowd quite a number of men who, sitting as a board of pardon and parole, would readily have conceded the Texas bandit's right to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It is unfortunate that mob pyschology swings from one extreme to the other. Generally, we find it either placing a noose or a wreath about the criminal's neck. It is usually demanding that the law be cheated of the criminal, or that the criminal be cheated of the law. There never has been any noticeable mob passion for justice, cold and impartially administered.

No one can possibly condone the lyncher on his acts. The normal mind revolts at the story of the Eastland hanging, with all that it implies in the way of human brutality and human cowardice. But the lyncher, nevertheless, must be recognized as the victim of mob hypnosis. He is at one extreme of the pendulum that swings between mob sentimentalism, which acquits criminals, and mob insanity, which hangs them.

The tragedy of the mob mind is that it is seldom rational. It is either witch-burner or philanthropist. It either hates, or fears, or pities. A mob lust for the orderly processes of law, and for the inexorable workings of justice, apparently does not exist. If it did, aobut 95 per cent of the country's crime commissions, which are investigating nearly everything except the strange phenomenon of the mob mind, could close up shop tomorrow.

WORLD
Aberdeen, Wash
JAN 7 1930

LYNCH LAW WANING

IN ONE respect the American people are becoming less lawless. The practice of lynching, the most hideous expression of mob violence, is waning. Records of the Tuskegee Institute show that in 1929 ten persons were lynched. The record for 1928 was eleven, for 1927 sixteen, for 1926 nineteen, for 1925 seventeen. Gratifying as is this comparison of totals—though there should not have been, last year, ten lynchings; there was no excuse for one—even more impressive is a comparison of the record for the past five years with earlier records.

In 1893, when the first really authentic lists of lynchings were compiled, there were 235 victims of mob passions. In 1902 the number had fallen to 97, in 1912 to 89, and in 1922 to 61. In 1922, as may be recalled, the Dyer anti-lynching bill was before Congress, and the aroused public indignation which it represented was reflected in a much more notable diminution of lynchings from then on. From 1923 to 1927 the average annual number of lynchings was 23, and that, as the Tuskegee Institute figures show, has been more than cut in half in the past two years. Turning again to the Tuskegee figures, however, we find that last year there were 27 occasions when officers of the law prevented lynchings. A credit mark to the law, another black mark to mob violence.

A puzzling commentary on the subsidence of the crime of lynching in recent years is found in the increase, the country over, in murder generally—lynching, of course, is but one form of murder. In 1927, the year which saw a remarkable lessening in lynching, in 122 American cities the homicides averaged 10.4 per 100,000 of population. The 1928 figure was about the same, and there is no indication, though the figures are not yet available, that the 1929 record has been any better.

GAZETTE
St. Joseph, Mo
JAN 13 1930

DGE LYNCH ABDICATING.

In 1[illegible] the graph of lynchings in the United States reached its highest peak. Mobs using fagots, rope and bullets that year put to death 255 persons—155 of them Negroes. The record shamed all who would boast of American civilization.

Since 1892 a great many changes for the better have occurred, and the indicator line on the chart of mob "justice" has steadily curved downward. The descending curve, however, has not been rapid. The graph indicates that it will be at least twenty years before lynching disappears.

In 1929 ten persons—seven of them Negroes—were mobbed to death, according to the figures of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Negro Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which annually compiles statistics on mob violence. This figure was one less than for 1928 and a record low mark.

Although in six of the ten lynchings the victims were taken from the hands of the law, a general increase in the resistance officers oppose to mobs was indicated. There were twenty-seven instances, twenty-four of them in Southern states, in which peace officers prevented mobs from doing their mad will. This obviously signifies that the public conscience has quickened in regard to lynchings—even in Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, where, in the last forty years, 1,130 Negroes are known to have been executed by extra-legal means.

It is striking to note the decline of lynching in contrast to the general state of lawlessness which has so alarmed the nation. No doubt the contrast contains a moral whose substance derives from the force of public opinion. But we did not set out to write a commentary on prohibition and mass production of legislation.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Eleven Last Year.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

Manchester Guardian Weekly

1-24-30

Figures compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People indicate that there were eleven lynchings in the United States in 1929, the same number as in 1928. The number is increased to twelve for 1929 if one includes the killing of Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, a white woman, who was shot in North Carolina in connection with the textile strike at Gastonia. Shocking as is this total it is much better than a few years ago, when sixty to seventy lynchings in a year were not at all uncommon.

The largest number of lynchings last year occurred in Florida, and Texas came next. The other States on the list are Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Three of the eleven persons were white. In only three cases was an attack upon a woman given as the cause of the lynching; in the others, two men were killed for "writing insulting notes," two for wounding officers of the law, one for murder, and one because of a dispute about the price of blackberries. In the other cases the cause is not known.

President R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, a famous training school for negroes, points out that there were twenty-seven other cases of attempted lynchings in 1929, which were successfully resisted by officers of the law. Twelve of those whose lives were thus saved were white men, and two were negro women. Of these cases, twenty-four occurred in the South.

The decline of lynchings to about one-fifth of their former frequency is due to several factors. One of these is the great migration of negroes to the North, where lynchings have always been infrequent, although their place has been taken to some extent by terrible race riots in several of the large cities. Another is better education of both negroes and whites as to their mutual responsibilities, and a third is fear by the States that the Federal Government might intervene and take the matter out of their hands if lynchings continued in such large numbers.

SUN
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
JAN 15 1930

"A VANISHING CRIME."

That lynching is decreasing at such a rate that it is not too much to hope that it will within a few years be unknown is the encouraging news which comes from the south. The records of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, made public at Atlanta, reveal that during 1929 the number of lynchings in the United States was but ten and that only five states had lynchings.

Coincident with ths report, Governor Byrd, of Virginia, pointing with satisfaction to the fact that in that state there had been no lynching in two years, attributed this desirable situation largely to the presence on the statute books of Virginia of an anti-lynching law wth real teeth in it.

The Virginia law makes lynching a state offense, to be investigated and prosecuted by the attorney general or special prosecutors appointed by the governor. It makes the governor and attorney general directly accountable for the arrest of lynchers and takes the whole affair out of the hands of local officials who, either through friendship or relationship to the guilty parties, or fear of reprisals, might be inclined to apply white wash instead of making a sincere effort to discover the identity of the lynchers and bring them to justice. The Virginia statute recognizes lynching in its true light. It is not within the common category of crime, but it is a glaring offense against the good name of the state in which it is committed.

Throughout the south there is a growing determination that lynching must go, and a realization that the way to make it go is to prosecute lynchers and to inflict penalties in keeping with the magnitude of their crime. Civic leaders, officials, women's organizations and all those who take pride in the south are engaged in this battle. The press is given much credit for the part it has played. Some of the proudest pages in the history of American journalism have been written by southern editors who, while mob rule held sway, have courageously pointed to the real evils of lynching and have demanded its elimination.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern)

INDEPENDENT
Massillon O
JAN 30 1930

Fewer Lynchings

Last year there were ten lynchings in this country. In 1892, less than 40 years ago, there were 255 lynchings. Comparison of those two records and study of the years between with their slow but fairly steady decline in lynchings show that progress in this matter is real.

There are probably several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching, stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailers, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable effect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity, decency and justice are worth striving for. Their achievement in one field foreshadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as lynching has been.

ENTERPRISE
Saranac Lake, N.Y.
FEB 1 1930

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ELMIRA, N. Y.
STAR-GAZETTE
FEB 12 1930

LYNCHINGS IN 1929.

Eleven lynchings in the United States in 1929 are reported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the same number as in 1928. Three of the eleven persons were white, and in addition a white woman, Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, was killed in North Carolina in connection with the textile strike at Gastonia.

The lynching record of the last two years is a decided improvement over that of a few years ago, when the total often reached sixty or seventy, but there is still evidence that the lynching mania is only dormant, not dead. Last year it is reported that 27 other cases of attempted lynchings were successfully resisted by officers of the law. In each case, no doubt, the impulse was as strong, the passion as ungovernable, as in those cases where the lynching was accomplished. As long as the impulse exists, it cannot be said that the country has emerged entirely from the barbarism of which lynching is an indication. Reduction in the number of lynchings carried through to their sinister end merely means that officers of the law are more efficient in resisting lynching mobs.

Florida headed the list last year, with Texas second, and Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee following in order. Enlightened people in the South as well as the North long ago joined hands in the determination to wipe out lynching, or at least to brand it with the odium that goes to any other form of murder. Between the better class of Southern white people and the Negroes there is growing a real bond of sympathy and affection. There still remains a residue of madness that seems immune to education and enlightened opinion.

TIMES
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.
FEB 10 1930

LYNCHINGS LAST YEAR.

According to a report by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, there were ten lynchings in the United States during the year 1929. All were in the south. Florida led with four, Texas had three, while Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi had one each. The offenses charged against the victims were reported as follows: Criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of law, two; charge not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one outside jail.

Dr. Moton also reported that there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 'Three of these," his report said. "were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

There was one less lynching than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926, and seven less than in 1925. Ten lynchings is exactly ten too many, but the steady decrease gives hope that the day will come when unlawful killings will no longer disgrace any state in this country. The courts are open. Experience has shown that when officers of the law rescue men from would-be lynchers, the trials are prompt and the parties punished if the evidence discloses their guilt.

The best thing about this report, aside from the evidence of more respect for the law, is the vigilance and courage of officers of the law who saved men from the violence of mobs. It is proof that official courage in most cases prevents the criminal blood for blood by the excited mob. Officers thus save men under wrathful impulse from a deed that would always remain as a reproach to them.

LITTLE FALLS TIMES
Monday, February 10, 19

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Little Falls ny

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LITTLE FALLS (New York) TIMES
Monday, February 10, 1930

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SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN
New Years Day

The lynching statistics for 1929 as compiled by Tuskegee institute and as compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are not in precise agreement, though both lists indicate that there has been little change from the previous year. The lynchings reported from Tuskegee by Principal Moton in his letter printed elsewhere on this page, were 10 in number, including three in Texas. The other list includes only two in Texas, but adds one in Mississippi and two in North Carolina. This would make the total 13 for the year, which at least compares favorably with the average yearly figures of only a few years ago. The number of lynchings prevented reflects both a strengthening of the forces of law and order backed by intelligent public opinion and a continuance of the lawless mob spirit which these forces have to deal with. On the whole, the record is one of progress, but progress that is still much too slow.

ALTOONA (Pennsylvania) MIRROR
Thursday, February 6, 1930

LYNCHING RECEDES.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Lynching, once a popular pastime in the United States, has receded almost to the vanishing point. Dr. Robert E. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, an authority on the subject, lists only ten lynchings last year. All took place in the south—four in Florida, three in Texas, one each in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Neither Georgia nor Alabama, notorious in the past for this practice, is represented on the list.

Less than forty years ago, in 1892, lynching was at its worst. In that year it claimed 255 victims, including 100 white men. No doubt cooling of passions aroused in Civil war and reconstruction days accounts in part for the recession of lynching. Other important factors have been education and agitation against a relic of barbarism which has earned for the United States the scorn of older countries.

We are making progress in the fight on "man's inhumanity to man."

NEW YORK

ST LOUIS MO POST DISP
JANUARY 14, 1930

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

FEB 5 - 1930

Georgia Slips Back

LYNCHINGS, once common throughout the South, have been steadily decreasing in number during recent years. Not more than ten or twelve persons met violent death at the hands of mobs the past year, whereas just before the turn of the century victims were counted by the score.

The latest lynching in Georgia therefore will come as a shock to those who had hoped that this most horrible of all forms of murder was passing. That is particularly true because there has not been a lynching in that state within three years, in spite of the intense racial feeling that sometimes develops.

The victim of a mob of five hundred at Ocilla, Georgia, was a negro, accused of attacking and killing a fourteen-year-old white girl. The sheriff, refusing to surrender his prisoner, was roughly handled by the mob. The negro was taken outside the town, beaten and mutilated, and his body burned on a pyre of logs. If telegraphic accounts are correct, the mob exhibited unusual barbarity.

According to the sheriff, the negro had confessed to the crime. There is small doubt that if law had been permitted to take its course, he would have been punished to the limit without delay.

After Georgia's last lynching, seventeen men were indicted and sixteen were sent to prison. It is to be hoped the authorities will display equal zeal in the present instance, thereby serving notice that rule of lynch law is not to be resumed.

Lynch "Law" Takes Another Life.

Mississippi again has disgraced itself. A mob has taken a man accused of crime and put him to death without the sign of a trial. Whether the man was innocent or guilty the members of that mob could not know. They dealt death lightly as mobs always do.

It is a disgrace not only to the state of Mississippi but to the United States as well. Lynchings are dreadful, bloodthirsty affairs. They are against all law and order, against social dencency and against all human right. They thrive on blood lust and suffering. They demand a victim and are not satisfied until they get one.

When the mob goes wild, there is no common sense, decency or humanity in it. The hapless victim of uncontrolled fury may be as innocent as a babe unborn, but that does not matter. The mob makes up its mind that he is guilty and exacts the supreme penalty in its fury. It frequently comes to its senses later and finds that it has cruelly put to death an innocent person.

All who participated in that disgraceful Mississippi lynching broke every constitutional provision and violated every state law. They should be run down and punished to vindicate the law they flaunted. Mississippi should not rest until it has legally avenged this brutal crime.

Lynchings-1930 & Discussions.

White Press, (Northern.)

3114

Times
NEW YORK CITY

3/23/30

LYNCHING DEATH RATE DECLINES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of March 4, 1913, I contributed a letter on the decline in lynching, calling attention to the fact that the lynching death rate had declined from a maximum of 2.9 per million of population during 1880-94 to a rate of 0.67 per million in 1912. I now have the official statistics for the intervening years ending with 1929, kindly furnished by Monroe Work, director of the records and research department, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

They make an extremely interesting contribution to the study of the crime problem, providing gratifying evidence of a still further and really extraordinary decline in lynching, which reached the lowest figure on record in 1929, when there were only ten lynchings compared with a maximum of 255 in 1892. The rates per million of population during the intervening years have been as follow:

1910-1912	0.74	1923-1927	0.12
1913-1917	0.55	1928	0.09
1918-1922	0.62	1929	0.08

Of the persons lynched in 1929, three were whites and seven were Negroes. I quote from Mr. Work's letter the following suggestive extracts: "From the best and most accurate sources of information it is found that in forty-four years, 1885-1929, there were 884 persons, 60 whites and 823 Negroes, put to death by mobs, under the charge of rape or attempted rape. This is one-fifth, or 20.6 per cent, of the total number of persons, 4,287, who were lynched during that period. On the other hand, 3,403, or four-fifths, of those lynched were for causes other than rape. This refutes the charge that the majority of lynchings are for the crime of rape.

"An investigation into the causes of lynchings made some time ago showed that over 10 per cent of the Negroes lynched were for such minor offenses as grave robbery, threatened political exposure, slander, self-defense, wife-beating, cutting levees, kidnapping, voodooism, poisoning horses, writing insulting letters, incendiary language, swindling, jilting a girl, colonizing Negroes, turning State's evidence, political troubles, gambling, quarreling, poisoning wells, throwing stones, unpopularity, making threats, circulating scandals, being troublesome, bad reputation, drunkenness, strike rioting, insults, supposed offenses, insulting women, fraud, criminal abortion, alleged stock poisoning, enticing servant away, &c."

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN.
Wellesley Hills, Mass., March 18, 1930.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 23, 1930

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N.Y. Times

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New York

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FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN.
Wellesley Hills, Mass., March 18, 1930.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., NEWS
Friday, March 28, 1930

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Lynch law has been responsible for many black marks upon the fair escutcheon of American civilization. While lynchers are protected by the law in some parts of the country and public opinion is those regions have condoned lynchings, the federal government has long sought to impeach "Judge Lynch" and public opinion, nationally, is determined to stamp out this vicious mob violence and lawlessness.

There are still too many lynchings, but the number is decreasing at a rate that brings satisfaction to every thoughtful person and to the negro race particularly. Last year the rate was .08 per million of population, compared with a rate of 2.9 in 1894. There were 10 lynchings last year three whites and seven negroes, whereas in 1892 the number of these outrages was 255.

Tuskegee Institute researchers have uncovered the amazing fact that more than 10 per cent of all recorded lynchings, were provoked by threatened political exposure, slander, self-defense, wife beating, voodooism, unpopularity, throwing stones, jilting, drunkenness, enticing servants away, colonizing negroes, robbery, turning state's evidence, gambling, quarreling and suspected offense.

Institute researches refute the popular notion that virtually all lynchings are provoked by assaults on women. Since 1885 only 20.6 per cent have been attributed to offenses of that nature.

Judging from infrequency courts inflict the death penalty on murders the people who serve on juries must be drawn from different classes of society than the man who takes the law in their own hands. Forty-five years have witnesses 4,287 of these mob murders.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

APR 25 1930

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTHLAND

South Carolina and Mississippi have been the scenes of lynchings within the past few days. Private citizens inflamed by a mob passion have seized colored men, accused of committing crimes, and ruthlessly killed them, forgetting that one crime does not justify another.

In South Carolina, a sheriff was hit over the head by members of the mob and it is reported he is in a critical condition with a fractured skull.

The southland has been fairly successful in ridding itself of the disgrace of lynchings, but South Carolina and Mississippi have apparently been unable to permit the law to take its course any longer.

If there is no question of the guilt of the accused, the courts of those two states may be depended upon to render justice, and if there is a question of the guilt of the men under arrest, no mob has any right, legal or moral, to dispense justice with a volley of bullets.

JOURNAL
PEORIA, ILL.

APR 25 1930

TWO LYNCHINGS

Two lynchings of Negroes, one in Mississippi and one in South Carolina, raise the question of what shall be done to reduce mob violence against black men south of the Mason and Dixon line. We are familiar with the argument of white supremacy, and have no desire to discuss its ethical justification or its social necessity at this time. That is not the point. The slaying of southern Negroes in public has been a stain on the gallant south ever since the Civil war. There may have been a time when it was even less culpable, from the social standpoint, than it is now. The viciousness of the north toward the ex-confederates just after the Civil war may have brought about a condition which led to violence of this kind when the southern whites again attempted to regain control from the Negroes and the carpetbaggers.

Now, however, the racial problem, of which we heard so much in the latter days of the nineteenth century, is virtually no problem. The lynching of Negroes is a kind of barbarous tradition. It will be stopped when the south realizes that it no longer needs gun and rope to keep the black man under control.

His own people are doing that for the whites. The black criminal is entitled to the same justice as the white criminal.

TRIBUNE
SOUTH BEND, IND.

APR 10 1930

LYNCHING.

Lynchings in [illegible] United States numbered 255 in 1892; last year there were 10. Even though 10 is too many this decrease in 37 years has caused much gratification. One of the worst blots on American civilization is being eliminated slowly but surely. From 1880 to 1894 the lynching death rate was 2.9 per 1,000,000 of population. By 1912 it had dropped to .74. In the next four years it went down to .55, but rose to .62 in the four-year period, 1918-1922. The next four years brought it down to .12. The decline continued in 1926 when a rate of .09 was registered. Last year the lynching death rate was .08 per 1,000,000 of population.

In 44 years, from 1885 to 1929, mobs executed 884 persons charged with outrage or attempted outrage. The number of lynchings for other offenses was 3,403. Thus four-fifths of the illegal death penalties in the blackest period of the lynching era were inflicted for causes other than outrage. This record effectively refutes the theory that sexual crimes were largely responsible for mob action. The record shows that 10 per cent of the lynchings in which Negroes were the victims were in punishment for offenses either not illegal or classified as minor in the laws. "Jilting a girl," "unpopularity," "enticing servant away," "political troubles"—these are some of the curious motives noted in the official lynching record from 1885 to 1929. Racial prejudice is unusually protusive here. Whites are never lynched on such trivial grounds. Incidentally, three white persons were among the 10 lynched last year.

TRIBUNE-TIMES
HORNELL, N. Y.

APR 10 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS

From the report issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, it is learned that America is making progress in the attempt to wipe out lynchings.

There were only 10 persons lynched in this country last year compared with 11 in 1928; 16 in 1927; 19 in 1926 and 17 in 1925. Five states reported lynchings, Florida, four; Texas, three, and Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee each one.

It is encouraging to note that in 27 instances the law was more powerful than the mob, hence the total number of lynchings was kept down.

On the whole, the report is cheering and gives promise that law and order will, in time, prevail in the United States over the uncontrolled passion of a mob.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
SUN

APR 24 1930

LYNCHINGS REVIVED.

Lynchings have decreased in the south to such an extent that it is shocking to hear of two within a single day. In Mississippi a young Negro was captured by a posse and shot down before the sheriff arrived. He was accused of murder.

In South Carolina a middle aged Negro, charged with attack, was taken from jail, tied to a tree and riddled with bullets.

In each of these instances there was no reason to doubt that the law would have exacted full penalty if the guilt of the accused had been proved. But neither was proved guilty, or given an opportunity to attempt to prove his innocence.

Two serious crimes may have been committed, but they are not righted by committing two more serious crimes in which scores of men participated.

Southern states, opposing passage of a federal anti-lynching bill on the grounds that state rights would be invaded, claimed that they were able to prevent lynching and punish lynchers through their own laws. Mississippi and South Carolina are now challenged to prove this.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

APR 11 1930

MASS MEETING TONIGHT WILL PROTEST LYNCHING

A mass meeting, to protest against the mysterious lynching of J. H. Wilkins, Negro Pullman porter on Southern Railway Kansas City special, who was found in a grove at Locust Grove, Ga., hanging from a tree, will be held in Saint Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., this evening.

It is reported by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that the dead man was found tied to the tree with his white coat.

The purpose of the meeting, according to Randolph, is to investigate thoroughly the incident and bring to justice those persons responsible for the lynching. This organization seeks the protection of other Pullman porters against such brutal attacks.

Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the principal speaker.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

APR 25 1930

Two Lynchings in a Day.

The lynchings of [illegible] in a day disgrace the fair fame of Mississippi and South Carolina. Somebody had accused a colored man, aged 35, in Gunnison, Mississippi, of a killing. The man, married and the father of a family, was shot to death by a mob. The victim of the Walhalla, South Carolina, mob murder was a Negro 50 years old, accused of "attempting to attack" a young white woman—whatever that may mean. He also was slain by shooting, his body riddled with rifle bullets. Each victim was, of course, innocent in the eyes of the law, and sure of being convicted by a white jury if guilty, provided the law had taken its course.

In the civilized parts of America there should be due thankfulness that no burning alive was indulged in. Barbarism in Dixieland has been more or less modified with the years. But nowhere is there any real hope of adequate punishment of mobsters. The Mississippi Sheriff says boldly: "No inquest is likely and there cannot be an investigation till next autumn." Why were no arrests made immediately? "I arrived too late and the crowd blocked the way when I tried to make arrests." That is the customary Mississippi view of the murder of a Negro by rioters. As for South Carolina, her record in the matter of lynching has been pretty good of late years. She is not quite on a level with Mississippi.

And yet some people wonder why Negroes by the hundred thousand have faced the colder climate of the North to escape not merely the fear of lynching but the perpetual absence of any legal protection against cruelty and swindling by white men, in the lack of racial equality on juries and also the denial of equal educational privileges to the colored children. The wonder cannot be justified. It must follow as the night the day that an oppressed race will try to get away from oppression.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern.)

3115

REPUBLICAN
Phoenix, Ariz

AUG 6 1930

Of The Two Evils, The Greater?

Denouncing lynching in all cases is sometimes not backed by the convictions of the denouncer. It is not always easy to advise "let the law take its course" when in America so often its course is a disgraceful and rotten one. Though the law itself is all right, too often the administration of the law is vile and crooked, so that the law becomes involved in the contempt which the administrators arouse. It is this fact, we think, more than any other, that has given the United States a reputation throughout the world for savagery and lawlessness. In other civilized countries lynching is an unheard-of crime. Probably, if the laws were enforced in other countries as they are in America, lynching would be a universal evil.

Two months ago the state of Oklahoma was stirred by the release from the penitentiary of a confessed and convicted murderess, who had slain her fourteen-year-old stepson. The Garber (Oklahoma) Sentinel, after disclaiming any thought of ever defending mob rule, and declaring that there can be no defense, thus commented upon the pardon of this woman:

"Two years ago an innocent school boy, a 14-year-old honor student, a youth of unquestioned character, was murdered. A mysterious case, but the law took its course. A grand jury investigated, a confession was made, the state prosecuted, twelve jurors returned a verdict of guilty, the court sentenced, the sheriff took the guilty one to the state prison—and someone turned Cleo McLaughlin loose on May 17th in face of the fact that petitions containing hundreds of names protesting any form of clemency are on file.

"Justice has been violated. It is just as sickening to the good citizens of this community to have justice thwarted at Oklahoma City as it would have been had the body of the guilty one been found hanging from a telephone pole before the law had a chance to take its course."

In a case of this sort it cannot be properly said that the law has taken its course, though all that was done was done within the law. The arrest, the trial, the conviction and the sentence to prison were all legal steps. So was the pardon issued under authority granted to the pardoning power. But the law did not contemplate that one found guilty of a crime should go unpunished. In this case the law in its course was taken off the course, and made a mockery of. That pardon granted under the authority of law was an incitant to an appeal to a law whose operation is so swift that t cannot be interfered with.

It would be a very narrow and unhinking person who would find in the oregoing comment by the Oklahoma ditor a defense of mob law. He has ndulged only in a comparison of two reat American evils and has given an pinion as to which of the two is the yorse. Only by its elimination may he other be met and removed

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MEET IN CHICAGO TO FIGHT LYNCH INCREASE IN U. S.

Daily Worker
8-15-30
New York, N.Y.

Hit Marion Hangings On Aug. 14

CHICAGO, August 9.—A big mass meeting in protest against the lynching of two Negro youths Thursday in Marion, Indiana, and against the new wave of lynchings throughout the country which has reached a total of 20 already this year, will be held Thursday, Aug. 14, at 3335 So. State St.

The meeting will also protest the increased terror directed against Negro workers in Chicago in an effort by the bosses to get them to accept their greatly worsened conditions of today.

Thomas Shipps, 19, and Abraham Smith, 20, were the two Negro youths lynched Thursday in Marion by a white mob of 1500. The state government, while avoiding any measures against the leaders of the lynch mob, has sent in the National Guard, who have taken up a position in the Negro sections so as to prevent the Negro workers from retaliating to these attacks.

The bosses are stirring up race prejudice more and more in an effort to split the ranks of the workers who are struggling back against the attacks on their conditions. The meeting will outline means by which the Negroes can struggle against lynchings and increased terror. Under the leadership of the A.N.L.C. they will organize a solid front of the Negro workers together with the revolutionary white workers to defend themselves against these attacks.

FORT WAYNE, IND.
JOURNAL-GAZETTE
AUG 10 1930

Barbarians Still

Accounts given of the lynching of two colored boys in Marion, this state, Thursday night, are rich in all the elements of revulsion and horror. That is true of any incident of the kind. Some may be richer than others—as, for instance, in burning some black wretch at the stake. But that detail of the mob's crime in Marion which had correspondence with all crimes of the sort was the eagerness of hundreds and even thousands of people to witness the dreadful spectacle.

It is said, doubtless with truth, that the mob which actually assaulted the jail, overcame the weak resistance of the authorities and took these young black fellows to the court house for hanging numbered few if any more than half a hundred. Yet the vicinity of the theater of a mob's crime was literally packed with human beings. One photograph of the scene given to the public through newspapers shows the mob's victims dangling from the limbs of trees in the center of a city of twenty-five thousand people—a city of churches and schools, the seat of the law, the abode of a society which no doubt would angrily resent any challenge of its good order, its civilization, its culture and its spiritual aspirations. And the same photograph shows a congested throng—old people, young people, men and women, boys and girls—all with their faces turned in obvious purpose toward the camera. They were having their pictures taken in eternal proof that they had been present on the occasion.

These hundreds and thousands of persons, from the small boys and girls to the aged men and women, were not participants in the awful tragedy which ushered two souls unbidden and unshrived before the great judgment seat. They were the gallery, the spectators to whom the unspeakable show was given. There is no report that anybody lifted a word in protest or put forth a hand in restraint. And there they stood, these hundreds and thousands, pressing close and gazing with fascination while the law was assassinated and the two young wretches, faces distorted with fear and voices gibbering with terror, were dragged at the rope's end from the ground to die. That was soon over. No great time is required to inflict death by strangulation. But the crowd stayed and stayed, watching the dangling bodies grow stark and the peace of death come over their faces. We are told that the crowd remained and jostled about until long after daylight, when the bodies were cut down and taken away.

Doubtless there were in that crowd some who could be as tender as Uncle Toby with a fly, women who could not bear to take a strangled mouse from a trap, girls who could weep with sympathy for the mewing of a hurt kitten, boys to whose feelings a lamed and stray cur would make poignant appeal. They could, however, behold with a barbarous relish the infliction of death in its most ignominious and revolting form upon two helpless but black colored boys, and stay for hours to watch the swaying and stiffening bodies as they dangled there in the shadows of Grant county's temple of justice. Among some there was a grewsome scrimmage for relics—bits of the rope with which the boys were murdered, shreds of their clothing, anything and all things procurable that might be kept for a memento of as griely and haunting an experience as the normal imagination may conjure.

Civilization remains a veneer. The black boys who wantonly murdered a white youth and unspeakably ravished his white girl companion, had but the thinnest veneer, no more than might be expected. It has been but the short jump of a few generations since their forebears were savages in the jungles of Africa. But the white veneer has not been laid on much thicker. Humanity still remains savage under the skin. Little is needed to provoke the atavism exampled by the Marion mob and its gallery. The great genius of Christianity does not make its avatar in the white gods of earth with a black wretch in hand and a tree near by.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN
AUG 9 - 1930

The Same Story

The lynching at Marion, Indiana, fu nishes an interesting case-study, becaus for once we have a lynching free fror the complications of sectional prejudice Marion is in the northeastern quarter o Indiana, with Ohio to the east and Michigan to the north. It is hundreds of mile removed from the Ohio river, the boundary of the old South. So this business cannot be regarded as a manifestation of the slave-holder psychology.

Yet it is in every respect similar to Southern lynchings. The only apparent dissimilarity seems to lie in the fact that the Indiana women were a little more shameless in their manifestations of beastliness than their Southern sisters commonly are. We do not at the moment recall a Southern lynching in which women clawed the victim with their nails.

However, that is a detail. In the main all the familiar phenomena were manifest at Marion, even to the familiar sophistries with which the "better element" attempt to argue away the degradation and which are themselves an important phase of the degradation. A man possessing any of the fundamentals of manhood must turn into a mad dog before he can participate in a lynching. What a woman must turn into is not easily describable in words. But even those who do not participate but confine themselves to condoning such horrors are in no small measure degraded, since they must not only stoop to lying but must lie to themselves—the most corrosive form of mendacity.

And this degradation may take place anywhere, for the beast prowls in some dark recess of every human soul. He may be released in Indiana as well as in Alabama. He might be released in Maryland. But everywhere his teeth and claws drip with the same venom, and the scars that he leaves fester and corrupt in the North just as they do in the South.

Negro Misleader Preaches Loyalty to Government of Lynchings

Daily Worker

THE Negro masses suffer most from the growing crisis in the country. They are the first ones to be laid off and their miserable wages cut still more and receive the heaviest and worst jobs. The growing wave of lynching and race discrimination is the method of the bosses to compel the Negro workers to yield to the growing exploitation that the bosses are subjecting them to. 8-13-30

The beginnings of the activities of the Communist Party among the Negro masses is finding favorable response amongst them. The bosses, fearing this most, are therefore increasing the attacks on the Party, especially in those sections where activities are carried on amongst the Negro workers. In Chicago, for instance, every open air meeting of the Party on the South side is broken up. The Negro masses are being terrorized there.

The bosses are not only using open terror against the Party and the Negro workers who begin to fight militantly, but are also using various so-called Negro leaders to attack the Communist Party in order to prevent the Negro workers from really taking up the fight for full social, racial equality under the leadership of the Party. New York, N.Y.

Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman of Chicago, testified before the Fish Committee in Chicago. He stated: "I only wish other groups were as loyal." Oscar DePriest wishes the Negro masses to be loyal to the government of lynching and race discrimination. Oscar DePriest exposes himself here as a loyal servant of the lynching government in Washington.

The leaders of the Garvey movement have also opened a big attack against the Party. The Negro World, issue of August 2, carries a report of a speech of Reverend Drew, made at the Garvey Club at Liberty Hall in New York. The reverend, amongst other things stated: "I am here now registering my disapproval of this parade (August First demonstration) by the Communists and seek to take neither passive nor active part in it. The reasons for my opposition I base on two distinct grounds, one it is unAmerican, and two it is unChristian."

The reverend has nothing to say about the lynchings right after the war, the treatment given to the Negro soldiers, and the instigated race riots after the war. The reverend gives his blessing to the war and the exploitation of the Haitian and Philippine masses by American imperialism.

The reverend stated further: "In a word, the Communist Party is going around spreading an unsaviory propaganda in the hearts of an already discontented group that can never hope to obtain their measure of American rights and privileges without law and order."

This "militant" Garveyite preaches submission to the Negro masses in face of growing lynchings, tells the Negro masses to have faith in the capitalist law and order of lynching and race discrimination.

The same issue of the Negro World has an editorial, the Negro and Communism. The article is full of attack and slander against the Party and Communism.

The Negro workers who are already turning away from Garveyism and Garvey will, under the leadership of the Party, quickly learn to know the real program of Garveyism, which means in fact, submitting to the rule of the white master class in the United States.

MASSILLON, O.
INDEPENDENT

AUG 5 - 1930

MORE LYNCHING

The lynching curve is rising again. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a pretty serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not as great as the number recorded a few years ago. We like to feel that we are gaining in civilization, and mob-murders are barbarism.

There is hope, though, even in this shocking situation. It is found not only in the greater horror which the general public has come to feel for these murders, but in the courageous stand taken by public executives in states frequently desecrated in the past by such crimes. Recent utterances from the governors of seven states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas—answering the public statement of a southern senator who upheld lynch law, have condemned lynching without reservation. Their position is supported by the manly action of several sheriffs in recent months, risking their own lives in defying mobs and upholding the honor and dignity of the law when the easy thing would have been to yield.

BALTIMORE, MD.
SUN

AUG 9 - 1930

ANOTHER LYNCHING

Again Negroes have been lynched—this time not in the South but in the professedly lawful North—under circumstances that disclose for all to see the degradation that is brought upon a community by mob violence. A young white man had been killed and a girl with him had been attacked. Several Negroes had been taken into custody as members of the guilty group, and it appears that two of them were regarded as chiefly responsible for the outrage. The nature of the crime stirred the community to its depths, of course, and there was no sign that the law would not work swiftly and surely. But violent men and women could not be content with the law, however inexorable.

They must drag the guilty from the jail and wreak vengeance themselves. And then, once the line between the law's orderly processes and violence had been crossed, once the self-discipline of decent people had been broken down, there followed the sadistic orgy that is inherent in lynchings. All night men and women who regard themselves as worthy people gave vent to such emotions as reign among savages. The two Negroes were clubbed to death by men and women. The dispatches say some of the women attempted to tear the flesh of the Negroes with their finger nails. Then the two bodies were hung to a tree and the officers of the law were restrained from cutting them down until daybreak—as though the mob, defeated in further cruelty by the physical extinction of its victims, must expend its sadism in gloating.

What kind of men and women are they who feel that they cannot express horror over a frightful crime without themselves descending into the pits of hell?

PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AUG 11 1930

MORE LYNCHINGS

TO THE rapidly increasing number of lynchings in 1930, as compared with 1929 and other recent years, has been added a double killing by a mob at Marion, Ind. It was the first lynching in that State in more than a quarter of a century, but the circumstances of the victims' crime—the attacking of a young woman and the murder of her fiance—were particularly atrocious. The local prosecuting attorney says that in view of the state of public opinion it will be useless to bring any of the lynchers to trial.

Twelve lynchings were recorded in the United States in 1929, and thus far this year there have been thirteen. There were eleven in 1928 and sixteen in 1927. Last January the director of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation in the South, reviewing its ten-year efforts to reduce mob violence, predicted that before many more years the practice of lynching would be extinct. He referred back to the 255 lynchings in 1892, the ninety-six in 1902 and the sixty-four in 1912.

While those old records will scarcely be approached in 1930, the lynching figures for less than two-thirds of this year do not suggest that the day when mobs will cease to take the law into their own hands is rapidly approaching. The immediate prevention of lynchings rests with the Sheriffs and police and other executive officials, whose sworn duty is to protect prisoners who are being held for trial. But there must be a strengthening of the public confidence in the courts' willingness and ability to render swift, relentless justice, and this can be accomplished only through the actions of the courts themselves.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

AUG 9 - 1930

The Indiana Lynching

The lynching of [redacted] Negroes in the northern Indiana town of Marion again brings this scourge of lawlessness and mob lust into a region which has been relatively free in the past from such visitations. It is a disquieting commentary on the progress, or retrogression, of democratic government. The victims had been promptly arrested and placed in jail, and they were "said to have 'confessed." Whether they had or not, the mob did not certainly know. It did not know whether or not they were guilty. If it had known, there would have been no excuse for its prescribing and executing the penalty. It is inconceivable that anyone believes the men accused would not have been convicted and executed if no reasonable doubt of their guilt had appeared at the trial, to which they were entitled.

Probably only "some 75 persons," it is said, took active part in the lynching. About 1000 looked on, if not with approval, at least with no effort to stop the proceedings. The sheriff, in charge of the jail, had ample warning of what was likely to happen. His orders to his deputies not to use their firearms evidently spread rapidly. It amounted to an invitation to go ahead. The jail's small supply of tear gas bombs was soon exhausted, and if the supply had been larger the mob could have waited, knowing that its victims were virtually in its hands. A third accused man was at last accounts being guarded by a largely augmented force of officers of the law—with no instruction, it is to be hoped, not to fire.

It may or may not be of significance that this Indiana performance has so closely followed the recent utterance of Senator Blease of South Carolina in championship of lynch law. It will not take a much greater accumulation of such deeds and such utterances to revive a general demand for a federal antilynching law.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press. (Northern.)

3116

FORT WAYNE, IND
JOURNAL-GAZETTE

AUG 31 [illegible]

Lynchings Are Crimes That Are Preventable

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Two states, each with a distinguished reputation for respect for law, stand shamed before the world because a few citizens in each perpetrated a lynching. In the case of North Carolina, the crime against the civilized processes of law broke a clean record, of nine years.

Indiana is a northern state with a Republican governor. North Carolina is a southern state with a Democratic governor. There is neither politics, nor sectionalism involved. The spirit of the mob knows neither politics, nor geography. We are beginning to understand, also, that it is not primarily a manifestation of racial animosity.

* * *

Yet, we cannot condemn North Carolina as a state or its people as a whole, just as we cannot condemn Indiana as a state or its splendid people. The governor in each case did his duty with an offer of rewards and a pledge of diligence on the part of officers to run down and prosecute the lynchers. That duty, of course, will not be successfully performed until the lynchers are brought into the court house. If and when every resource of authority fails to achieve this end, we may very well inquire into the reason. Surely, there will be one.

* * *

A hundred men, we will say, break into a jail, take a prisoner from it, lynch him, and disappear. The police, the sheriffs, the prosecuting attorneys confess failure. Shall we say what experience of scientific detection has shown to be false and proclaim to the world that the particular community conceals not, one but one hundred men capable of perpetrating the perfect crime? There's no need to be deceived. It wasn't a perfect crime. There are doubtless a hundred clues for investigators to follow. If they did not follow them reasonably we ought to know why. The failure is certainly prima facie evidence of either incompetence or willful neglect of a plain duty.

When an armed posse, reinforced as such posses generally are by irresponsible volunteers, come upon a fugitive who has committed an incensing crime, and then and there, in the heat of passion and the excitement of the chase kill him, it is none the less a lynching and utterly without justification, but it may be understood.

* * *

A lynching that comes with assault upon a jail, or assault upon officers of the law who have the prisoner in safe custody, is nothing less than a cool and deliberate crime with all the essentials of murder in the first degree. This is the sort of crime that is doubly inexhaustable because it is preventable. It is preventable in precisely the way that other lynchings have been averted in North Carolina in the past nine years to give the state a perfect score of no lynchings. But North Carolina has had no monopoly on the policy. Officers other states have doubtless practiced it with equal success.

The sort of lynching that involves the forcible removal of the prisoner from jail simply means that there is enough unenlightenment in the community to permit the will to lynch, and that officialdom offers neither substantial obstacle against laying hold of the negro nor personal risk to the lynchers.

If custodians of prisoners take the precaution which common discretion directs at a time of great community indignation and either remove or adequately guard the prisoner, there would be no lynching. If the prisoner is guarded by deputies with enough known courage and determination to guarantee that at least one lyncher would sacrifice his own life in the attempt to take another's, there would be no lynching.

* * *

North Carolina's first lynching in nine years came as a result of official negligence. Whether it was due to common failure to perform a duty or to over confidence of a courageous sheriff the result was the same. It is obvious that the state has been signally free of lynching not because in 1921 the people achieved a new respect for the majesty of the law but because North Carolina officials from governors to sheriffs, spurred by the example and determination of Cameron Morrison, who was then governor, realized that lynchings were still possible and contributed their best efforts to prevent another.

What is true of North Carolina is true of other states. Enlightened public opinion nowhere condones lynching. There is no need for the inference with the orderly functions of law eforcemet by any federal inquisition or prosecution.

* * *

What is the remedy? Ultimately the extension of respect for law that will cover every state from the highest to the lowest. Immediately, the measures of prevention that have proven supremely effective in the past wherever they have been tried.

1. The requirement under strict penalties that custodians of prisoners, whether police or sheriffs, guarantee protection to the prisoner in their custody by lodging them in absolutely safe jails, either in the community of jurisdiction or elsewhere; and the immediate use of troops when this is impossible and the situation is beyond the control of local authorities.

2. That full power of the state be invoked in running down, convicting and sentencing to jail those who participate in mob violence.

If the first of these measures is followed, there will be little need for the second.

* * *

We cannot depend upon the best citizenship of the state to prevent lynchings. The best citizens do not lynch. We can require, though, that in the execution of the law, in the exercise of the authority vested in them, officials represent the best citizenship rather than the lowest. And more. We must require that the full strength and all the legal resources of the state be brought to bear upon any and all manifestations of mob spirit.

The will to lynch cannot live in an atmosphere of certainty that the lynchers must pay for it in prison stripes. But in North Carolina's we've learned it's easier, just as it is always more desirable, to prevent a lynching than it is to convict a lyncher.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

NOV 7 [illegible]

LYNCH LAW TO COME BEFORE RACIAL GROUP

STATE COMMISSION MEETING HERE IN EFFORT TO SOLVE NEGRO PROBLEM

To discuss measures deemed needful for the welfare of the negro race, and the promotion of better understanding between the white and colored races, four group meetings of white and negre men and women held at the First Baptist church Friday morning inaugurated the two-day annual meeting of the Texas commission on interracial relations.

In view of the recent lynchings, including the Sherman riot this year which resulted in the mob burning of the courthouse, the topic of lynching is expected to be one of the most prominently developed in the general meetings which begin Friday evening.

Between fifty and seventy-five whites and negroes are expected to attend as delegates to the meeting, and about 300 are expected at the general meeting at 8 o'clock Friday night.

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Want Girls' Home.

Objectives carried on in the past probably will be perfected as far as possible within the coming year, it was believed. One of these is a state appropriation for the negro girls' home.

Negro education in general is also expected to be the theme of a portion of the talks.

A directors' meeting will be held in the late afternoon. The session in the evening, whose musical numbers will be furnished by the St. Paul's Methodist church, will be featured by talks from Dr. W. W. Phares, editor of the Christian Courier; Dr. H. L. Gray, professor of Bible and religion, Georgetown university; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Atlanta, director of woman's work for the South, and Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field director of the National Urban league.

Saturday's speakers will include Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Louise Warnken, Austin, who will report on state institutions for defective and dependent negroes; Porf. D. B. Taylor of the state department of education, Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan; Dr. M. W. Dogan, Marshall; Prof. S. W. Houston, Huntsville; Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Arlington, and Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie. Several negro speakers are on the Saturday program, which also includes election of officers and committee reports.

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Menace to Safety.

Lynching was termed "not a defense of Southern womanhood or anything else," but a "menace to public safety," by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Atlanta in a talk before eight women who held a conference before the general commission meeting at the Central Christian church Thursday.

Mrs. Ames, who is director of women's activities for the general conference, declared that women and children have taken part in the recent lynchings which have outraged the entire world. She urged that women now speak against the practice of lynching in order that perhaps ministers may follow in speaking against it from their pulpits.

The group, which included Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie; Mrs. Perry Smith, Little Rock; Mrs. L. A. Sanders, Chicasha, Ok., superitendent of Christian social relations, Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, Shreveport; Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan; Mrs. F. P. Culver, Fort Worth, and Mrs. F. M. Burkhead, Houston, passed resolutions asking co-operation of the governors and governors-elect of Texas and Oklahoma.

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Effect of Lynchings.

Similar resolutions have been passed in other Southern states by groups organized in this manner by Mrs. Ames.

In discussing the subject, Mrs. Ames declared that lynching tends to destroy respect for law and order, brutalize the community, weaken the government, take innocent lives, inflict injustice and bring America into discredit with the rest of the world.

Three things attempted by the commission during the last year have been accomplished, Mrs. Ames stated. They are: Creation of chamber of commerce committee on interracial relations, organization of negro Boy Scouts and getting into college curricula interracial relation courses.

New Role for Negro Workers

Daily Worker

Negro workers will begin rehearsing for a new role at the Chattanooga Anti-lynch meet, Nov. 9. The next performance, now being prepared, will present the old lynch theme with variations. Again the Negro worker will be at one end of the rope and the boss class at the other. The only difference in the next act will be the boss' patent-leather dogs will be toe-dancing on a breath of thin air. Smash the boss lynch system. Vote Communist!

Plant the hurricane with Special Election Campaign editions: National, Oct. 15, City, Oct. 18.

BOSTON, MASS
POST

NOV 7 - 1930

FIGHTING EVIL OF LYNCHING

Movement Under Way to Stem Great Menace

To stem the menace of a more than doubling so far in 1930 of the number of lynchings in either 1928 or 1929, exceeding the combined totals of these two previous years, the National Equal Rights League and Race Congress proposes to the nation and to the State and federal governments that Nov. 22-28 be observed as "Anti-Lynching Week."

Colored Americans in particular, as the race who are lynched, and the rest of the American people and the government who must bear the opprobrium of the barbarous practice, are urged in a public appeal to promote a week of education and agitation to arouse the nation to the wrong and disgrace of mob murder displacing judge, jury and sheriff, all on account of race and color, with this resurgence in this advanced day of world civilization.

A national colored anti-lynching congress has been called by the organization to be held in Washington, Nov. 24-25, to be followed by its own meeting.

A request has been forwarded to President Hoover to approve and sponsor this "Anti-Lynching Week," for the good of the country.

Boss Negro Paper Lies About Anti-Lynch Meeting in New York

Daily Worker 11-13-30 N.Y.

By CYRIL BRIGGS

In its current issue, the Chicago Defender, a newspaper of the Negro petty bourgeoisie, carries on its New York page a report on the New York Anti-Lynching Conference of October 29, in which the vicious slander is made that the Communists have disappointed the hopes of the Negro masses by barring Negro workers at the anti-lynching conference.

This story, utterly false, and ridiculous on the very face of it, is based on a lying report sent to the New York office of the Chicago Defender by Rothschild Francis, a traitor against the working-class who was expelled by the Communist Party for persisting in his attempts to mislead the Negro workers and disrupt the Negro work of the Party after several attempts had been made to correct his wrong line. Like water, Francis found his level. He joined the Lovestone renegades. And in company with that counter-revolutionary group, he is now openly callaborating with the worst type of fakers, reformist misleaders and bourgeois politicians in their attempts to defeat the growing unity of the working-class.

Lovestone Renegades and Negro Misleaders.

Francis openly allies himself with the treacherous misleaders of the Negro masses, with the Negro petty bourgeoisie, and one of their organs the Chicago Defender—the Chicago Defender which while admitting in its editorial columns that capitalism is built upon persecution of the minority groups and the weak and that Communism is the only movement offering relief from the frightful oppression to which the Negro masses are submitted by the capitalists, yet supports the capitalist parties in every election, supporting the notorious fakers and demagogues. Mayor Thompson of Chicago in his efforts to exploit the votes of the Negro workers on false pretenses of "friendship," fake promises, etc., supporting Bishop Carey and his underworld connections, supporting the petty bourgeois misleader Congressman De Priest, who told the Negro masses to be thankful to their oppressors, that the white ruling class of this country with its organized lynching terror, its race hatred ideology, were their best friends.

Omits Mention of Negro Chairman.

Francis, in his lying reports to the Chicago Defender, deliberately played up to the slander of the petty Negro bourgeoisie that the Communist Party was a white man's party. He carefully omitted any mention of the fact that the chairman of the anti-lynching conference was Otto E. Huiswood, a Negro worker, and that the main speakers were A. B. Amis, National Negro Director of the Communist Party, and Herbert B. Newton, both of them Negro workers and with Huiswood among the many Negro leaders of the Communist Party.

He deliberately covered up the fact that the worker-delegates at the conference unanimously refused to seat three persons who they considered had no place in a working-class meeting, and that one of these was white. He wisely omitted mention of the fact that Rothschild Francis and Grace Campbell were two of the three rejected—Rothschild Francis who deserted his post of struggle in the Virgin islands and refused to rid himself of his petty bourgeois conceptions of struggle; Grace Campbell, who refused to speak on the streets for the Harlem Tenants League for fear she would lose her city job and who finally, in league with other Lovestoneites, Harlem landlords and bourgeois politicians, disrupted that militant tenant organization.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
UNITED STATES DAILY

NOV 26 1930

President Is Asked To Assist in Drive To Check Lynching

Negro Committee Presents Memorial Asking Congress to Pass Legislation For Protection of Race

President Hoover was urged Nov. 25 to secure the enactment by Congress of legislation to stamp out lynching in the United States.

The request was made on behalf of the Negro Anti-Lynching Congress now in session in Washington by a delegation of Negroes headed by William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, Mass., executive secretary of the National Equal Rights League and Race Congress.

Petition Is Presented

In a memorial presented to the President protesting against lynchings, the petitioners assert that lynchings in 1930 more than double either of the two preceding years. "We ask suppression of lynching," said the memorial, "in the interest of domestic peace and tranquility. States do not stop it and seem unable when willing because of the strength of local prejudice."

Others in the delegation were Maurice W. Spencer, President of the National Equal Rights League and Race Congress; Mrs. Minnie M. Scott, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Women; George E. Gordon, Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seals of the Knights of Pythias, and Miss Emma F.G. Merritt, President of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

The memorial follows in full text:

Surprised by the sudden recurrence of the bloody anarchy of lynching, shocked by an increase in 1930 already more than doubling the number for either of the preceding years, we have come in behalf of the colored Americans to the seat of the Federal Government into the White House to protest and to consult with the Government asking protection of life.

Act to Satisfy Hatred

Lynching is the seizure and usurpation of Government by the cowardly, cruel brutal, fiendish crowd wreaking vengeance on the lone, helpless victim and usually murderously satisfying hatred against the victims' race. It is violation, negation and assault upon Government, incipient anarchy and rebellion; a relapse from civilization into savagery; a debasement and menace for the race chiefly lynched; demoralizing to all the people and a scandal and a disgrace on the country before the world.

As gravely injurious to the general welfare, it justifies Federal action. As the deprivation of life and property without due process of law and of the equal protection of the law, it justifies Federal action. As deprivation of life and property without due process of law and of the protection of the law by the States which do not prevent it or punish the lynchers, it calls for Federal treatment.

Riots May Result

We ask suppression of lynching in the interest of domestic peace and tranquility. States do not stop it, and seem unable when willing. On account of the strength of local race prejudice, Texas veniremen refuse to convict, and Indiana county prosecutors were unable to obtain the necessary action. Victims are being found to have been innocent, and if these lynchings increase and the Federal Government does not give the necessary protection, the menaced race, deserted, may in desperation feel compelled to protect themselves, which means riots, massacres, and civil war worse than the race riots of Chicago and Washington.

The chief cause of lynching is contempt for color with disregard for law. All color proscription and segregation fosters this contempt. The continuation of such proscription, especially by the Federal Government, perpetuates the evil, therefore we ask you to abolish all color segregation in Federal employment and otherwise under Federal domain to the end that the Federal Government may act with clean hands.

Mr. President, as you have led the Federal Government and the Nation against the disrespect for law, lead them against lynching. As you have led them for law enforcement, lead them for suppression of mob violence. As you have directed the Law Enforcement Commission to advise you against bootlegging, direct them to advise against lynching. As you now have the Government warring on racketeering, have the Government war on lynching. We ask you for Federal legislation against lynching by a recommendation to Congress.

KOKOMO, IND., TRIB. DISP.
Thursday, January 1, 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS

The fact that lynchings in 1930 were twice as numerous as in 1929 is very discouraging. For some years mob murders had been steadily decreasing, and many optimistic observers thought a year might come soon in which there would be none at all.

The outlook is not completely disheartening. Twenty-five or 30 years ago lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year. The set-back in 1930 need not be regarded as a start toward the return of any such ghastly figure as that. The sudden increase this year will doubtless spur private citizens, public officials and social organizations to further and stronger action against lynching.

A study of recent lynchings in the south shows that they occur usually in communities where the economic and educational standards are low. This suggests constructive work in education and social welfare.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions

White Press, (Northern Press)

3117

600 BOSS PLANTERS LYNCH NEGRO WORKER IN OCILLA, GEORGIA

Mass Meet to Organize Workers Self-Defense Against Wave of Lynching

Sheriff Helps Lynchers Murder Jimmy Irvine, Negro Worker

BULLETIN.

WINSTON-SALEM Feb. 4—The lynching wave against Negro workers has broken out here. Lynch gangs are hunting three Negroes as the result of a fantastic tale of an attempt to kidnap a child of the Reynolds family, who own the Camel cigarette factory here where 25,000 Negroes are employed.

Worker

A big mass meeting in Negro Odd Fellows Hall last night by the I. L. D. and T.U.U.L. brought masses of Negro and white workers to hear Sol Harper, Dewey Martin and Cooper.

2-5-30

New York

OCILLA, Georgia, Feb. 4.—Early yesterday some 600 armed planters, businessmen, overseers and their hangers-on took Jimmy Irvine, Negro farm tenant, from the hands of the sheriff in the very center of town, carried him out into the country, carved him horribly with pocket knives, cut his throat, placed him on a pile of logs, saturated him and the logs with gasoline, and burned him.

Irvine's only offense was that he was said to have been seen driving a mule hitched to a wagon, in the vicinity of a spot where it was afterward said, the body of a murdered girl was found. The body was said to have been placed near the highway. Dozens of white employers might have also passed that way, but only the Negro tenant farmer was lynched.

Sheriff W. C. Tyler of Irwin County went to Mystic and arrested Irvin, then took him to Ocilla and turned him over to the lynchers.

Tyler calmly asserted that he "could not identify any of the mob" which travelled in 100 automobiles. He excused their actions with a voluntary statement that while alone and unprotected in the sheriff's hands, Irvine "had confessed to him."

* * *

Anti-Lynching Meeting.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Feb. 4.—At a mass meeting held here last night, well attended by Negro and white workers, Sol. Harper, Negro Trade Union Unity League organizer and representative of the International Labor Defense, Southern Dirict, pointed out the need of workers' defense corps to stop the slaughter.

COURIER
LOWELL, MASS.
JAN 25 1930

The lapsing of the southrons' favorite outdoor sport is remarkable. Only 10 lynchings of Negroes were reported in 1928, four of which were in Florida, a state that today is as northern as it is southern. In the tier of commonwealths from Virginia to Texas a change of men's hearts or of their business morals must have occurred. Some will say that increasingly Christianity, long ardently professed in the South, is working out in practice. Deeply religious people have grown ashamed of a practice of roasting their fellow human beings at the stake. Others will give a more materialistic explanation of the subsidence of lynching. Communities have found, they will say, that to permit such barbarism discourages investment of outside capital. It also encourages the dark folk to migrate to other and more civilized places, such as Chicago, and just at a time when their labor is much needed in their old home towns. It might be added that in all probability the colored people themselves, obtaining education and some degree of wealth in face of persisting handicaps and hardships, command today a respect among their neighbors which they did not enjoy a generation ago. If you have several Negro millionaires in your state and a large number of Negro bank depositors you are going to try to restrain the lawless elements of your population from needlessly harassing and persecuting these respected citizens. The prospect, meantime, for a better relationship of whites and blacks in the American South is brighter than it was a few years ago. Time may come when the race problem in this republic will be not much more serious than it is in the British empire where Judge Lynch has never had a jurisdiction.

BOSTON, MASS.
TRAVELER
JAN 25 1930

LYNCHING RECEDES

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Lynching, once a popular pastime in the United States, has receded almost to the vanishing point. Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, an authority on the subject, lists only ten lynchings last year. All took place in the South—four in Florida, three in Texas, one each in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Neither Georgia nor Alabama, notorious in the past for this practice, is represented on the list.

Less than 40 years ago, in 1892, lynching was at its worst. In that year it claimed 255 victims, including 100 white men. No doubt cooling of passions aroused in civil war and reconstruction days accounts in part for the recession of lynching. Other important factors have been education and agitation against a relic of barbarism which has earned for the United States the scorn of older countries.

We are making progress in the fight on "man's inhumanity to man."

HERALD
Rutland, Vt.
JAN 28 1930

Lynchings of 1929.

Little satisfaction can be derived from the fact that there was no increase in lynchings last year, for even a single application of lynch law would leave an indelible and shameful blot upon the escutcheon of any year.

Of the twelve victims of lynching parties in 1929, eight were negroes. An old man and a woman were the pathetic victims of two of these outbreaks of mob emotionalism. All mob murders were committed in the South, a fact deeply regretted by the more orderly and rational element in that section. The damning record stands: Florida, four; Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas, two each; Kentucky and Tennessee, one each.

Where Judge Lynch usurps the authority of established courts of justice and nullifies the constitutional guarantee of a trial by jury, it is a reflection upon the community where the outrage is committed. Where constituted authorities fail to punish the perpetrators the reflection is upon both the government, and the community.

How can these six commonwealths explain away their failure to punish a single lyncher last year?

When organized mobs can break into jails and torture and murder the untried quarry, dragged from his cell, and then return to their normal walks of life certain of amnesty, the pious declarations of public officials and citizens for obedience to law possess the hollowness of insincerity.

From the record it appears that a very considerable number of southerners are sufficiently un-reconstructed as yet to talk largely about law and law enforcement in public, then, when occasion arises, don the hood and mask and disgrace their state and civilization by savage vengeance, done secretly and under safe disguise.

Lynching is cowardly and defeats its own ends. Whatever the psychoanalytical cause for such reversions to savagery and lawlessness, it is always the mob against the helpless victim, force and disorder against the calm and orderly judgments of the court, mob rule against organized government.

Congress has given notice, several times, that these lynchings constitute a sufficient offense against the nation to call for federal legislation of a punitive type. How far such reprisal should go comes into the delicate aura of state's rights. So fas as public opinion goes, the result of one lynching or twelve is the same. The condemnation is universal and is disagreeably reflected in comment in foreign nations.

The persistent libels on American civilization are more largely founded in the lynching evil than in anything else.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN
TRIBUNE
JAN 16 1930

Civilization Making Progress.

There were only 10 lynchings in the United States in 1929. Thus is recorded another distinct advance for civilization. Time was when any one of several western towns could record that number in a year and several southern states could approach it.

Probably the persistent campaign carried on for the past 20 years against lynching has been effective. The country at large was taught to abhor the mob spirit. Then, too, there are now few frontiers for the law, less need for summary action and fewer of the crimes that rouse a community to the frenzy of indignation where it takes the law into its own hands.

Particular credit is due the southern states for the progress made. There is a new and more tolerant attitude toward the ~~Negro~~ than in days before the World war, when he migrated northward by the thousands, created a labor problem and when it was clearly shown that a Negro lynching started hundreds of Negroes moving northward, usually to treatment and opportunity much less to be desired than that afforded them in the south.

But there was another decisive factor. Sheriffs and those charged with the guarding of prisoners have shown more appreciation of their responsibilities. In the past year of 33 attempts to take prisoners from officers 27 were unsuccessful.

Time was when the record of lynchings was a national disgrace. Time is when the prospect that lynching may entirely disappear seems reassuring.

GREEN BAY, WIS.
PRESS GAZETTE
FEB 8 - 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Last year there were ten lynchings in this country. In 1892, less than 40 years ago, there were 255 lynchings. Comparison of those two records and study of the years between with their slow but fairly steady decline in lynchings show that progress in this matter is real.

There are probably several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching, stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailers, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable effect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity, decency and justice are worth striving for. Their achievement in one field foreshadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as lynching has been.

INTELLIGENCER
MEXICO, MO.

JAN 1 6 1930

LYNCHING AND WITCH-BURNING

STATISTICS ARE PECULIAR. They may be most reliable, may be followed by individuals to certain conclusions, but they are after all only pointers.

As pointers, guides, arrows on our way through life they are splendid.

Like signs, they can be trusted only so far. They must give up their authority to another sign post within a reasonable distance. An arrow pointing south as far as Kingdom City would get a Mexico citizen to Number Forty, but if he desired to reach St. Louis, he would have to follow another guiding star from that junction.

So with the lynchings and the statistics which show a decline. Two hundred and fifty-five people were lynched in 1892 in the United States. Last year, ten persons were lynched nl the same United States. The statement is made that at this rate of decline there will be no lynching among us within twenty years.

Statistically, that is true; yet we believe that this desirable state may be reached in half that time. Having taken a downward course, with social conditions remaining much the same, it is possible for that ten of last year to be rapidly wiped off our books by a zero or a possible one. The figures are only pointers, and we hope the facts will be even more optimistic.

So strongly does that ten indicate the turning of the people to the law in matters of race and social breeches that we may expect of this attitude a quick and satisfactory solvent of the question of lynching.

That is very much to be hoped; and it is indeed not unlikely that the change will be shown thus in a quick revelation.

On the other hand, the people of the United States must keep a tight control of all law, make the law sufficient, and not relax the vigilance which has caused the change in attitude upon the part of those who once felt justified in taking force into their own hands.

The sudden rise of this imaginary graphic line is possible! Its droop must be a matter of concern and watchfulness. Lynching must go the way of witch-burning. We must see to it that it goes in our day—not in the imaginary twenty years. It must go at once, drop from sight and sound.

UNION-GAZETTE
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

FEB 4 1930

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TRIBUNE
Pomeroy O.

FEB 3 1930

GEORGIA'S LYNCHING

WHILE MUCH AGITATION is going on at the present time due to laxness in regard to the treatment accorded to murderers, the recent lynching in Georgia can hardly be attributed to this cause. Last week Georgia had its first lynching since 1926 and it can not help but be an added blot to the fair name of that Southern State. The crime for which the hapless criminal paid with his life, was cruel, far too dastardly a crime for one to have much pity for the culprit for his untimely end. The crime could have been expiated, however, with just as much certainty and lawfully had these men not forgotten themselves in the heat of their passion.

While one can hardly contain himself under circumstances similar to the one which caused this lynching, and especially is this true here in the North where justice so often is misled and misdirected, that this luckless negro would have suffered the supreme penalty in that southern city there can be no doubt, had been accorded a trial by law and jury. The end would have been as certain as what has already cast a shadow on the name of Georgia.

While no one can defend lynchings nor the taking of law into one's own hands, the methods of procedure in ordinary murder trials can not but try the patience of many a man, and that there are not more killings of this kind under similar circumstnces, must be attributed to the fact that the average man has better control over himself than does the Southerner when a negro is one of the culprits, for then the natural hatred pent up for years, wells up within this man of the South like no other passion nor experience can do. Time alone can cause this feeling to change and it will take a great deal of this to accomplish the job.

NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y.

FEB 6 1930

GEORGIA AVENGES

IN the dull gray dawn of a Georgia morning, a sheriff and his two deputies, escorting a Negro who had confessed to murdering a white girl, reached the heart of the little town of Ocilla. A mob of 100 white men awaited them. The mob demanded surrender of the prisoner. The officers refused for a time, then gave over the Negro.

The mob spirit ran high, the lust for blood, deep. The 100 men were of the 1,000 who had hunted all night, Friday night, for the Negro. They took the victim in one of their cars and drove ten miles into the country. There the Negro was beaten, his throat cut, and the body tossed on a cord of wood soaked with gasoline. The funeral fires burned brightly. Just before sunrise the mob turned away to their homes. Their work was done—the work of a lawless mob thirsty for blood.

Thus is brought to an end Georgia's brief record as a reformed lynching state. High hopes were held for Georgia when, last fall, she entered her fourth year without a lynching. It is difficult to understand how sane and sober men could commit such a barbarous deed. Of course the Negro's crime was revolting, but it does not excuse the white men for their atrocity.

It means that there still is something fundamentally wrong in Georgia. And that fundamental defect is not the existence of the Negro race. Wiping out the race would not make law abiding men of these 100 Georgians. The southerners, upon countless occasions, have protested they love the Negro, that they have given him the ballot, embraced him as a fellow citizen. But when these lynchings poke their ugly heads above the government, we are forced to reach for salt. We, like Hamlet, may say of their declarations, "Methinks they protest too much."

Lynchings - 1930
&
Discussions

White Press, (Northern.)

NEW YORK TIMES

[illegible] APRIL

TEN LYNCHINGS IN YEAR.

Church Council Reports 7 Negro Victims and 3 White.

A total of ten lynchings, in five States, occurred in 1929, according to tabulations made public yesterday by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. This record compares with eleven lynchings in five States in 1928.

Of last year's lynchings, four were in Florida, three in Texas and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. Seven of the victims were Negroes, three whites. In addition to the actual lynchings, there were twenty-seven instances in which, according to Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskeegee Institute, "officers of the law prevented lynchings." In this category were listed cases where prisoners were removed or prison guards augmented.

The commission made public its "honor roll" of States with respect to lynchings, beginning with the States where there has never been a lynching, and bringing the list on down according to the recentness of the last lynching in the State. It shows that four States in which lynchings occurred in 1928 had clean records in 1929. They were Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Missouri.

NEW YORK EVE POST

28 APRIL

1929 LYNCHINGS PUT AT 10

Florida Heads List Prepared by Church Organization

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BALTIMORE, MD
EVENING SUN

MAY 1 0 1930

Two Bright Points

With all its horror, there are two points about the Texas lynching which should not escape attention. In the first place, the guards resisted at considerable personal danger and three mobsmen were wounded.

In the second place, the Governor of Texas, although he is a candidate for reelection, gives some evidence of a determination to punish members of the mob.

There is no way known to keep out of a State the sort of people who indulge in outbursts of mob frenzy. But a man who is once sent to prison for joining a mob rarely repeats the offense. Apparently the Governor of Texas wishes to make certain that this particular mob will never lynch another prisoner; and if he sticks to his resolution, Texas will profit.

HOLD MEETS TO FIGHT LYNCHING

Daily Worker

Start Drive Against Boss Terror

5-28-30

The Communist Party is launching a determined drive against the vicious system of lynching that has been carried on by the capitalist bosses and landowners against the Negro toilers. All sections of the Communist Party of District 2 are preparing for the United Front Conference which the Party is calling for June 13th at the Harlem Casino, 100 W. 116th St., corner Lenox Ave. Open air meetings are being held in every section and the comrades intend to make this the biggest conference ever held in the district.

New York

Section 8, Brooklyn, is arranging an open air anti-lynching meeting at the corner of Dean and Howard Sts., on Friday, May 30, at 8 o'clock.

Organize and Fight Against Lynching

Daily Worker.

By CHARLES ALEXANDER.
(National Negro Organizer, ILD.)

THE brutal lynching of John H. Wilkins, Negro Pullman Porter at Locust Grove, Georgia, shows very sharply the vicious terror and the whole system of lynch law of the bosses against the workers—Negro and white in the United States. Wilkins was thrown from a train of the Southern Railway Company on Saturday, April 5th, by a gang of lynchers composed of agents of the bosses, dragged for many miles, and then hanged. This dastardly crime, following very closely the lynching of Jimmy Levine at Ocilla, Georgia, and Laura Weed, a sixty-five-year old Negro woman worker of North Carolina, demonstrates very closely the increasing attacks of the exploiters of labor upon the Negro masses, and constitute the whole campaign of persecution and terror against the entire working class.

Bosses Hide Facts.

While these cases of lynching have been exposed to light, there are many more cases, the news of which the capitalist newspapers have deliberately suppressed. Always at the call of the class which controls them, and the class which they serve, the capitalist newspapers used every subterfuge to suppress the news concerning the lynching of Wilkins, and when finally forced to print this news, all attempts to throw an air of mystery around this unspeakable and horrible lynching were utilized by the lynchers and the whole lynch law system.

Daily Worker

Lynching is one of the most brutal forms of oppression used by the ruling class of the United States against the workers. Formerly used predominantly against Negro workers, today it is increasingly used against white workers as well. The lynching of Ella May, white woman textile workers of Gastonia, N. C., the attempted lynching of the white organizers of the National Textile Workers Union in Charlotte, N. C., last September, because of their struggle against low wages, long hours the stretch-out system, and miserable working conditions, in behalf of the textile workers of Gastonia, and the lynching of Chester Fugate, white farm worker of Irving, Kentucky, give evidence to the growing use of lynching by the bosses against the workers—Negro and white.

The robbers and plunderers of the working class use the lynch law against the Negro masses in order to justify their especially brutal exploitation of Negro workers in he eyes of the non-black masses, and against the whole working class in order to attempt to suppress its struggles for more wages, shorter hours, and against horrible working and living conditions.

4-24-30

As the economic crisis deepens and assumes greater and greater proportions, and with the mad rush of American imperialism for new markets which brings it into direct conflict with other imperialist powers of the world, the impending war danger draws ever nearer, and as the workers show their determined resistance to being plunged into deeper misery, the capitalist class of the United States will intensify its attacks—lynching, police clubs, etc.—with greater ferocity upon the working class. The workers—Negro and white—must rally to defeat these attacks, and sharpen the struggle against the lynching.

Only by Militant Fight.

The fight against lynching cannot be won by appealing to the lynchers to stop lynching. It can be won by the organized might and power of the workers, black and white, struggling militantly against it. Every lynching of a Negro or white worker constitutes an attack upon the entire working class, and is part and parcel of the whole general persecution of the bosses—police brutality, arrests, breaking up of unemployed demonstrations, jailing of unemployed leaders—upon the workers. The workers, Negro and white, and the workers of all races must organize and unite and fight against the common enemy—the lynchers and the whole lynch law system.

The International Labor Defense fights militantly against lynching and all forms of persecution of the bosses against the workers. The I.L.D. defends workers of all races against attacks of the bosses, and defends the right of workers to defend themselves. The I.L.D. fights against all discrimination, segregation etc., of Negro workers. It fights for the unity of Negro and white workers, for the unity of all workers, so that united the whole working class can carry on an effective defense struggle against its common enemy—the capitalist class and its agents. For a relentless fight against lynching, and for the defense of all workers, join the International Labor Defense.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
POST-GAZETTE

MAY 9 - 1930

Lynchings and Gang Murders.

THE ~~report~~ of the Federal Council of Churches which shows that lynchings in the United States in 1929 again made a decrease in comparison with the previous year is a more satisfactory exhibit when considered by itself than when the more modern form of illegal conviction and execution, the racket murder, is viewed in relation to it. There were but ten lynchings last year and only five states were involved in them. There would be but few populous parts of the country which have not had their killings inspired by underworld rivalries.

The murders by mobs which have been associated so long with the Southern states but which have occurred in all but five of the states have been on the decline in recent years. The numbers of those "put on the spot" by orders of chiefs of criminal bands in all the cities of the country in any recent year would exceed the 255 lynchings of 1892, worst year in this respect since 1885. Pittsburgh alone has had 51 executions without legal processes in the past 51 months, or a murder a month. The total for Allegheny county in the same length of time stands at 78, an average per year of about 19. The murders in Chicago in 1929 were placed at 392, not all of them, of course, the result of informal sentences by crime leaders. Sufficient of them, however, were reprisals by cliques against rivals to compare with the national lynchings of an average year in the nineties. Wade H. Ellis of the Crime Commission of the American Bar Association, recently stated that 12,000 murders are committed in America annually. The number of racket crimes may hardly be determined in this mass; that they constituted a large proportion will be granted without question.

A concerted effort by welfare forces was responsible for checking lynching to a point where predictions are made that the problem will be ended in 1940. The underworld slaying, without a chance for the accused to defend himself and with the identity of judge, jury and executors secret from the law and the public, can only be controlled by a similar appeal to public opinion. It is apparent that as lynching is being reduced to small proportions a more formidable problem along the same lines is confronting the country.

MARION, O.
STAR

APR 30 1930

Forty-three of the forty-eight states were free from lynchings, last year, and there were but ten lynchings during the year in the other five—four in Florida, three in Texas and one in each of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. Despite all claims to the contrary, civilization is making progress, slow though it may be.

TEXAS RANGERS LET NEGRO BURN

Daily Worker

5-14-30

Mayor of Sherman Has Praise for Them.

New York, N.Y.

SHERMAN, Texas (By Mail).—Additional details of the burning to death in a vault of the county court house here of George Hughes, a Negro, by a lynch gang Friday afternoon connect more closely the Texas Rangers and the police with the murder.

Hughes was on trial, charged with an attack on a white woman, at the time the crowd of lynchers gathered. The trial was a railroaded affair, with the jury selected in a few minutes, but the first witness of the prosecution was on the stand when the trial was interrupted, and word had been passed around that there was no real evidence against Hughes.

Leave Hughes to Death.

At 1 p. m. Judge Carter stopped the trial, when it became fairly clear that conviction would result in a legal scandal, and proposed a change of venue. The crowd then made its attack, and the deputies and Texas rangers locked the Negro in the court house vault. The building was set on fire and the troopers calmly walked out and left the Negro locked in the vault, knowing that he had not a chance in the world to live through the fire.

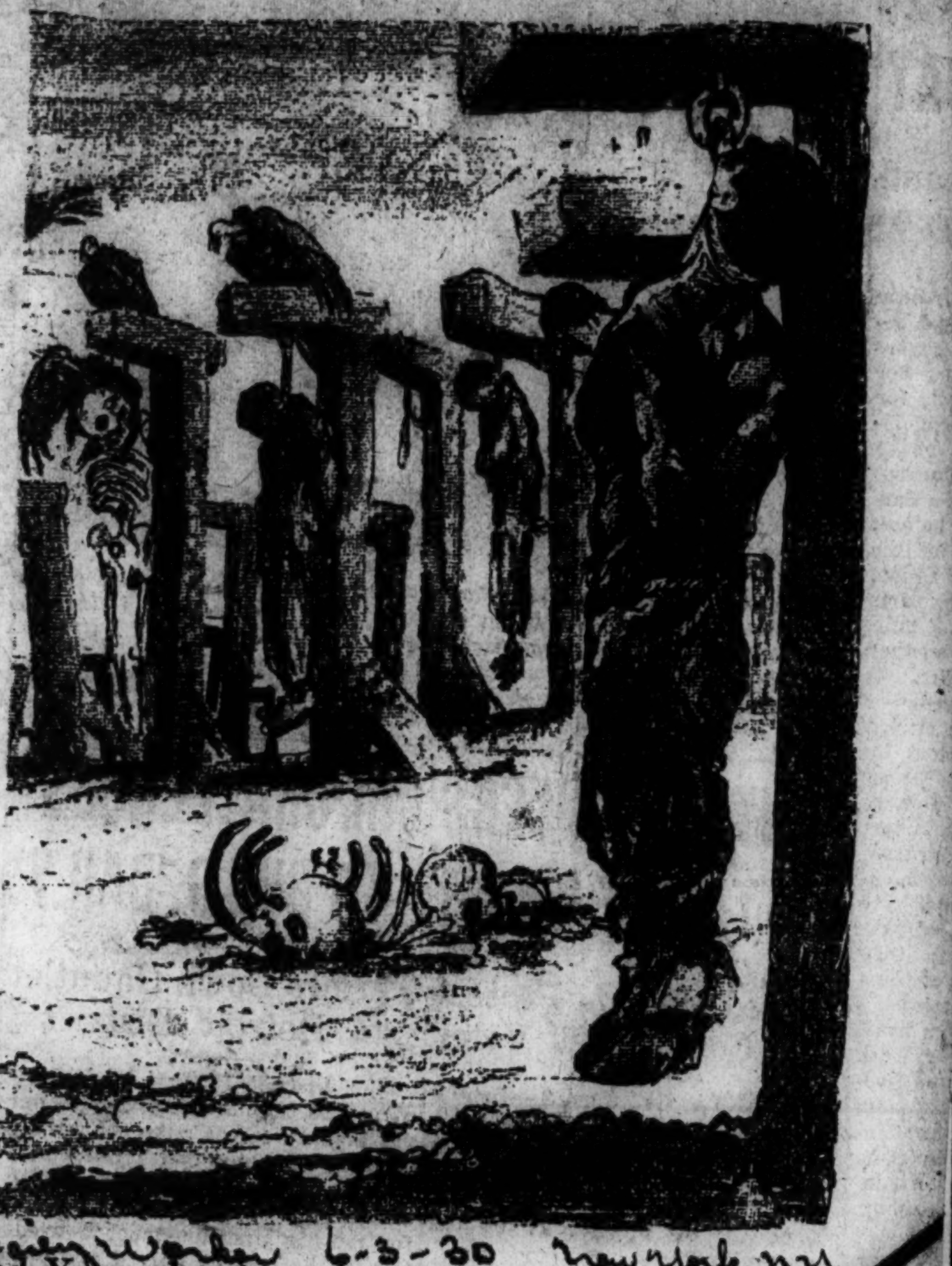
Governor Moody now denies that he ordered the troops not to shoot at the lynchers. But there are many who saw Captain Frank Hamer, in command of the rangers in the court house, receive the message, and heard him turn and say gleefully to Judge Carter: "This means that the mob will get the Negro."

Moody Prefers Legal Murder.

Moody himself, in his statement washing his hands of the killing, excuses the lynching of the Negro, prejudging him guilty, and only condemning the lynchers for not letting the state do it. Says Moody: "The crime for which the Negro was lynched at Sherman was a brutal and atricious one. The intimation of the mob by its act that he would not have been speedily tried and legally executed under the orders of a constituted court is a libel and slander on the citizenship of Sherman and Grayson County."

Mayor Eubank of Sherman issued a statement praising the 50 tr and deputies in the court house for not driving the lynchers back with bullets. "Good judgement was used in not firing on the crowd," he says.

How Negroes Are "Protected" by Capitalist Government



Daily Worker 6-3-30 New York, N.Y.

Defend Yourselves!

By FRED ELLIS

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern.)

"SOCIALISTS" JOIN LYNCH CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEGROES

8-27-30

New York

"Forward" Prints Lies About Attacks to Stir Lynchings

WIR Exposes Forward

'Freiheit' Carrying On Fight On Lynching

NEW YORK.—The "socialists" of New York have joined the Ku Kluxers and all lynching mobs in a most vicious attack upon Negro workers.

The Jewish "Forward," organ of the "socialist" party in New York printed an article Monday spreading the usual yarn of all lynchers that white women are in danger wherever Negroes are and that at Camp Nitgedaiget a Negro worker attempted to attack the girls of the Workers' International Relief camp. By this dastardly lie the "socialist" rag is trying both to spread lynching propaganda against the Negroes and to join the Klu Kluxers of New York State in their attacks against the W.I.R Children's Camp.

Matthew Woll's "Stuff."

In an article by a certain Irving Weiss, the organ of Norman Thomas, Heywood Broun and company, is repeating what Matthew Woll has stated in his speech before the Fish Committee that the Communists are trying to draw in the Negro masses by organizing interracial dances.

"It is a known fact" the "socialist" paper says through its newly acquired "hand," Irving Weiss, "that Negroes have a weakness toward white girls," and it goes on to tell about the "horrible things" happening at these dances, fully in line with the "discoveries" of the Fish Committee. Feeling that this is not enough, the "socialist" paper fabricates stories about Camp Nitgedaiget, at Beacon, N. Y., stating that one of the Negro workers in that camp has tried to steal into the Workers' International Relief camp nearby and "has attempted an attack upon white girls." After this, the Forward says, "a guardsman with a rifle" was put there to prevent Negroes from entering the grounds.

The day before, in its issue of August 25, the "socialist" Forward had another story, in the form of a letter of one of its readers, accusing the colored women that are being exploited for $3 to $4 a day doing housework, of stealing. The heading of the Forward on the top of that letter reads, "Thievery of Colored Women at Coney Island."

The central office of the W.I.R. 949 Broadway, has issued a statement yesterday emphatically denying the vicious lie of the "Forward."

The Jewish Morning "Freiheit," Communist Jewish language organ is carrying on a campaign against lynching, and against the "socialist" Ku Kluxers. The "Freiheit," in its campaign for the protection of the foreign born workers, points out that it is absolutely necessary for Negro and white workers to unite against the boss attacks and the growing campaign of lynching. It attacks the "socialist Forward" and its support to the boss lynchers. In the coming elections, the Negro masses must answer this "socialist" slander and vote Communist

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SHELBYVILLE, IND., DEM
Friday, August 8, 1930

Lynchings Revived

Incomprehensible as it may seem happening in the year 1930, there has been a lynching in Indiana. Two of three colored men, arrested for an attack on a white woman and the fatal shooting of her male companion, were dragged from the jail at Marion, Ind., and hanged by a mob of more than one thousand infuriated persons. That did not happen in the southland, where the habit of lynchings has never been entirely overcome, but in the great state, of Indiana where the citizens pride themselves on law and order in addition to a proper understanding of justice.

When an incident occurs such as that at Marion, there is one of two reasons behind it. Either the mob has been swayed by an exaggerated feeling of injustice or it appreciates the wrongs that are performed in the name of justice. Lynchings are never commendable and they only revert to the barbarian stage. They are never excusable, even though the victims are as guilty as charged and deserve the punishment they receive. But, lynchings do settle one thing if the acts are impelled by the thought that this is the only method by which justice can be served.

The men arrested at Marion for assault and for murder would have been arraigned and following the usual custom they would have pleaded not guilty. Perhaps a large sum of money would have been raised to employ expert legal counsel for them. A defense would have been built up that might have impressed a spineless jury which would have disagreed or maybe found the men guilty of manslaughter. Such a case happened recently in Indiana, when a man charged with feeding poison to his wife causing her death was found guilty of manslaughter. If he caused her death at all he was guilty of murder, and if he was guilty of manslaughter he evidently had something to do with her death.

Lynchings should be warnings to the public, to the courts and to unprincipled attorneys. The public needs to demand elimination of "red tape" in its courts, the latter has the duty of being more forceful and attorneys must get over the idea that the courtroom is a debating center for them to match wits with other attorneys. The courtroom is the place where justice should rule and not be blinded and deafened by the oily words of the great legal minds.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., TRIBUNE
Friday, August 8, 1930

THE MARION MOB.

53

A mob of one thousand people near the center of population in this country, Marion, Ind., last night lynched two negroes and beat up a third. The affray had all of the savage characteristics of these outbreaks south of the Mason and Dixon line, where lynching has embarassed this government for years. The degree of guilt of the victims is not the chief consideration in these matters. The appalling thing is that law and order are suspended, that primitive savagery replaces the administration of justice, and that once one of these mob demonstrations gets underway, the consequences of such fury may blight a community for years. While the circumstances provocative of mob rule may at times stir the wrath of a community, the offense against law and established government holds a sinister menace. Every aspect of deliberative justice and law enforcement is spurned, safeguards for the orderly conduct of communities fall before the hot vengeance of the mob. Each succeeding lynching is a threat to law and order, and when reason is restored, public conscience realizes the baleful influence which has seized the community temporarily. If frequent mobbings would be abhorent and be dangerous, each separate case is abhorent and dangerous in its own degree. The public reaction to these cases genenally is that it would have been better if this thing happened in some other place or some more remote place. Any sud-

onslaught against the law dis- [illegible] the [illegible] thinking people.

SOUTH BEND, IND., TRIBUNE
Friday, August 8, 1930

MARION'S DISGRACE.

Horrible as their offenses were the lynching of two Negroes by the people of Marion, Ind., is a stain upon the state and places Indiana in the category of those states of the south which gained tarnished fame because of their lynching acts. It is amazing that in a civilized and presumably respectable community like Marion the desire for vengeance by men could so get the better of them as to permit them to indulge in such a disgraceful, damnable proceeding.

While it is easy to appreciate their wrought up feelings and the fear that the confessed criminals might escape suitable punishment such fear and such feelings are not an excuse for the diabolical act which has brought odium upon one of Indiana's best cities; odium which will attach to the disgraced city for years and years. The circumstances as reported can lead to no other conclusion than that the law would have dealt suitably with these confessed criminals. The people of Marion who committed and condoned this unholy act will regret it as soon as their good judgment returns but they have seared a scar upon their city which they never can erase.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., VINDICATOR
Saturday, August 9, 1930

South Carolina and Lynching

55

Senator Cole Blease is a candidate for renomination at the coming Democratic primary in South Carolina, and because of his defense of lynching in a town where a mob recently ruled he has the opposition of the Charleston News and Courier, his party's leading paper in the state. Blease's opponent for the nomination is L. W. Harris who, at the time Blease was defending lynching, was in a neighboring town leading in the prosecution of a number of persons charged with lynching a Negro.

Because of all this the primary promises to be an exciting one, and it is attracting much attention outside the state, as the result will show where it stands on the crime of lynching, a nomination there being equivalent to election. The stand other Southern states have taken against lynching will have influence with the voters of South Carolina.

KOKOMO, IND., TRIB.-DISP.
Friday, August 8, 1930

GRANT COUNTY'S LYNCHING

As the result of the lynching of two Negroes in Marion Thursday night, Grant county, Howard's neighbor on the east, loses caste as a law-abiding community.

Viewed from any angle, the occurrence is deplorable. True, the two men had committed crimes for which their lives should have been forfeited, but that step should have been taken through the processes provided by law. They should have been executed in obedience to a judicial order, following a trial. They should not have been murdered by a mob.

Race prejudice doubtless had much to do with the mad impulse of the mob, and with the shocking cruelty with which it carried its vengeful purpose into effect. The Marion mob exhibited all the savage hatred that is displayed at race lynchings in the South. It was such a flareback to primitive brutality and blood-lust as one would not expect to find in a community like Grant county, long admired for its orderliness and enlightenment and its adherence to the prudent policy of permitting the law to take its course.

Whether Grant county's official circles did all they should have done in the way of precautions may be open to question. Press reports state there were mutterings and murmurings as early as Thursday morning, when the negroes were captured and the character of their crime revealed. Should this not have served as a warning to the sheriff and prompted him secretly to remove his prisoners to some other city for safe keeping? It does seem that official circles could not have been utterly oblivious clear up to the moment of the mob's arrival at the jail that there was danger of human passions getting out of hand.

Can it be that there would have been more concern upon the part of those responsible for the maintenance of law and order had the culprits been white instead of colored? Perhaps not, but under the circumstances it is only natural that Marion's colored colony harbors such a suspicion.

Its orgie of excitement and violence over, Grant county, it is said, is already beginning to cool off and consider the mistake it has made. Grant has been a proud county and Marion a proud city. Both have done much to justify their pride. It is unbelievable, therefore, that even in the handling of such hideous crimes as rape and murder they want Indiana to emulate Alabama and Arkansas.

EVANSVILLE, IND., JOURNAL
Friday, August 8, 1930

Marion Mob Puts Blotch Upon State

A frenzied, cowardly mob at Marion, Ind., has splashed upon the name of the state one of the blackest blotches in its history. Crazed with hate and fury, a thousand or more persons stormed a jail, took from it two negroes and hanged them in the public square and then beat a third who had given information which released the anger of the lynching party.

Four negroes were accused of fatally wounding a young man who had parked along a road with a girl and of having assaulted the girl after the man was shot. One of the lynched negroes shot the man and the other assaulted the girl, the police assert.

There is no question of the immensity of the crime of which the negroes were accused. Their act was as that of savage beasts. Death for them would have been a suitable penalty. However, when citizens take the law into their hands they are doing more in a few moments to retard the progress of society than statesmen could advance it in years of study.

Lynching, thanks to an orderly process of education against it and more courage on the part of officials to prevent it, has showed a decline in the past decade. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, a Negro institution, has been fighting the evil. In a recent bulletin it is shown that during the first six months of the year there were nine lynchings, all of them occurring in six southern states. First six months' reports for other years were: 1929, 4; 1928, 5; 1927, 1926, 1925, 9; 1924, 5; 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36.

With progress being made in the fight against mob violence, particularly against the individual, it is extremely unfortunate that Indiana should enter the ranks of lynching states for the last half of 1930. Every one who holds dear the principles upon which this government exists should earnestly hope for proper action against those who were responsible for the mob attack at Marion.

RICHMOND, IND., PALLADIUM
Friday, August 8, 1930

Lynch Law in Indiana

Mob spirit raised its ugly head at Marion Thursday night and before the emotional eruption subsided two Negroes had been lynched.

Police authorities of Grant county showed commendable dispatch in arresting the Negroes who had been guilty of killing a man and assaulting his woman companion.

The courts of Grant county are functioning smoothly, and so there was every reason to have believed that the two men would have been tried and convicted for perpetrating a heinous crime.

Even if the law enforcement authorities of Grant county had been notoriously lax and remiss in the past in arresting and punishing criminals, there would have been no extenuating circumstances to condone this exhibition of lawlessness.

There is no justification for lynch law under any circumstances. We have built up a system of courts and criminal procedure to provide an orderly process for the trial of evildoers of all sorts, no matter how small or heinous the offense.

If the dignity of the courts is not to be recognized, and individuals and groups are permitted to take the law into their own hands to punish the victims of their wrath, we will have a reign of anarchy and terrorism in Indiana in which no individual will be safe against arbitrary attacks by a set of men who have a fancied or real grievance.

The governor of Indiana should proceed at once to bring action against the leaders of the Marion mob. They should be tried and convicted. In no other way can the dignity and power of the law in Grant county and in the state as a whole be upheld.

MICH. CITY, IND., DISPATCH
Saturday, August 9, 1930

LYNCH LAW AT MARION

(Indianapolis, News)

At Marion last night a mob of a thousand or so persons took two men from the Grant County jail and lynched them. The men were said to have confessed that they killed Claude Deeter, of Fairmount, and attacked his girl companion while they were sitting in an automobile at a roadside the night before. The action was accompanied with the usual brutalities that mark lynchings. It has been a long time since there has been such an outrage as this in Indiana, and it should be a still longer time before there is another; indeed there should never be another because the state is a law-abiding community, and those who are not willing to abide by the law—that is, to let the state punish its citizens when they deserve punishment—should be made to abide by it. Great as may have been the provocation, and however the lynchers may feel in regard to their action, they are law violators themselves; they have illegally taken human life. Executions are strictly the business of the law, which must take place in the way designated by law, after all the formalities provided by the law for the protection of the people have been observed.

The thousand or so people who without justification took the law into their own hands do not represent the large law-abiding element of Grant county citizens. The good citizens of Grant are like the rest of the good citizens of the state; they believe in law and order, and perhaps feel the shame that has been cast on them by this outbreak even more than the people of the state feel it, and that is saying a good deal. It should be the business of those whose duty it is to apprehend and punish criminals to run down the lynchers and see that justice is meted out to them in the way provided by law—not in their own lynching way.

The sheriff and his deputies and other law-enforcement agencies now seem to have the situation well in hand and are prepared to prevent further outrages. In addition the good citizens of Grant county should use all their influence to restore the county to its usual law-abiding status and to maintain it. In the meantime it is assumed that not only the police officers and courts of the county, but the Governor and the attorney-general will give this shameful case the attention it demands.

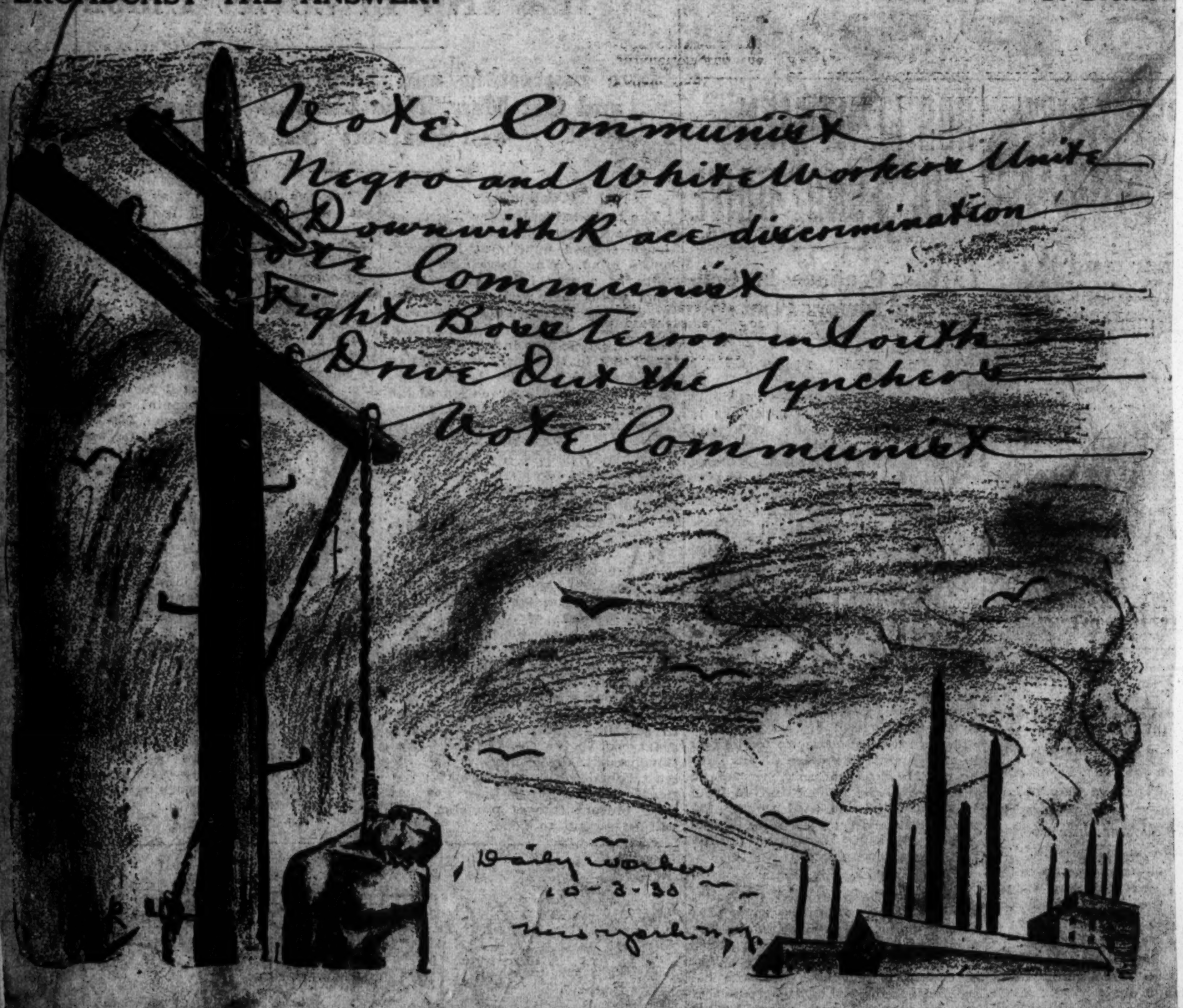
Lynchings—1930
Discussions.

White Press. (Northern.)

3120

BROADCAST THE ANSWER!

BY BURCK


Vote Communist
Negro and White Workers Unite
Down with Race discrimination
Vote Communist
Fight Boss Terror in South
Drive Out the Lynchers
Vote Communist

Daily Worker
10-3-30
New York, N.Y.

NEWS ITEM:—John Willis Clark, a Negro worker who dared to defend himself against the vicious attack by Police Chief Jenkins, was taken from his cell by a mob of a hundred men traveling in automobiles and hanged to a telephone pole less than a mile from the jail.

Drive Out the Lynchers!

LYNCHING has become a major political issue in the present election campaign. The brutal murder of twenty-nine Negroes, three in the past week, cannot be evaded by the capitalist political parties.

They are responsible for the lives of these Negro workers and poor farmers. They will be forced to answer to an enraged working class.

Their stock argument has always been: "The Negro was guilty of rape," and the fine frenzy of Southern capitalists who advertise that Southern white women will work longer hours at lower wages than anywhere else, is invariably aroused at the word "rape."

Daily Worker

How false as hell is this lie of the white exploiters and oppressors of both Negro and white workers is shown by the fact that because Lacy Mitchell of Thomasville, Georgia, testified in court against two whites who raped a Negro woman, a masked mob murdered him upon his return home.

It is not the "protection of womanhood," white or black, that concerns those who incite and lead the lynching mobs. What these white exploiters want is to terrorize the Negroes, a terrorization that is also reflected in the vicious hostility to the class organization of the white workers.

This terrorization of the Negro masses is spreading everywhere. In Detroit's Negro district, police cars continually run through the streets arbitrarily and violently breaking up any group of Negroes, however small that might gather. The same terrorization is being adopted as a system in Chicago and other cities, even of the North.

10-2-30

Undoubtedly it was the justified resentment at such terrorization by police that resulted in the police chief of Cartersville, Georgia, being killed by a Negro who would not tolerate such police brutality that flies in the face of all the so-called "rights" of capitalist law. And the Negro was at once lynched to uphold the flaunting of such "rights" by the capitalist police.

While various wishy-washy reformists are talking about "investigating" lynching, this only covers up the direct complicity of the capitalist political parties in the murders of Negroes. They are responsible and must be held to answer.

New York, N.Y.

Only the Communist Party challenges the lynchers, with its insistence that white and Negro workers unite in physical defense against the barbarous lynchers of Negroes.

Only the Communist Party fights for the social and political equality for the Negroes and all other oppressed. Only the Communist Party raises the banner of self-determination for the Negroes of the regions where they are a majority, as the sole guarantee that real equality will result.

The capitalist parties are lynch parties because they are boss parties. The Communist Party is fighting lynching because it is the only working class party. Drive out the lynchers! Vote Communist!

Lynching Election Issue As Bosses Terror Grows

Daily Worker 10-3-30

Red Demonstration in Harlem Tomorrow to Hit Outrages

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Lynchings of Negro workers in the first nine months of this year must arouse the working masses to a militant fight against the lynching mobs, as well as against the capitalist parties. The Democrats and Republicans tolerate lynchings wherever they are in power. The "Socialists" are spreading anti-Negro propaganda. Only recently their organ in New York, the Forward, declared that Negroes are attacking white women and that Negro women hired for house work, really engage in stealing.

Thirty meetings will be held in Harlem this Saturday evening and will terminate in two central rallies, one at 146th street and Seventh avenue and another at 110th street and Fifth avenue. Thousands of workers from all sections of Harlem will march towards the central rallies.

The meetings will be held at the following places: New York

Lenox avenue—114th, 126th, 128th, 130th, 132nd, 134th, 138th, 140th, 142nd and 144th streets.

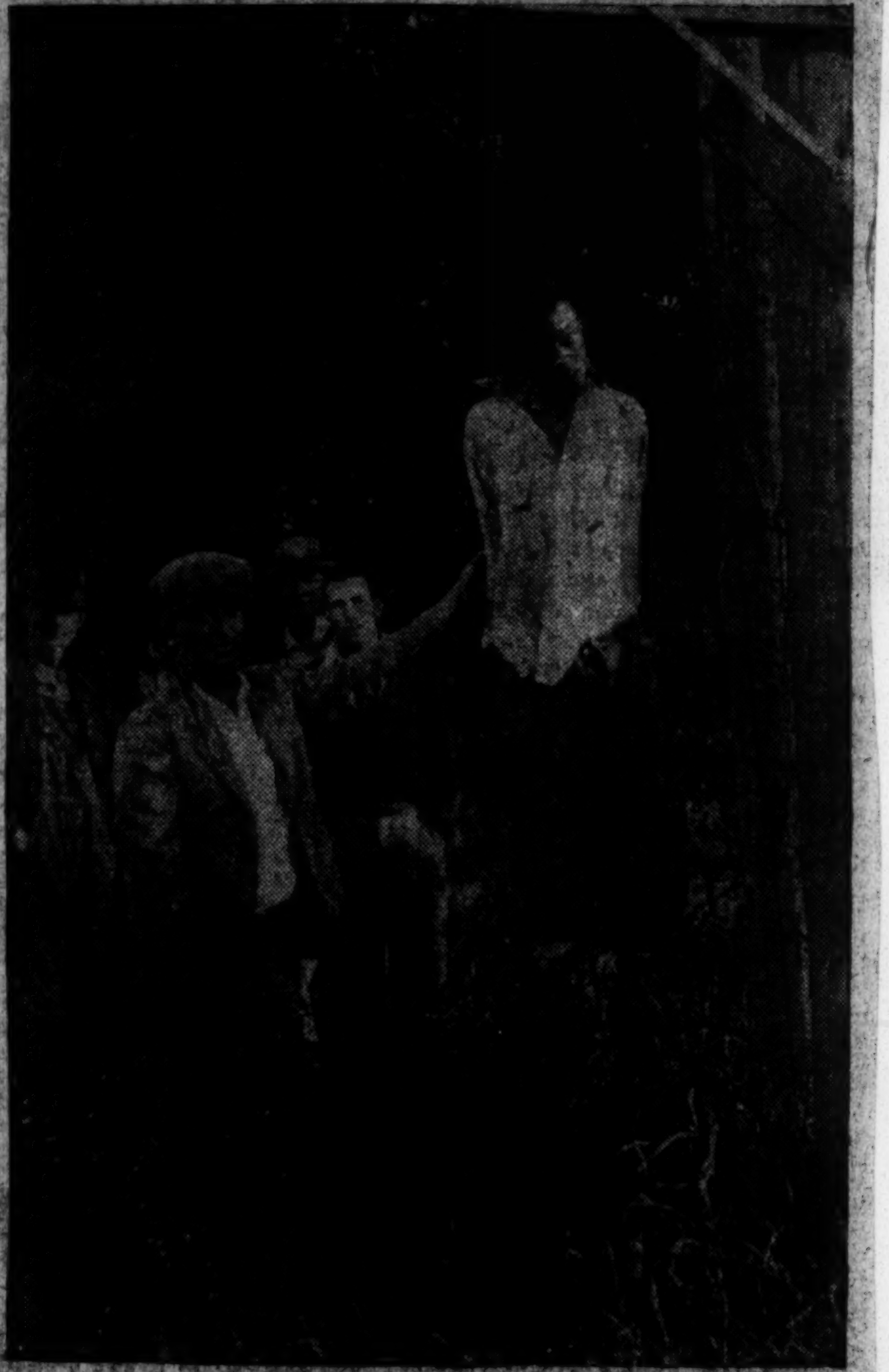
Seventh avenue — 117th, 122nd, 126th, 128th, 132nd, 134th, 144th and 148th streets.

Fifth avenue and 113th street; Amsterdam avenue and 125th street and 145th street.

Eighth avenue, 124th street and 150th street; Bradhurst avenue and 144th street.

Nicholas avenue an1 111th street; Lexington avenue, 86th and 99th streets; Park avenue and 103rd street; Second avenue and 106th street.

Register on time! Vote Communist.



Photograph of the lynching by Georgia bosses of John Willie Clark, 33-year-old young Negro worker, on October 1, in Cartersville, Ga. Clark was taken out of jail by a band of unmasked men who traveled in automobiles and simply strolled into jail and took out their victims. The sheriff says he was asleep at the time. Carter had been locked up for defending himself when wantonly shot at by Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins. Carter is the 29th victim, so far this year, of the bosses' lynching terror.

Lynchings-1930
& Discussions.

White Press. (Northern.)

3121

PITTSBURGH, PA.
SUN-TELEGRAPH

SEP 1 6 1930

Pennsylvania Not Free From Lynching Spirit

Threats of enraged Potter County citizens to take summary vengeance on a prisoner accused of a hideous crime are a reminder that Pennsylvania is not free from the lynching spirit. It is just as well, perhaps, to be reminded now and then that our record in regard to lynchings is not unsullied, lest we assume too arrogant an attitude towards states with black records.

It is true Pennsylvania has had only three lynchings in the last 40 years, as compared, say, with 460 in Georgia; but on the other hand the New England states and New Jersey have not had a single case in which a man accused of crime was executed by a mob. Honor to them!

In Georgia a week or two ago the National Guard, called out to protect a prisoner from a mob, suffered the mob to kill him—an outrageous thing which ought to result in some courts-martial.

The Pennsylvania state police were called out to protect the Coudersport prisoner. That means that he is safe—until a jury can pass on his case.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Star

SEP 8 - 1930

CITES LYNCHINGS IN REFORM PLEA

Member of Crime Commission Points to Need of Court Changes.

Marion lynchings were cited as an urgent reason for a thoroughgoing court and law reform in Indiana in an address at the Southport Presbyterian Church yesterday by Howard C. Smith, member of the Indiana crime commission and of the staff of The Indianapolis Star.

"The Marion lynchings are at one and the same time a challenge to the crime commission and a justification, if other justifications were needed, for the work it has undertaken to do," Mr. Smith said.

"When responsible citizens say openly that the reason for an outburst of mob violence is to be found in the failure of the courts and other law-abiding machinery, it is high time that we take cognizance of the situation.

"It is, even more, high time that action be started to cure that situation and effect needed reforms. No half-way steps, no mere temporary stop-gap expedients, will answer the need."

Real Reform Needed.

Mr. Smith asserted that there is little hope of effective action "short of that thoroughgoing law and court reform which other nations, notably England, have had to carry through.

"Can we afford to stop short of those changes in court methods and court procedure which will speed up the trial of cases, assure just results and provide that protection which the state owes as its first duty to its citizens?"

Discussing the general problem of lawlessness, Mr. Smith said that "the Lingle and Zuta assassinations at Chicago recently, with their subsequent revelations of corrupt alliances between criminal gangs and police and other public authorities, have stirred the country anew and to a keener realization perhaps than ever before of the ramifications of vice at the very heart of our official institutions.

Worst Violators of Law.

"The very guardians of law and order, the very protectors of the public, stand forth in the lurid light of those disclosures as base violators of all law, as protectors and accomplices of the gangsters they are supposed to combat, as despoilers of the very public they are appointed—and paid—to ward and guard."

The speaker described the Marion lynching as an illustration of a "blinding aspect" of the question of lawlessness and crime. "I submit," he continued, "that the most startling phase of that whole bloody business at Marion was, not the crime of the Negroes, not even the action of the mob, terrible and deplorable as both were, but the near-unanimity with which observers, newspapers, public officials and others, have united in ascribing those lynchings to that laxity in law enforcement and that breakdown of the courts which are only too nearly universal throughout this nation and throughout this state today.

"These and similar incidents which have followed each other in a long and wearying train give vivid point to what President Hoover said a year and a half ago, when he stood up in a public meeting and declared where all men might hear that the United States is the most lawless of all the great civilized nations in the world. The President said on that occasion that crime and lawlessness have come to be 'the dominant issue before the American people.'"

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER-EXPRESS

SEP 1 2 1930

LYNCHING AND KLUXERISM

More lynchings, this time from Mississippi, are reported. Even before the Darien, Ga., riot early this week the 1930 record for mob law had exceeded that for the corresponding period in 1929. The Scooba mob has increased this year's figures by two.

There is, of course, no danger that we are on the road back to the days when victims of mob law in the United States were numbered in the hundreds. Look back over the lynching record in this land whose laws are as numberless as the blades of grass in the field, and you will find that in the 'eighties and 'nineties, those decades of old-fashioned days when everything was good, mobs put to death every year upwards of 200 persons. In 1892, their banner year, they killed 255 persons, 155 of them Negroes. Mobs killed annually in the decade 1885-94 an average of 172.6 persons; in the decade 1894-'04, 123.9 persons; in the decade 1905-14, 70.1; in the decade 1915-24, 53.7 persons. In certain years of the last decade it has seemed that the vanishing point of lynching was at hand.

This steady improvement in the record of American mobs has been effected largely by the spread of public education and the development of modern means of communication. Much of the mob law of 30 and 40 years ago was practiced along our western frontier. For instance, in the period of 1889-19[illegible] [illegible]ing p[illegible]es killed 30 white men in Montana, 22 in Nebraska, 88 in Oklahoma, 30 in California and 33 in Wyoming. From that part of the country, lynch law has practically disappeared. It remains in the South chiefly as a phase of the racial problem and as a product, apparently of Kluxerism.

It may be only a coincidence that lynching of Negroes has been most common in the states where Kluxerism has been strongest. In Georgia, the birthplace of the Ku Klux Klan, 433 Negroes were killed by mobs between 1899 and 1924. In the same period, Mississippi had the next highest record, with 409. Indiana, chief stronghold of Kluxerism in the North, leads the few northern states that have had unenviable lynching records in the last 40 years. But these facts indicate that study of the connection between lynchings and Kluxerism might prove profitable.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

SEP 2 8 1930

Topics of the Day

A SOUTHERN STUDY OF LYNCHING.

The hanging of two Negroes at Marion not long ago and the circumstances surrounding such a mob outburst will cause many citizens of the state to feel that Indiana has some interest in what is called the first scientific study of lynching, just undertaken in the South. The commission is composed of several prominent southern journalists, educators, clergymen and lawyers, and acting with it in an advisory capacity are four nationally known Negro educators. Lynchings in the South this year are now double last year's total, which has prompted Dr. Will W. Alexander, executive secretary of the commission on interracial co-operation, to say:

"Largely because of the steady decline in lynchings we had begun to hope that we had a new South morally, economically and politically. But the depressing record for the present year has seriously shaken our confidence and revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we hoped we were leaving behind. So ominous is the situation that we feel the people of the South must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization. The first approach to this task, we believe, should be a thorough study of the facts involved, such as is contemplated by the commission just created. The personnel of this commission justifies us in expecting a piece of work which will command the confidence of the public."

The commission will devote its inquiries into both lynchings and prevented lynchings, and will be as much interested in knowing how officials frustrated mobs as in learning how mobs succeeded. A few weeks ago Georgia national guardsmen detailed to protect a prisoner had orders not to fire, and the mob put its victim to death. The sheriff of Grant county had the same point of view and after persuasion failed to move the Marion mob, force was not tried. The Southern commission approaches the problem with the feeling that the law's protection must be for all citizens alike regardless of race, creed or color.—Indianapolis News.

HERALD
Banning, Cal.
SEP 8 1930

The lynching of two Negro youths in Marion, Indiana, is the subject of much critical comment in the press of the South where statistics show mob-law of this character is gradually but steadily on the decline. Following the recent outrages in Texas, which the old South regards more of the West than of the South, Southern comment is that lynching is no longer a distinctively Southern form of crime. Race riots such as those following Negro outrages in Chicago and other Northern cities, are peculiarly Northern. Says the Nashville Banner of the Marion affair: "The South seeks vengeance on only the parties who committed the crime. It has been repeatedly observed in cities in the North and East, as in this Indiana case, that a spirit of race antagonism comes into action that seeks to vent itself on all the Negroes living in the locality where the trouble originates." Lynching, North and South, is still a blot on national morals. We send missionaries to preach the gospel of brotherhood and kindness to far barbarous portions of the earth, where such monstrous inhumanities as burning at the stake have never been known.—Los Angeles Daily News.

GILROY, CAL.
EVE. DISPATCH
SEP 9 - 1930

THE FOLLY OF LYNCHING

Yesterday another negro was lynched by a mob in Georgia. In the South that practice is not unusual but regardless of the color of a man's skin, lynching is inexcusable under any conditions, because it is clear violation of all law and order; an encouragement to lawlessness on the part of the masses, and a national disgrace,

We had hoped that so far as this country was concerned that it was not only on the decrease, but that the day was not distant when it would cease entirely. The excuse for it in the past, weak as that was, had ceased to exist, and there was absolutely no reason why the courts even in the Southern States could not handle crime successfully. The fact that there have been 4,277 lynchings in the United States between 1885 and 1928 is not to our credit; but that they have decreased since 1892, when they reached the peak with 255, and had dropped to 11 in 1928 was encouraging. Unfortunately, they have shown a tendency to continue for the last year, when it was hoped that they would have ceased entirely.

In Oklahoma two have occurred this year which were most brutal and disgraceful in character; the victims being dragged through the streets by mobs and burnt. In other sections lynching was only prevented by the most strenuous efforts of the peace officers, but there is an improvement in public opinion has been shown. White lawyers have taken up the defense of negroes charged with crimes, and have cleared them before juries; and Southern Governors have even called out troops to put down lynching mobs and protect accused negroes.

The folly—to use no harsher term—of lynching was recently shown by a case in Alabama: Three months ago that state was in a wild state of excitement of what was termed "an atrocious crime against white womanhood. It was alleged that a negro had attacked a white woman. A lynching mob was at once formed and a young negro was arrested, charged with the alleged crime. Only by the most strenuous efforts on the part of the State Militia was the mob prevented from lynching the colored boy.

He was tried and found guilty in less than eighteen minutes. He was sentenced to hang, of course. Then two white attorneys became interested in his case, and they secured a new trial for him. He was retried, and acquitted. The evidence showed that he could not possibly have been present when the crime—if there was one—was committed— and there are even doubts about the commitment of any crime at all. Yet, as we have said, without trial, or any effort to ascertain the truth of the charge, a young man would have been lynched simply because his skin was black.

Of course, all the lynchings of the forty-five years referred to were not of negroes. There were 1,046 white persons and 3221 negroes among the 4,277 victims of the lynchings. Here in California we had, for instance, 30 white lynchings to four colored persons. In Oklahoma, there were 88 whites to 4 negroes, and in South Dakota the 13 lynchings were all of white persons. That fact, however, does not lessen the disgrace of lynching in a civilized community and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of such barbarisms not only in California but elsewhere in the United States; certainly our lynching record has not improved our reputation among the other nations of the earth.

NEWS
DENVER, COLO.
SEP 24 1930

The Lynching Probe

AT LAST a notable group of Southerners has set out to make a scientific investigation of the American form of savagery known as lynching. It is high time, for already there have have been 18 lynchings in 1930, while the dishonor roll in all of 1929 was only 12.

The problem is not alone Southern, nor sectional; it is national. Indiana has just made its contribution to the list. The mob spirit is rife in the North as in the South.

Nor is the problem solely racial. There are white victims also.

Probably no better group could have been found for the investigation than that chosen by the Commission on Interracial Co-Operation. George Fort Milton, the chairman, is editor of the Chattanooga News and a publicist of distinction. Julian Harris, another Southern editor, in 1926 was awarded the national Pulitzer prize in journalism for "the most disinterested and meritorious service," which included his "fight for justice for the Negro and against lynching." Howard W. Odum is head of the social science institute of the University of North Carolina.

The other members and advisors are all distinguished Southerners.

Presumably these investigators will have the co-operation of the eight Southern governors who recently pledged themselves to fight this evil. Certainly the aid of all official, as well as commercial and educational institutions, is needed to make the investigation a success.

Then if the administration in Washington carries out its platform pledge to help the Negro, it will insist on enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

Journal
EVANSVILLE
INDIANA

MAR 28 1930

New Facts Uncovered In Lynch Probe

Lynch law has been responsible for many black marks upon the fair escutcheon of American civilization. While lynchers are protected by the law in some parts of the country and public opinion is those regions has condoned lynchings, the federal government has long sought to impeach "Judge Lynch" and public opinion, nationally, is determined to stamp out this vicious mob violence and lawlessness.

There are still too many lynchings, but the number is decreasing at a rate that brings satisfaction to every thoughtful person and to the negro race particularly. Last year the rate was .08 per million of population, compared with a rate of 2.9 in 1894. There were 10 lynchings last year, three whites and seven negroes, whereas in 1892 the number of these outrages was 255.

Tuskegee Institute researchers have uncovered the amazing fact that more than 10' percent of all recorded lynchings were provoked by threatened political exposure, slander, self-defense, wife-beating, voodooism, unpopularity, throwing stones, jilting, drunkenness, enticing servants away, colonizing negroes, robbery, turning state's evidence, gambling, quarreling and suspected offense.

Institute researches refute the popular notion that virtually all lynchings are provoked by assaults on women. Since 1885 only 20.6 percent have been attributed to offenses of that nature.

Judging from infrequency courts inflict the death penalty on murders the people who serve on juries must be drawn from different classes of society than the man who takes the law in their own hands. Forty-five years have witnessed 4,287 of the mob murders.

EVANSVILLE IND. JOURNAL
Friday, March 28, 1930

55

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TIMES-HERALD
LORAIN, O.

MAR 21 1930

SUGGESTS PUBLIC LYNCHINGS

At some period in its existence every community may have offered suggestions for betterment of conditions by hanging certain individuals to the nearest lamp post.

Judge Lynch, in wild and unsettled regions, may at times have wielded a beneficient influence in maintaining some degree of respect for and observance of law as well as ridding the community of some undesirable characters.

But that should hardly be necessary in these days or be recommended as a plan for one of the greatest American cities to follow.

We read that John Maynard Harlan, veteran Chicago attorney, prophesies that unless more positive action is taken to end gang killings in that city public lynchings will be resorted to.

In an address this week before Methodist ministers in that city Harlan asked if Chicago citizenry will be forced to take the law into its own hands.

"Criminals will discover," he said," if we do, that lamp posts will be useful for other purposes than street lighting."

And his audience applauded loudly.

TIMES
Hammond, Ind

MAR 29 1930

White Press. (Northern)

LYNCHINGS DECREASE.

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ALAMEDA, CALIF.
TIMES-STAR

APR 8 - 1930

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Judging from infrequency courts inflict the death penalty on murderers the people who serve on juries must be drawn from different classes of society than the man who takes the law in their own hands. Forty-five years have witnessed 4287 of these mob murders.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR

APR 1 - 1930

Decline in Lynching

A writer in the New York Times, who has made a study of the lynching records of 50 years, gives some facts that have not been brought out thus far in the lynching figures given out annually.

Lynching was at its height in the 14-year period ending with 1894, and the average during the period was 2.9 persons lynched for every million of the country's population. In the next 18 years the rate had declined to a little less than a fourth what it was when lynching was common. Last year the rate had dropped to .08 per million, or one lynching to 12,500,000 of the population.

Public opinion and state and local action to prevent lynching and to punish those guilty of the crime have accomplished much in 35 years. One state and another has acted to make an end of this crime. Many years ago a law was passed in this state placing on any county financial responsibility where a killing results from mob rule, passage of the law following shortly after a lynching. In the South where lynchings due to race prejudice were once common public sentiment has become more outspoken against this form of crime. Murder by lynching has declined at an amazing rate, but the country has numerous other murders that shock society and add to the cost of the administration of justice.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
GAZETTE

MAR 31 1930

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Lynch law has been responsible for many black marks upon the fair escutcheon of American civilization. While lynchers are protected by the law in some parts of the country and public opinion in those regions have condoned lynchings, the federal government has long sought to impeach "Judge Lynch" and public opinion, nationally, is determined to stamp out this vicious mob violence and lawlessness.

There are still too many lynchings, but the number is decreasing at a rate that brings satisfaction to every thoughtful person and to the negro race particularly. Last year the rate was .08 per million of population, compared with a rate of 2.9 in 1894. There were 10 lynchings last year, three whites and seven negroes, whereas in 1892 the number of these outrages was 255.

Tuskegee Institute researchers have uncovered the amazing fact that more than 10 per cent of all recorded lynchings were provoked by threatened political exposure, slander, self-defense, wife-beating, voodooism, unpopularity, throwing stones, jilting, drunkenness, enticing servants away, colonizing negroes, robbery, turning state's evidence, gambling, quarreling and suspected offense.

Institute researchers refute the popular notion that virtually all lynchings are provoked by assaults on women. Since 1885 only 20.6 per cent have been attributed to offenses of that nature.

Judging from the infrequency which courts inflict the death penalty on murderers the people who serve on juries must be drawn from different classes of society than the man who takes the law in their own hands. Forty-five years have witnessed 4,287 of these mob murders.

BOSTON, MASS.
POST

JAN 13 1930

LET US HOPE SO

Director Alexander, of the committee on inter-racial co-operation, at Atlanta, concludes from the dwindling number of lynchings since 1919 that this blot on American civilization is destined to die out by 1940. He reasons well.

Ten years ago the number of persons lynched in the United States—most of them colored, which showed the racial prejudice—was 83. In 1929 they had lessened to 10. There is something significant in this constant decline. What it is, of course, differs in the minds of different people. Mr. Alexander thinks that "the press has been a leading factor in the decline of mob law," and that is a very sensible conclusion. More than formerly the newspapers of the South have come to deplore and denounce the crime of executing a man without a trial. The constant iteration, also of the harm it was doing the South, must have had its effect. North Carolina, for instance, has not had a lynching in five years.

There is actually a probability that this offence against a race will some day become practically extinct. It may be in 10 years. Let us hope so.

JOURNAL-COURIER
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

JAN 15 1930

A Wholesome Standardization

MUCH has been said by professional and amateur calamity howlers of the evils of the standardization which is quite obviously sweeping over the country and the world. The radio, the newspaper press, with so large a volume of its material not local in its origin, but, from news association reports to cartoon features, supplied by centralized agencies, the motion picture—all these devices for the wide dissemination of opinion and entertainment have been attacked for their levelling influence. There is much in that view, to be sure, and there is no doubt that a standardization which reduces individualism, wholesome differences to a dead mediocrity is unhealthy.

But there are other sorts of standardization, and of those the kind that does away with localized evils is typical. For instance we may turn to the announcement by W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation. This gentleman gives the institution of lynching, that terrible hangover from the dark ages that still obtains in certain sections of the more benighted South, until 1940 to exist. After that, says Mr. Alexander, there will be no more usurpations of the law's just processes by the blood-lust of maddened mobs. And what has brought this about? The radio, the newspaper and the good roads which enable populations to learn the mores and manners of one another by the easy transport of motor cars.

Eighty-three persons were lynched eleven years ago, in 1919, when the commission was first organized, Mr. Alexander declares. Since then the trend has been plainly downhill and last year, as was recently reported in the press, there were but ten such violent deaths throughout the country, and they were sharply localized in five of the more backward southern states. Plainly the end is in sight. The people of the back-woods sections, steeped in their racial hatreds and blinded by prejudices which have previously existed because they were hidden by geographical isolation from the scorn of the world at large, have been able to see, through the radio, the movie and the newspaper, just how blackly these crimes blot the boasted white civilization which all of these mobs purport to support by their violences. These devices have enabled the men of the rural mobs to see themselves as others see them, and the view has been irresistible in its inferences, and in its indications toward a better way. Standardization like this, that marches like a steam-roller over such nefarious local customs, is a very splendid thing.

NEWS
MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

MAR 28 1930

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

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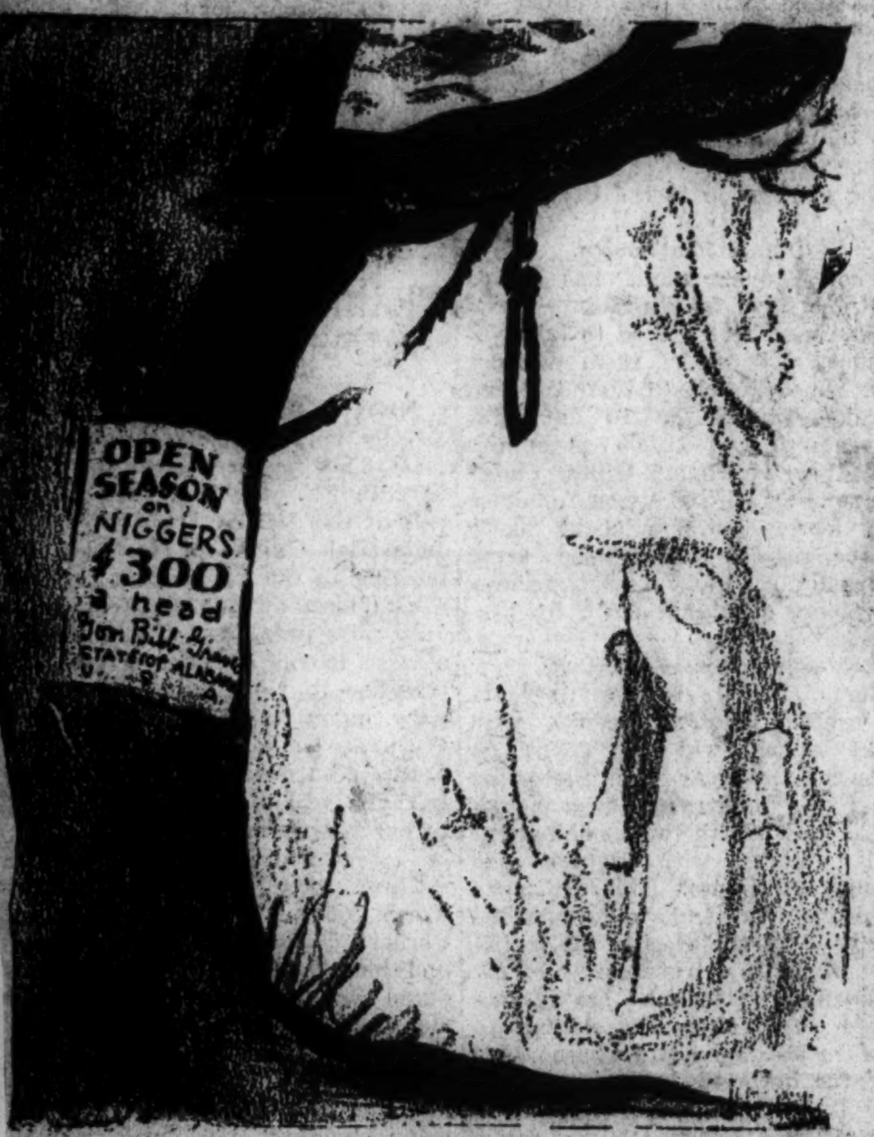
Lynchings — 1930
Discussions.

WhitePress (Northern.)

3123

3123

"DEAD OR ALIVE"



Daily Worker 7-9-30

—By FRED ELLIS

The capitalist governor of the capitalist government of Alabama offers a prize for the murder of Negroes by publishing an offer of $300 for every "nigger" brought in, dead or alive.

SENATOR BLEASE LAUDS LYNCHING

Daily Worker 7-9-30

"Constitution to Hell, Never Protect Negro"

New York

UNION, S. C., July 8.—Senator Cole L. Blease of this state, campaigning for re-election, is also deliberately whooping up the business men and plantation owners to lynch Negroes. He refers to them as "rapists," although it is well known that very few of the cases of lynching take place around a genuine case of rape. Wherever the rape excuse is made, it is usually merely an outright fiction, a camouflage for white terror intended to crush Negro workers who object to a condition of virtual slavery. Most of the recent and increasingly numerous lynching cases do not even pretend to be punishment for rape. They arise directly out of attempts to swindle Negroes by white storekeepers, or refusal of white plantation owners to pay wages due.

Blease in his speech here yesterday declared: "Whenever the constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say 'To hell with the constitution.'"

"When I was governor of South Carolina," said Blease, "you did not hear me calling out the state militia to protect colored rapists. In my South Carolina campaigns you heard me say: 'When you catch the brute that assaults a white woman, wait until the next morning to notify me.'"

In this same Union City, on June 26, Dab Jenkins, a young Negro road worker, was lynched, so Blease was verbally putting the murderers on the back for their act. Jenkins was lynched by a gang of 500 wealthy farmers and white business men because he had been attacked by two of their number and had defended himself.

LYNCHING PROTEST MADE.

New York Times 7-11-30

American Negro Congress Says 18 Have Been Slain This Year.

New York N.Y.

Denouncing the "lynching terror of the bosses," the American Negro Labor Congress, 799 Broadway, issued a statement yesterday declaring that eighteen Negroes have been lynched thus far this year, including the four killed in the race riots in Emelle, Ala., on July 4 and 6, as part of an economic campaign against Negro workers "now raging throughout the South." Eleven Negroes were lynched in 1929, the statement said.

The statement further declares that "there have been scores of mysterious disappearances of Negro workers whose bodies are often thrown into the swamps or left to be discovered in out-of-the-way places under conditions which the white oppressor press glibly explains as 'death by accident,' 'murder by one of own race,' 'unsolved mystery.'"

JOURNAL & COURIER
LAFAYETTE, IND.

JUL 28 1930

CAN'T EXPLAIN MOB ACTS

Governor Dan Moody of Texas, runs a story, has sent a ranger to London to explain to the newspapers just what happened during the recent lynching at Sherman, of the Lone Star state.

One London newspaper called Governor Moody on the trans-Atlantic radio telephone to ask him about it, but the conversation was necessarily brief, and possibly, observes the Savannah News, which tells us the story, the ranger will do better at explaining, "but it is doubtful".

After the ranger finishes telling what happened, and even goes into the historical and psychological background of lynching, some dense Londoner, says the News, is likely to ask: "But what were the Bobbies doing all that time?"

"And the ranger", says the Savannah paper, "will blush and try to do some more explaining, and the Londoner will still be too dense to see the point".

So far as the News sees it, "about the only way to make a Londoner understand lynchings is just not to let them happen. And after all, we folks here at home ought to be able to see that there is no sense, no civilization, in lynchings".

Which brings us to what the commission on interracial co-operation has to say on the subject. In a statement issued at Atlanta, the commission places responsibility for mob violence on "official neglect and local religious indifference".

Four lynchings in as many weeks gave point to the statement.

After declaring that "American lynchings probably do more than anything else to discredit Christianity at home and abroad", the statement says that a study of mob outbreaks over a period of years has convinced the commission that "preachers and officers of the law can end lynchings whenever they determine to do so, and in the meantime they can not escape definite responsibility". The statement continues:

"Practically every lynching means that some officer has neglected his duty or surrendered to the mob. Reasonable vigilance would have prevented most of them. The two latest lynchings illustrate this fact.

"At Walhalla, South Carolina, threatening mobs gathered on two nights preceding the lynching, yet no effort was made to remove the prisoner or to provide adequate protection for the jail.

"At Sherman, Texas, the sheriff, the police, the famous Texas Rangers and, finally, the National Guard, were all on the scene, and all failed to make any effective resistance".

But the Macon Telegraph raises the question whether the blame for lynchings can properly be laid on the clergy. The public schools, it says, have a heavier responsibility. "It is in the schools that the future citizen learns his duties to the community", it is argued, "and the duty to refrain from snatching the prerogatives of court and executioner is a duty to the community. Until this civic aspect of the lynching problem is hammered home in the minds of our children, the gentler counsel of the church will not have the effect of wiping out mob murders. The practical common-sense lesson that lynching is an injury to the general welfare will be a more effective deterrent than the plea that lynching is a violation of the commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill'."

[illegible] a bit deeper, the Telegraph observes:

"Organizations [illegible] to the churches incline to lay too much responsibility on the preachers for things that go wrong in our society.

"The churches have their part in teaching the individual to 'render unto Caesar', but it is a mistake to berate them for not enforcing secular statutes, just as it is a mistake to call upon the state to enforce ecclesiastical and purely moral regulations.

"Let the churches do their part—and

tremendous part it is—to lessen the crime of lynching, but don't put too much blame on them for what is due to neglect elsewhere.

"Probably it could be demonstrated, if an investigator were patient enough, that the exceptional outburst of lynching this year is due in large part to the economic depression.

"Lynchings are largely done by men and youths of the class which is sometimes contemptuously referred to as 'poor white trash'. It is this class which comes into closest competition with Negro labor. In times of depression, this competition becomes more bitter, and lynchings are an expression of economic resentment as well as racial hatred.

"This is not a new theory.

"It is one familiar to investigators of lynch-

ings, although they do not stress it in public discussion, feeling that the removal of this cause is more difficult than the removal of other contributory causes.

"Consequently, the cry that the church is neglecting its duty is substantiated."

TELEGRAM
Youngstown, O
JUL 25 1930

The South Speaks

THE increase in the number of lynchings is one of the most serious developments in our national life. Twelve such victims were tortured and killed by mobs during the last six months, a number equal to that of the entire year 1929.

We Americans have grown calloused to this curse. Some years ago public revulsion caused a recession of this wave of savagery. Now the wave is rising again.

And the only response of many otherwise decent citizens is the cheap plaint, "it's too horrible—don't talk about it."

Two recent events, however, have caused more thought on this tabooed subject than the lynchings themselves. One was the reported campaign statement of Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina: "Whenever the constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the constitution."

The spectacle of a United States senator publicly defending this barbarism, and thus inciting potential mobs to crime, probably has done more to shame the public generally than has all the recent professional agitation against lynching.

Blease's declaration has had also one direct and immediate effect, which is as significant as it is hopeful. It has provoked statements by governors of seven southern states, all condemning lynching without qualification.

What these governors say is not so important as how they say it. They seem to speak with the sincerity and grimness of men who are facing a great horror and are not afraid to fight.

Here are parts of their statements:

Governor Pollard of Virginia: "Lynching is barbarous. While I am governor of Virginia every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot on our civilization."

Governor Sampson of Kentucky: "I am unalterably opposed to mob law in any and all cases. If a mob may settle one case it may settle all cases. The constitution must be respected and all the power of the state will be commandeered to protect the most humble citizen."

Governor Long of Louisiana: "I have been governor of this state for two years and no man, white or black, has been lynched during that time. The policy of my administration has been to compel an observance of the [illegible]."

Governor Gardiner of North Carolina: "I regard lynching and every other form of mob violence not only as morally wrong in every instance, but as fundamentally destructive of the rights of every citizen."

Governor Richards of South Carolina: "There can be no justification for lynching."

Governor Hardman of Georgia: "I am opposed to lynching or mob violence in any form. The constitution of our country provides for a right of trial by jury, which is fundamental."

Governor Moody of Texas: "A lawless execution at the hands of a mob is murder under the definition of that offense in our statutes, and every participant in such an act is guilty of violating both the law of God and man . . . however atrocious or revolting the crime of the mob's victim may be, there can be no justification for setting aside the orderly rule of law by an unruly mob, and there is no such thing as mob justice."

If these and other governors will stand by their guns of the law the cowardly practice of lynching will cease.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 15 1930

A REFERENDUM ON LYNCHING

Speaking the other day in Uni[redacted] a lynching had recently occurred, Senator Blease went out of his way to defend mob violence in the case of crimes against women. An Associated Press despatch quotes him as saying: "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say 'to hell with the Constitution.'"

Senator Blease is now engaged in a campaign for renomination by the South Carolina Democrats at next month's primary. It so happened that while he was thus openly defending lynching, L. W. Harris, one of his opponents, was in a nearby town conducting the prosecution of seventeen persons accused of taking part in the lynching of a Negro. Mr. Blease has thus made his indorsement of lynching one of the issues in the campaign, and if he is renominated, which is equivalent to his re-election, the outcome will certainly be interpreted outside the State as an approval by the South Carolina electorate of his views. That, of course, is not the sole issue, but that is the one which will attract the most attention, especially in the North.

Such a result may have far-reaching consequences, not only for South Carolina but for the whole South. No better argument for the passage of the Dyer bill, prescribing Federal penalties for lynching, can be presented than an indorsement of a lynching advocate in a State-wide referendum. If the white voters prefer such a man for high office, it will be argued, what guarantee can be offered that white judges and juries will punish mobs which have murdered colored citizens? The issue is of Senator Blease's own making. It is for the voters of South Carolina to decide.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM
JUL 12 1930

A SOUTHERN STATESMAN.

THE question whether lynching is justifiable is figuring in the Unite[redacted]torial campaign in South Carolina, unbelievable as it may seem.

Senator Coleman L. Blease, up for re-election, discussed the subject in a campaign address.

"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of white women in South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution," Blease is quoted as saying.

When he was Governor, he added, he did not call out the militia to protect Negroes against mobs, and asked that when a suspect was caught he be not notified until the next morning.

It would be difficult to equal such a statement for sheer barbarity and demagogism.

It is a deliberate invitation to the people of South Carolina by an acknowledged leader, who boasts that he has held more political offices than any other man in the history of the State, to supersede normal legal processes with lynch law and mob violence.

And there has been plenty of that in the South in recent weeks.

We cannot believe that such savagery reflects the views of the people of South Carolina. As a matter of fact, Blease's opponent in the Senatorial race is now engaged in prosecuting seventeen men accused of lynching a Negro, and has asked heavy penalties for them.

Obviously men like Blease have no place in the Senate or in any other public office. It will be interesting to observe whether the decent people of South Carolina are willing to bear the stigma of having him again represent them.

Press
PORTLAND
MAINE

JUL 11 1930

The Danger Of Being Lynched

Charleston News and [redacted]

If a citizen of a county in which a lynching has occurred should openly express the opinion that the guilt of the victim was a matter of doubt, that citizen would be in peril of being himself lynched. There is no such thing as free speech or liberty in a land of lynchers. When the laws fail to protect a person charged with a crime, however revolting, they fail at the same time to protect all decent men in the enjoyment of the rights their "civilized" government guarantees.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS
AUG 8 - 1930

Judge Lynch Comes North

NORTHERN people (and their newspapers as well) have customarily associated the Negro lynching with the South.

This habitual association of ideas is perhaps logical enough, because the great majority of such outrages have occurred in the South.

The lynching of two Negroes at Marion, Ind., by our own fellow Northerners is an occurrence which may well cause Northerners to rearrange their ideas about lynching as a phenomenon peculiar to the culture of the South. May it not be that Northern people (and newspapers) have been a bit too smug in their habitual consideration of lynching as a sectional problem?

May it not be that there is little essential difference between the white man of the North and the white man of the South? May it not be that the statistics of a national shame favor the North not because of any inherent virtue in the "Yankee," but because there are more Negroes to lynch in the South, and because the Southern Negro, kept in ignorance, more frequently comes into conflict with the white man's primitive prejudice?

This newspaper has said in the past all contemporary opinion has ever had to say against Negro lynching and mob violence.

All that has been said against lynching in the South can be now applied with equal vehemence to the horror at Marion, Ind. But the Marion occurrence is even more to be regretted.

It provokes a certain pessimism when one considers the race problem. It provokes the disquieting feeling that even enlightened people may have to revise some of their old ideas on the subject, and attack the problem anew.

POST
Boston, Mass
AUG 9 1930

THE INDIANA LYNCHING

Indiana goes into [redacted] the mob law States. The shocking lynching of two colored men in Marion is a reminder that we cannot be sure that the madness which sweeps through Southern communities will never rage through a Northern mob. It did in Marion.

The dead men were in jail. There was no reason to doubt that the law would not deal adequately with them if they were proved guilty. The mob chose to be law breakers. Indiana goes upon the list of States which prate about law observance but which do not practice it. The episode was a disgraceful lapse from civilization.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press. (Northern)

3124

LYNCHING IN SOUTH A POLITICAL ISSUE

Blease Statement in Senate Race Widely Condemned in the Newspapers.

MOB MURDERS INCREASE

With Killings for First Six Months Already High, This Year Is Seen as Setting a New Record.

By LENOIR CHAMBERS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Times
N.Y.
7-30

NORFOLK, Va., July 15.—Senator Coleman L. Blease's advocacy of lynch law for Negroes guilty of criminally assaulting white women, made in his Union (S. C.) speech in his campaign for nomination for the United States Senate, came only a few days after reports issued by both Tuskegee Institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had indicated the probability that the 1930 lynching record will be worse than the average for the past seven years.

The Blease statement, as reported by The Associated Press, concerned only instances in which criminal assault by a Negro on a white woman was shown. "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina," Senator Blease was reported as saying, "I say, 'To hell with the Constitution.'" These words were uttered only a few weeks after a mob in South Carolina had murdered a Negro accused of such an attack and while a group of men charged with participation in an earlier lynching, for the same sort of attack, including a police officer and the Mayor of a small town, were awaiting trial.

The Record for the Year.

Both of these South Carolina lynchings were included in the Tuskegee and N. A. A. C. P. reports for the first six months of 1930, showing nine and twelve lynchings, respectively, the difference in the figures being due largely to differences in the definition of a lynching. Since these reports came out, however, the racial outbreak near Emelle, Ala., in which six persons were killed and others wounded after a dispute over a second-hand battery for an automobile, has added at least one lynching and perhaps others to the 1930 total.

The Tuskegee records show eleven lynchings in both 1929 and 1928, sixteen in 1927, thirty in 1926, seventeen in 1925 and sixteen in 1924. The total already recorded this year suggests that before 1930 has run its course it will be a year of retrogression rather than improvement in the effort to curb mob murders. Moreover, the violence which has accompanied several lynchings, notably those at Sherman, Texas, and Emelle, Ala., introduced an added ferocity against persons not even indirectly connected with the original offense which sets 1930 apart as one of the blackest years in the recent history of lynch law.

Various efforts have been made by students of contemporary life in the South to account for the 1930 record, none of them perhaps being altogether satisfactory. There has been no change in the attitude of that large and growing part of the public which has always condemned lynch law and which has been influential in the improvement in recent years. Senator Blease's Union speech was widely and severely condemned in the Southern press. In South Carolina The Charleston News and Courier in a front-page editorial asserted that the issue in his campaign has now become approval or disapproval of lynching. The number of instances in which prompt action by local officers or by Governors has removed the danger of lynching is impressive. North Carolina has a notable record in that respect. Virginia has attacked the problem in another way, by legislative statute, and that State has also an excellent record in recent years.

North Carolina's Progress.

In North Carolina a group of trials and convictions and heavy sentences for members of mobs set a precedent which has discouraged mob violence. Sheriffs and local officers who capture men charged with crimes which have inflamed local opinion have developed also high skill in carrying their prisoners to larger towns and cities, perhaps several counties distant, or even to the State capital, for safe keeping. They do not hesitate to do so even if the threat seems slight. The attitude of recent Governors, including Governor O. Max Gardner and his predecessors, Governor Angus W. McLean and Cameron Morrison, has been helpful. They have ordered out units of the National Guard frequently when mob spirit was reported. In several instances troops have stood guard during trials. Special efforts have been made to convene grand juries and courts quickly and to speed up the judicial processes in order to obtain prompt verdicts. The results have been encouraging.

The Virginia effort to curb lynching has included a legislative weapon which is unusual in Southern States. The 1928 Legislature passed a bill, largely through the influence of Governor Harry F. Byrd, which was specifically designed to curb lynching. It defines a mob as "a collection of people assembled for the purpose and with the intent of committing an assault and (or) battery upon any person and without authority of law" and a lynching as "any act of violence by a 'mob' upon the body of any person which shall result in the death of such person." The act provides that any and every person composing a "mob" which shall commit an assault without authority of law shall be guilty of a felony, and that "the 'lynching' of any person within this State by a 'mob' shall be deemed murder, and any and every person composing a 'mob' and any and every accessory thereto, by which any person is lynched, shall be guilty of murder, and upon conviction shall be punished" as provided in the Code of Virginia.

In addition, the act points out the duty of local officers to ascertain the identity of members of a mob and prosecute them, and then adds: "And to the end that such offenders may not escape proper punishment, such attorney for the Commonwealth may be assisted in all such endeavors and prosecutions, by the Attorney General, or other prosecutors designated by the Governor for the purpose; and the Governor shall have full authority to spend such sums as he may deem necessary for the purpose of seeking out the identity and apprehending the members of such guilty 'mob.'"

NEW YORK TELEGRAM
JUL 25 1930

THE SOUTH SPEAKS.

THE increase in the number of lynchings is one of the most serious developments in our national life. Twelve such victims were tortured and killed by mobs during the last six months, a number equal to that of the entire year 1929.

Two recent events, however, have caused more thought on this tabooed subject than the lynchings themselves. One was the reported campaign statement of Senator Cole Blease, of South Carolina:—"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution.

Blease's declaration has had also one direct and immediate effect, which is as significant as it is hopeful. It has provoked statements by Governors of seven Southern States, all condemning lynching without qualification.

Here are parts of their statements:—

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Governor Long, of Louisiana:—"I have been Governor of this State for two years, and no one, white or black, has been lynched during that time. The policy of my administration has been to compel an observance of the law."

Governor Gardner, of North Carolina:—"I regard lynching and every other form of mob violence not only as morally wrong in every instance, but as fundamentally destructive of the rights of every citizen."

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Governor Moody, of Texas:—"A lawless execution at the hands of a mob is murder under the definition of that offense in our statutes, and every participant in such an act is guilty of violating both the law of God and man. . . . However atrocious or revolting the crime of the mob's victims may be, there can be no justification for setting aside the orderly rule of law by an unruly mob, and there is no such thing as mob justice."

If these and other Governors will stand by their guns of the law the cowardly practice of lynching will cease.

Nation
8-20-30
Vol. 131 No. 3398
New York, N.Y.

THE LYNCHING IN MARION, INDIANA, o two Negroes who had confessed to the murder of white man and an attempted criminal assault upon hi fiancée is without the possibility of an excuse. The thre miscreants were in jail. They were certain to be convicte and executed because of their confessions, but the mob woul not wait. There was the usual feeble resistance by th sheriff, who asserts that he was afraid to fire on the mob les he shoot some of the women and children who were onlookers, and so the mob battered its way into the jail, taking however, only two of the criminals. The bodies of thes men were not cut down for many hours, but hung in the public square to the disgrace and the demoralization of the town. There was delay even in sending in the troops, which were not ordered to Marion until the governor had received earnest appeals from the Negro community for protection. Undoubtedly the Ku Klux Klan spirit which still urvives in Indiana had something to do with the lynching; the original lynching party came, sadly enough, from a nearby Quaker community. The year 1930 is making a bad record for itself for such violations of justice. And in Marion, as elsewhere, it is announced that it will be impossible to prosecute the members of the mob. No wonder that the demand for a federal anti-lynching law continues to grow.

TOPEKA, KANS.
CAPITAL

AUG 9 - 1930

HE BELIEVES IN LAWBREAKING

A mob hanged two Negroes in Marion, Ind., Thursday night. Now the county attorney is quoted by The Associated Press to the effect that no charges will be filed against the leaders of the mob.

Obviously this county attorney, if he has been correctly quoted, is a believer in lawbreaking. He believes in it so strongly that his oath to support the constitution and enforce the laws of his state means nothing to him compared with his desire to shield a gang of thugs. Whether the men who were lynched were guilty or not, the fact remains that lynching is murder and murder of exactly the sort that promotes disrespect for all law.

Gangsters who shoot down each other do much less to destroy law and public safet than do public officials who declare that the will make no effort to punish flagrant violations of law. And the county attorney ove in Marion, Ind., is not the only public officia who has taken such an attitude, tho few perhaps, will admit it as frankly.

For that matter, mob violence, whenever and wherever it develops, is evidence that the law-enforcing officials are either incompetent or willing connivers in it. For nothing is easier to quell than the typical mob, as witness a recent example in Texas.

A mob of several hundred marched on the county jail, intent on lynching a prisoner. The sheriff came out on the porch to greet them He casually fingered the revolver in his belt but did not draw it. The leader of the mob rushed up the steps, shouting oaths and threats. He and his followers would kill the sheriff if he did not admit them to the jail and let them lynch the prisoner. The sheriff, a husky Westerner, drew back his fist and gave the leader a crack in the jaw that knocked him backwards down the dozen stone steps of the jail. As he lay stunned on the walk, his followers took to their heels and ran like rats. The moment the leader recovered his senses, he leaped to his feet, looked wildly about him and fled after his followers. There was no more talk of lynching in that town.

BOSTON, MASS.
HERALD

AUG 9 - 1930

THE MARION LYNCHING

Lynching is not defensible in any respec It is the negation of true justice, a revol against society, a defiance of the process o civilization, an undoing of what humanity ha been striving through the ages to accomplish And yet, unjustifiable though it is, such lynchings as those in the Indiana city of Marion where a mob hanged two of four Negroes wh are supposed to have killed a white man an raped a white woman, his companion, are no unexplainable.

For one thing, American justice is heavy-footed, where it should be heavy-handed. The guilty often avoid arrest, escape punishment entirely, or undergo a penalty which the community regards as entirely too mild. The sullen and slumbering resentment of the people at the frequent miscarriages of criminal justice is kindled by some atrocious outrage, and the mob takes direct revenge on the supposed criminals and vicarious revenge on murderers in general. The lynchers themselves deserve no pity, but our own low standards of civilization should not be overlooked.

The Marion lynching is an example of what President Hoover had in mind when he said that he wondered whether our foundations had crumbled, and appointed the commission on law observance and enforcement. Unfortunately the vexatious problems of prohibition have obscured to some extent the great work in which the commission is engaged. If, as a consequence of its labors, there should be a complete reform of legal and court processes whereby criminal administration would be simplified and quickened while the rights of the accused were rigorously guarded, lynching would not disappear overnight; but certainty and quickness of justice would probably do so much to strengthen the faith of the people in the courts and the government that "wild justice" would become less and less frequent.

CANTON, O.
REPOSITORY

AUG 9 - 1930

Indiana's Misfortune

Residents of the great state of Indiana have lift their eyebrows as high as the highest when they ha heard of lynchings in other states. They ha grieved at man's barbarity and have pitied the vi tims of mob rule.

Friday morning, however, Indiana had a lynchin of its own to consider. As lynchings go, even in thos states which employ the method frequently, it was bad one. Two Negro young men, suspected of having killed a young man and attacked his girl companion were abused and hung without trial by a mob in Marion. The police of that city say the Negroes admitted their guilt; no one ever will be able to prove them guilty, however.

Lynching, mob barbarity are not pleasant things. They reveal the human animal in a very bad light indeed. When men find it necessary to run together in packs to make a kill they are reverting to wild animals more than most of them would care to admit. Worst of all, they are acting on blind rage with no thought of their responsibility as members of a civilized group.

When men set up the machinery of government they obligate themselves to conform to it. Lynching is, perhaps, the most flagrant violation they can make, one which shows that the wild beast in them is master. There will be more lynchings, of course, before the golden age of "Peace on earth, good will to men." Meantime Indiana has a black spot on its area. It should do everything possible to discourage a recurrence of such a disgrace by keeping its people awakened to the responsibilities of civilization.

EVANSVILLE
INDIANA
Journal

AUG 8 - 1930

Marion Mob Puts Blotch Upon State

A frenzied, cowardly mob at Marion, Ind., has splashed upon the name of the state one of the blackest blotches in its history. Crazed with hate and fury, a thousand or more persons stormed a jail, took from it two negroes and hanged them in the public square and then beat a third who had given information which released the anger of the lynching party.

Four negroes were accused of fatally wounding a young man who had parked along a road with a girl and of having assaulted the girl after the man was shot. One of the lynched negroes shot the man and the other assaulted the girl, the police assert.

There is no question of the immensity of the crime of which the negroes were accused. Their act was as that of savage beasts. Death for them would have been a suitable penalty. However, when citizens take the law into their hands they are doing more in a few moments to retard the progress of society than statesmen could advance it in years of study.

Lynching, thanks to an orderly process of education against it and more courage on the part of officials to prevent it, has showed a decline in the past decade. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, a Negro institution, has been fighting the evil. In a recent bulletin it is shown that during the first six months of the year there were nine lynchings, all of them occurring in six southern states. First six months' reports for other years were: 1929, 4; 1928, 5; 1927, 1926, 1925, 9; 1924, 5; 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36.

With progress being made in the fight against mob violence, particularly against the individual, it is extremely unfortunate that Indiana should enter the ranks of lynching states for the last half of 1930. Every one who holds dear the principles upon which this government exists should earnestly hope for proper action against those who were responsible for the mob attack at Marion.

SOUTH BEND, IND
NEWS TIMES

AUG 9 - 1930

THE MARION LYNCHING

The three Negroes in the Marion, Ind., horror were guilty of murder and rape. Under the Indiana statutes they should have been given a court hearing and executed speedily.

Mob executions, or lynchings, cannot be condoned. Especially they must not be condoned when they spring from race prejudice. It is evident that the Marion Negroes were lynched partly because they were Negroes. If the crime had been committed by white men the probabilities are they would not have been lynched. White men have committed such crimes without bringing out a mob.

Both white and colored men have been lynched in Indiana. The state has had 26 lynchings in 30 years, 16 colored and 10 white.

Men should not be placed in extraordinary danger because of their race. The law and Christian precepts teach that.

However, the mob violence of Marion may easily have been an indirect result of popular uneasiness growing out of the slow course of criminal justice.

If people were taught by the courts and by public law officers to respect the courts and public officers, they would not be so quick to take the law into their own hands.

AKRON, O.
TIMES-PRESS

AUG 9 - 1930

Mob Law at Marion

A BODY blow was delivered respect for law and order in Marion, Ind., Thursday when two young Negroes were lynched by an angry mob.

It was a vicious crime—vicious beyond the heinously disgusting offenses with which the lynched men were charged.

In a few moments the thin skin of civilization was stripped from the members of the mob, and they became savage barbarians crying for blood. Men beat upon and hacked at unconscious bodies. Women, infuriated and blood-maddened, tore with their finger-nails at insensate forms.

To what purpose?

Only to deny the law its victims. Only to thwart justice and to degrade a city. Only to wreak a criminal vengeance upon men reserved for punishment by the law.

Lynching, erroneously thought restricted to the South, is a shameful blot upon the people of this nation. In our high state of civilization we revert to primitive savagery which would have horrified the Rome of Nero.

Mob law never accomplishes its purpose. Instead, it degrades its executioners until they are but beasts possessed of human ingenuity.

It is a crime which lowers the moral tone of whole communities and handicaps justice.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern).

3125

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
TRIBUNE

NOV 19 1930

'Law and Order'

The people choose their own laws. Their choice may be right or wrong, and their methods of choosing may be wise or unwise—but they will always make the choice.

Down in Texas the trial of 14 alleged members of a lynching mob has been transferred to still a third jurisdiction, because of the impossibility of obtaining unbiased jurors in the other two. Fifty prospective jurors mounted the stand in a Dallas courthouse and admitted frankly that they would not under any circumstances vote to send the defendant "up" for the crime alleged—no matter how strong a case might be made against them.

In our opinion, these jurors were as wrong as possible—but the choice was theirs, and they made it and stuck to it.

Laws operate in that fashion, regardless of what formal legislative processes may be applied to their enactment. The people will insist on the enforcement of the laws they approve, and they will put insurmountable obstacles in the way of the laws they dislike.

In our democracy it is the task of education to train the electorate to make right choices. It is education's yet harder task to form the public habit of orderly expression.

In the process of selecting and rejecting laws, society can use either the crude and wasteful methods of lawlessness—as these Texas jurors chose to do—or it can employ only the orderly processes of constitutional government. And here, too, a choice is always made. When the orderly, stable, constructive processes are effective—when the law performs its functions well, means something, commands respect—the choice is almost automatic. Where there is doubt, delay, a repression of public opinion, the choice is also automatic.

Where order and intelligence and integrity are applied to the process of making laws, there is little likelihood that disorder and lawlessness will interfere in the process of enforcing them.

Fake Anti-Lynch Congress A Flop

By CYRIL BRIGGS

THE fake anti-lynching congress of the Negro petty-bourgeois misleaders held in Washington, D. C., last week under the leadership of the National Equal Rights League was a complete flop.

Daily Worker

The disruption and failure of the congress began at the very opening of the first session when Kelly Miller, notorious apologist for the imperialist oppressors of the Negro masses, in the opening address based his speech on the promises that the race victimized by lynchings and boss terrorism "should be more law abiding." More respect to the laws and courts of the bosses which are regularly used against the Negro masses. More respect to American institutions like lynching, jim crowism, etc.

Sees No Need for Struggle

Miller, as usual, completely ignored the necessity for struggle against the bosses, lynching terror which has already taken 38 victims during the present year. He has no condemnation for the terrific oppression and robbery of the Southern Negro masses. He showed no interest whatever in the misery of over 900,000 unemployed Negro workers, part of the army of nine million jobless in this country. These were nothing to get excited about in Miller's estimation. This line was a little too raw, however, for the rest of the traitors. These, aware of the growing resentment among the Negro masses against their treacherous leadership, saw their tottering influence smashed by such open betrayal. They had expected the congress to at least formulate a fake program against lynching. Instead of that, Kelly Miller preached respect for the law of the lynchers.

No Workers Present

In sharp contrast to the recent convention in St. Louis of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights there were no workers present from the factories and fields. The delegates, less than fifty, were exclusively from the group of professional betrayers of the Negro masses; preachers, landlords, bourgeois editors, etc. Unlike the St. Louis convention which based its fight against lynching on the mobilization of the white and Negro workers for militant and concrete demands like the right of self-determination—state unity for the Negro majorities in the Black Belt—destruction of the plantation base of Negro oppression in the South by confiscation of the lands for the Negroes who work the lands; death penalty for all lynchers, etc., the fake anti-lynching congress of the misleaders was based on prayers for the health of Hoover and on petitions to Hoover to punish his own class and his Ku Klux and Lily White allies, and to denounce the discrimination and jim crowism practiced by his own administration as an instrument of the white ruling class.

Delegation Visits Hoover.

A delegation of five visited President Hoover with the petition. The delegation included representatives from such reformist organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Equal Rights League, the National Association of Colored Women. The traitors were all there, even the Lovestone renegades had a representative at the conference in the person of Rothschild Francis, editor of the petty-bourgeois "Emancipator" of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

This fake anti-lynching congress further exposes the treachery and futility of the petty-bourgeois misleadership. Even the delegates had to admit that the affair had no definite program. And to make more complete the exposure it was turned from its opening session into a congress for the support of the laws and institutions of the lynchers instead of the fake anti-lynching fight its leaders had planned to stage in an effort to quiet the rising wrath of the Negro masses.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

NOV 28 1930

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW ACTION REQUESTED

National Equal Rights League Appeals to Hoover and Congress.

A resolution asking President Hoover and Congress for a Federal anti-lynching law and asking the President to wage war on lynchers as well as racketeers marked the closing session of the National Equal Rights League in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church yesterday.

Another resolution condemned the segregation of the colored gold star mothers in the official trip overseas to visit the graves of their sons who lost their lives in the World War. The group also voted against segregation of races in Federal employment or discrimination against the Negro in military service. The race was urged to organize internationally to fight proscription, segregation and lynching.

Maurice W. Spencer of this city was re-elected president of the league. Other officers elected were:

First vice president, Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago; second vice president, Rev. B. W. Swain, Louisville, Ky.; third vice president, George E. Gordon, Boston; recording secretary, James L. Neill, Washington; assistant recording secretary, Thomas A. Johnson, Washington; corresponding secretary, William Monroe Trotter, Boston; assistant corresponding secretary, Rev. C. C. Williams, Boston; treasurer, J. W. Austin, Washington; and chaplain, Rev. C. C. Somerville, Portsmouth, Va.

Addresses were made by Mrs. M. C. Simpson of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Anti-Lynching Plan; W. Ashbie Hawkins, supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and Attorney T. J. Nutter of Atlantic City.

FALLS CITY, NEB.
JOURNAL

NOV 26 1930

For quite a while now the south has been furnishing the country with a good deal of startling news. There was the big flood several years ago, there were the tornadoes and accompanying disasters, there was the presidential election of 1928 and now out of Atlanta has come a bit of news which is, in its own way, sensational, but only commendation can be awarded those who made this news. A group of women, prominent in educational, religious and social circles of the south, have been courageous enough to do their bit in dealing a blow at lawlessness and repudiate the mob's excuse that lynching is "in defense of womanhood." They charge that lynching represents the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy. "We would call attention," they say, "to the fact that lynching is not alone the crime of ignorant and irresponsible mobs but that every citizen who condones it, even by his silence, must accept a share of its guilt. We therefore call upon all public officials to use every power at their disposal to protect from mob anarchy the laws they are sworn to defend; upon our religious leaders to cry aloud against this crime till it ceases to exist; upon parents and teachers to train up a generation incapable of such relapses into barbarism, and upon all right-thinking men and women to do their utmost in every way for the complete eradication of this crime."

DAYTON, O.
NEWS

DEC 13 1930

Where Lynching Lingers

The national commission studying the causes of mob violence finds ignorance and need chiefly responsible. Where schools and people are poor, the constitutional right of trial by jury is most likely to be disregarded. George Fort Milton, chairman of the group which is making the survey, asserts that in the final analysis "a definite relation will probably be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of the mob." Low economic status and meager educational facilities result in the accumulation of "a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction." Lynching is a tragic outlet for such pent-up feeling.

Thus far this year there have been 21 lynchings, the greatest number for a single year since 1926, when the total was 30. In 1927 the number dropped to 16; the next year there were only 11, establishing a new low record. In 1929 the improvement continued. It appeared that the year of a spotless record was not far in the future. Six months ago such a hope was dissipated, for the total number of lynchings for the current year already equalled the 1929 figure. With twice as many lynchings this year as last, the need of such an investigation as Mr. Milton and his associates are conducting is obvious.

The commission, including several representative leaders of the south, is making detailed case studies of all the lynchings which occurred this year. Three men are visiting the various guilty communities, gathering first-hand data on the conditions which led to the crimes of the mobs. In most of the studies completed to date, these communities had less than a six months school term.

The majority of the lynchings, this year as in other years, have occurred in the south. Most of the victims have been Negroes. Yet, as Mr. Milton points out, lynching is not restricted either geographically or racially. The "underlying beast in man which comes out to the fullest in the excitement of the mob" is an ugly human trait dormant elsewhere because of better economic and educational conditions. The entire country should be interested in the movement to exterminate lynching, regardless of where the specific cases occur. The blot is national rather than sectional.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 10 1930

IGNORANCE AND NEED BLAMED IN LYNCHINGS

Group Studying Causes Says Mob Violence Predominates Where Schools and People Are Poor.

Districts in which the economic status of the people is considerably below average and districts that have only meager educational facilities are potential hotbeds of lynching activity, according to preliminary findings of the national commission studying the causes of mob violence.

Reporting yesterday on the work of the group, George Fort Milton, editor of The Chattanooga News and chairman of the commission, declared that in the final outcome "a definite relation will probably be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of the mob."

The commission is making detailed case studies of all lynchings in 1930, sending three men, one of them a Negro, to gather first-hand data on the conditions surrounding the demonstrations. Of the twenty-one lynchings this year only one, in Marion, Ind., was of a white man.

Commenting on the factors thus far brought to light, Mr. Milton said:

"Where many men are living, year after year, on the fringe of hunger and heartbreak, they accumulate a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction. Furthermore, in the majority of studies thus far completed the communities in which the lynchings occurred had less than a six-months' school term.

Although the South has been the scene of the greatest number of mob outbreaks, Mr. Milton reported that lynching was not a strictly geographical or even racial affair. It is rather the "underlying beast in man which comes out to the fullest in the excitement of the mob," he said.

Among the members of the commission making the study are Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, Julian Harris of The Atlanta Constitution, Alex W. Spence, a Dallas lawyer; Dr. W. P. King of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman University.

STAR
Elkton, Md.

DEC 4 1930

LYNCHINGS

(Outlook and Independent)

Twenty-one prominent Southern women, meeting in Atlanta, have repudiated the stale excuse that lynchings are committed in defense of womanhood. Their resolution declares that every citizen who condones lynching, even by his silence, must be prepared to share the guilt.

These sentiments come less than two months after a Georgia mob raised the year's lynching to twenty-three. There were only eleven in 1928, only twelve in 1929. The sharp increase this year follows decades of sharp decreases. From 200 lynchings a year in the early '90's, the annual average dropped to 100 in the first decade of the twentieth century, sixty in the second decade, and thirty in the third. In the past six years the annual average has been sixteen. This year 1930 is a throw-back, as were 1919 and 1926. 8he interruptions of 1919 and 1926 did not stop the trend toward fewer lynchings. Nor will the interruption of 1930. Yet, no matter what praiseworthy anti-lynching steps are taken in individual cases, there will be some lynchings in the South for many a year to come.

These often overlooked facts deserve consideration. There are others. Lynchings are not the work of the South's upper or middle classes. They are not approved by intelligent Southerners. They are the work of a powerful and almost uncontrollable class, largely composed of ignorant, irrational poor whites who come into economic conflict with the Negro. These people have always hated the Negro. The Negro has always despised them.

Both strengthened police forces and quicker, surer justice for offending Negroes and for lynchers have been tried as remedies. But the police power is bound to be relatively weak in the semi-rural communities where lynchings are most prevalent, and the average Southern officer of the law stems from the lynching classes. Furthermore, few lynchings are prompted by fear that courts will free suspected Negroes. On the contrary, lynchings are most prevalent in states where the Negro is least likely to escape legal punishment. A lynching is usually a personal matter—retaliation for a crime believed to have been committed against a friend, neighbor or acquaintnce. Finally, since jurymen are quite likely to come from the lynching white groups, suitable punishment for lynchers is generally impracticable.

The facts of the matter, therefore, do not foster belief that the trend away from lynching can be suddenly accelerated. In last analysis, the discouragement of lynching must depend on education, which is essentially the remedy proposed by the women in Atlanta.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

DEC 10 1930

Lack of Education Held Lynching Cause

"Inadequate education" and a sub-normal "economic well-being" have been ascribed as the most frequent causes of lynchings.

This was the statement made yesterday by George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News and chairman of the Committee to study the Causes of Lynchings named by the Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation.

Milton was a visitor to New York yesterday. He said he believed lynchings can be eliminated by "intelligent social planning and a courageous adherence to the principles of justice and friendship."

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press. (Northern)

3126

TROY, N. Y.
TIMES
FEB 8 - 1930

Where Blame for Lynching Rests

Saturday's lynching in a town in Georgia was made possible when the Sheriff who had the victim in custody surrendered him to the mob. "Surrendered" is the right word. In the dispatch which told of the affair it was stated that the Sheriff refused to give up the prisoner, but members of the mob took him by force. Resistance by the Sheriff was not mentioned. Either that officer of the law feared physical harm at the hands of the revolters against his authority, or he was at heart in sympathy with the mob's purpose and therefore offered only oral opposiaion to it, which was of course ineffective. That the Sheriff was accompanied by deputies made his failure to assert his legal authority to prevent murder by a mob the more to be condemned. Had arms backed by the law been directed against the mob, with warning that they would be used to harm or even kill for protection of the individual in the Sheriff's custody, the mob probably would have retreated.

That the victim of the lynching was accused of an atrocious crime and was said to have confessed his guilt does not mitigate the crime committed by the mob nor the Sheriff's tame submission. The Negro was in the hands of an officer of the law and therefore certain to suffer the punishment prescribed by the law if his trial resulted in conviction. It was the Sheriff's duty to hold his prisoner secure to have the benefit of due process of law. That duty he failed to perform. To make matters even worse he asserts that he cannot identify any of his assailants. That means that he will not.

In this case there is exemplification of the fact which always exists when a mob seizes a prisoner from legal custody and kills him—that the officer responsible for the prisoner's keep was unfit for his position. For that reason he should be removed from office. It is to be hoped that the state authorities will take the indicated action.

The crime of lynching has decreased in recent years because public opinion has manifested its condemnation of the overriding of law by mobs. It will be made a thing of the past if and when sheriffs and jailers and other legal custodians of persons accused of crime are made to understand that their duty is to uphold the law, against mobs as well as against individuals, and if they fail in that, they will be removed from their positions. Mob lawlessness can be made effective only when officers of the law submit to it.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Express
JAN 30 1930

Concerning Lynching

Editor Buffalo Courier-Express—The other day, there appeared in your editorial column, a forecasting of the Great American Crime, predicting that by 1940 lynching would be a lost crime.

We hope that this prediction will come true, but I very much doubt if it will. Indeed, I doubt if our advanced thinkers and molders of public opinion can turn the dominating tide of prejudice, hatred and revenge in a decade. Will we stand still long enough to have a decent respect for law and order? I doubt if we will by 1940.

There is no disputing the fact that lynching does disgrace us and lowers our standard. Nevertheless, it is not our blackest crime, dark as it may be. Our blackets crime is our intense prejudice and hatred one for the other. This wholesale crime is not confined to our southland. While they have their full share, yet no one state, city or community has the monopoly of this crime.

This is the Judas that betrays our trust in each other. Prejudice is so deceitful, mean and low, that many of us may be guilty of harboring this imposter unawares, for lynching is simply the manifestation that love has been entirely sapped out of the community of which we are a part.

The fact is we can make but poor headway with the cart before the horse. Therefore, we who have a decent respect for the brotherhood of man and a high regard for the fatherhood of God, let us examine ourselves, inquiring often before the great Master of Justice, Love and Peace, "Lord is it I, is it I?"

UTICA,
FEB 3 - 1930

THE LYNCHING SPIRIT

While execution by lynching is not so common as formerly in this country, the practice still survives. A negro was killed by a mob in Georgia Saturday. It should be said in behalf of Georgia that this is the first crime of this kind in three years. There appears to be no doubt that the victim of the outrage was guilty of the dastardly charge made against him, that of violating and killing a white girl. But this can be no justification of lynching.

Georgia is an organized state, with established officers of the law and courts of justice. With public feeling what it is with regard to crimes of this kind, they could be depended upon to perform their duties. Thus the criminal could have had the benefit of due process of law and no reproach would have been brough upon the state and its people. In the absence of all government the people may be justified in handling criminals in their own way, but when such course is taken in a civilized community it reflects only blind passion, and its consequences are detrimental to all law. Give the lynching spirit its way and it will exercise its vindictiveness upon little or no provocation. It will not stop at lynching negroes and major offenders. It undermines the feeling of security and breeds rather than restrains crime.

TIMES
CUMBERLAND, MD.
JAN 28 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Last year there were ten lynchings in this country. In 1892, less than 40 years ago, there were 255 lynchings. Comparison of these two records and study of the years between with their slow but fairly steady decline in lynchings show that progress in this matter is real.

There are probably several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailers, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable affect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity, decency and justice are worth striving for. Their achievement in one field foreshadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as lynching has been.

PORTLAND (ME.) NEWS
Monday, January 20, 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS

(New Haven Register)

Although the conscience of the American people cannot rest until the hideous practice of lynching has been entirely wiped out in this country, keen satisfaction may be taken in the almost constant annual reduction in the number of such cases in recent years. Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute has just reported that there were 10 lynchings in 1929. This was one less than in the preceding year. In 1927 there were 16 lynchings; in 1926 there were 19; and in 1925, 17. It was not until 1924 that the number of lynchings fell below 30 for any year since annual records began to be compiled in 1882. The progress which has been made is still further emphasized when it is realized that before 1902 there were more than 100 lynchings every year. A high mark was reached in 1892 with 255 lynchings for that single twelvemonth.

While the eradication of lynching has been primarily a Southern problem, this revolting species of mob murder has been by no means unknown in the North and the West. All of the New England States we are glad to say, have a clean record, but there have been one or more lynchings in every other state except New Jersey and the District of Columbia. White persons as well as negroes have been victims, especially in the Far West. Even last year three of the 10 persons lynched were whites. Most of the lynchings now occurring are in the South, but the very great reduction in their number in a comparatively short time strengthens the hope that this blot may soon be completely removed from present-day American civilization.

NEWS
Twin Falls, Idaho
FEB 1930

NCHINGS

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Bulletin
WALLA WALLA
WASHINGTON
FEB 11 1930

LESS LYNCHING

Lynching, a survival of the dark ages, is apparently going into a [illegible] and the decreasing number during the last few years indicates that it will completely disappear within 20 years.

Figures submitted by Dr. Robert R. Moton, negro principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, shows that whereas the highest record was set in 1892 when 100 white and 155 black victims were killed in this manner. Last year only 10 were lynched, seven of them being negroes.

Lynchings for 1929 were one less than for 1928, six less than for 1927, nine less than for 1926. Florida led by states last year by four. Texas had three, and there were one each in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Georgia heads the list of states with the most lynched during the past 40 years 434 negroes killed by the mob action. Mississippi is second with 409 and Louisiana next with 287.

According to Doctor Moton: "There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 24 of them in southern states. In three instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Twenty negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs."

[illegible]GUS

1930

Fewer Lynchings.

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, is authority for the statement that 10 persons were lynched in 1929, being one less than the number for 1928, six less than the number for 1927, nine less than the number for 1926 and seven less than the number for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail, and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death.

Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were whites. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee one, and Texas, three.

All of which goes to show that public sentiment is increasingly against lynching bee and that real progress is being made in th right direction.

ALBANY, N. Y.
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS

FEB 12 1930

LYNCHINGS IN 1929.

Eleven lynchings in the United States in 1929 are reported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the same number as in 1928. Three of the eleven persons were white, and in addition a white woman, Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, was killed in North Carolina in connection with the textile strike at Gastonia.

The lynching record of the last two years is a decided improvement over that of a few years ago, when the total often reached sixty or seventy, but there is still evidence that the lynching mania is only dormant, not dead. Last year it is reported that twenty-seven other cases of attempted lynchings were successfully resisted by officers of the law. In each case, no doubt, the impulse was as strong, the passion as ungovernable, as in those cases where the lynching was accomplished. As long as the impulse exists, it cannot be said that the country has emerged entirely from the barbarism of which lynching is an indication. Reduction in the number of lynchings carried through to their sinister end merely means that officers of the law are more efficient in resisting lynching mobs.

Florida headed the list last year, with Texas second, and Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee following in order. Enlightened people in the South as well as the North long ago joined hands in the determination to wipe out lynching or at least to brand it with the odium that goes to any other form of murder. Between the better class of Southern white people and the Negroes there is growing a real bond of sympathy and affection. There still remains a residue of madness that seems immune to education and enlightened opinion.

REPUBLICAN
Red Wing, Minn

FEB 11 1930

TEN LYNCHED IN 1929.

In its annual report on lynchings in the United States, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama places the number of persons put to death at the hands of mobs during 1929 at 10. This is one less than in the previous year, and the lowest recorded since records have been kept.

Of the 10 persons lynched last year, three were white and seven were negroes. Florida was the scene of four lynchings, Texas had three, while Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each. In 27 instances, the report states, mobs bent on lynchings were thwarted by officers of the law. Thus 12 white men, 20 negro men and two negro women were saved from death by mob violence.

The steady reduction in the number of lynchings during the past years is gratifying. The record of 1929 stands in pleasing contrast with the horrible orgy of mob rule which marked the latter part of the last century. In the year 1892 no less than 255 persons were lynched, of whom 100 were whites and 155 were negroes. As late as 1919 there were 83 persons lynched in the United States.

How many innocent persons have been put to death by the most horrible means to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will never be known. While most of those who have been lynched were no doubt guilty of the offenses charged, it has been conclusively proved that in many cases mistakes have been made.

But, regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that makes pretensions to civilization.

TRIBUNE
Hastings, Neb.

[illegible] 1930

The total number of lynchings reported in the United States for 1929 were eleven, the same as the lynchings of the previous year. As compared with the number lynched yearly a few years ago, when they would frequently total between sixty and seventy, there is a marked improvement. Lynchings always reflect upon the condition of orderly government and the overwhelming majority is pleased with the lessening of the number.

BULLETIN
Rochester, Minn

FEB 5 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Last year there were ten lynchings in this country. In 1892, less than 40 years ago, there were 255 lynchings. Comparison of these two records and study of the years between with their slow but fairly steady decline in lynchings show that progress in this matter is real.

There are probably several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching, stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailers, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable effect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity, decency and justice are worth striving for. Their achievement in one field foreshadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as lynching has been.

Lynchings—1930
Discussions

White Press. (Southern)

3035

FLORENCE, S. C
NEWS REVIEW

MAY 29 1930

LYNCHERS OF ALLEN GREEN HAD SARDONIC SENSE OF HUMOR

They Hanged Him Under Same Tree Where He Got His Parole

WALHALLA, S. C., May 28 —(AP)— The lynchers of Allen Green, who dragged him from jail and killed him on the night of April 23, had a sardonic sense of humor.

They killed him under the same tree he received the news of a parole eleven years ago.

And behind they left this note: "On this spot Allen Green got his parole and here he got his lynch."

This strange quirk in the lynching of the man who formerly was the hero of Walhalla came to light this week when seventeen Oconee county citizens, including the Mayor of Walhalla, were indicted by the grand jury on charges of murder.

There were few who recalled after the lynching that this same negro years ago was hailed as a hero. His ability as a fire-fighter was credited with "practically saving" the town from destruction.

The story of the Walhalla tribute to the negro can be found in the parole file in the governor's office at Columbia.

It goes back to July, 1915, when Green was convicted of attempted assault on a white woman and was sentenced to serve thirteen years in prison.

There was an almost immediate effort to have him freed three years later. Kurtz P. Smith, who then was solicitor, joined prominent citizens in asking that he be paroled. Governor Richard I. Manning did not act in the case, however.

The next year, 1919, Governor Robert A. Cooper did grant the parole and news of the parole was brought to Green by the chain gang foreman under the tree which eleven years later was to be a silent witness to his death.

In the second appeal, signed by a number of prominent citizens, is the paragraph:

"Petitioners feel that the town of Walhalla is largely indebted to Allen Green as they recall that on two occasions of serious fires it was mainly through his ability and efforts as a fire fighter that the town was practically saved from destruction by fire."

The signers of the petition said they doubted the truth of the woman's testimony in the case.

The solicitor, in commenting on this, said "there was some dissatisfaction with the verdict by some of the best people of Walhalla."

Among the signers was the complete list of jurors.

Green's lynching in April followed a preliminary hearing in magistrate"s court in which a white woman testified he attacked her.

ANDERSON, S. C.
INDEPENDENT TRIBUNE

JUN 10 1930

SOB STUFF

Just after letting the law take its course anad exact the supreme penalty from two helpless and friendless Negroes convicted of a murder, Governor Richards interfered and postponed execution of Paul Johnson and Ray Coleman, white men convicted of a murder, committed while they were attempting a robbery.

Johnson and Coleman had friends and funds with which to employ influential lawyers. If they be not executed, it was a crime to let those Negroes be electrocuted. The law should play no favorites. As long as we have capital punishment, that penalty should be paid by all convicted of crimes for which it is provided.

The stage seems to be in process of being set for a commutation of the sentence of Johnson and Coleman. Their attorneys seems to have an eye for the value of stage setting. The widow of the man slain by Johnson and Colman has visited them and cried over them in the penitentiary and then visited the governor.

Why all that sob stuff, unless it be for the purpose of getting the stage for showing the white murderers a clemency just denied Negro murders. The law should be no respector of persons. If anything, the crime of the white men was more heinous, because they were men of a higher order than the ignorant Negroes who took life. They had the benefit of good and careful raising.

If such men escape the electric chair, an incentive is given to lynch law. Almost every argument against lynch law is an appeal to let regular law take its course. But, when men from chicken-heartedness or because not firm enough to resist sob stuff or appeals from the politcally powerful, use their power as officers to keep the law from taking its course, such appeals lose much of their effectiveness.

POST
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JUN 6 - 1930

LYNCHINGS BREAK OUT

The lynching spirit is once more abroad in the land. It is as remarkable as deplorable that after so many years of painful progress in this field, during which the number of lynchings dropped away to a handful annually, there should suddenly be a recurrence on a scale which, if continued, will carry the records back to what they were years ago. Moreover, the new lynchings are generally more serious than the old, involving more violent assaults upon the forces of law, more determined defiance of constituted authority.

The force of the movement against lynching has sufficed to stiffen the measure of resistance offered by the average group of peace officers to mobs. Sheriffs, jailers and other officials feel nowadays a keener sense of responsibility than ever for the safety of their prisoners and go to greater lengths to protect them in the average case than in the old days. Moreover, improvements in transportation and communication have made it possible to bring aid swiftly to beleaguered peace officers, in the form of State troops, constabulary or national guardsmen.

Accordingly, the effort of the mob must usually be greater than formerly to accomplish the result. The desperation of such a gathering was demonstrated in the recent Oklahoma case, where the mob battled stubbornly throughout the night against national guardsmen armed with machine guns in order to get at the negro prisoner it sought. How a great group of men works itself into a frenzy that leads to open and organized rebellion to government, a pitched battle with the law's soldiers, is one of the amazing phenomena of lynching.

All the arguments ever advanced against lynching apply today with greater force than ever. It is a practice which must lead to the most disastrous consequences for any community unless it is put down. It is the business of a community to go to any length to put it down. It is the next crime to treason so far as the State and its subjects are concerned. Relentless prosecutions of all participants and unhesitating convictions by juries are the best of all deterrents. If a fair number of lynchers are put into penitentiary cells, it will tend to cool men's blood a bit when they are inclined to the sort of heat that leads to mob murder.

BONHAM, TEX.
DAILY FAVORITE

JUN 3 - 1930

TEXAS CONDEMNS LYNCHING

In [illegible] of the comment by newspapers and individuals in other states on the [illegible] outbreak of savagery in Sherman, it is inferred, if not actually stated, that Texas newspapers condoned the affair, and that popular sympathy in the State was with the mob. Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is both unfair and unfortunate that outsiders should be badly misinformed. The leading newspapers of Texas almost without exception promptly condemned theoutbreak as an inexcusable and damnable piece of anarchy, and called for the punishment of every man implicated in the crime of burning the court house and killing the prisoner. No newspaper in any other State has been more vigorous in denouncing the affair than have the Texas papers. The Post-Dispatch promptly added its voice in condemnation of the act, following its time-honored policy of opposing mob violence and of demanding that lynchers be brought to the bar of justice. The great mass of Texas citizenry deplores the Sherman trouble as much as do the people of any other State, and it is a great mistake to suppose that any considerable number of Texans indorse such conduct. The processes of the law have been set in motion to mete out justice to a number of the alleged members of the mob now in custody, and all responsible Texans are hoping that every one of the prisoners who is proved guilty will be punished to the last limit of the law.—Houston Post-Dispatch.

PRESS
Albemarle, N.C.

JUN 3 1930

Several negroes have been lynched by infuriated mobs in the South during the past six months which is something for our folks to be ashamed of. While the law would finally inflict a death punishment in most cases, the provocation is sometimes more than an ordinary man can stand. Perhaps the danger of getting the wrong man is the worst feature of mob action.

GAZETTE
Pittsburg, Tex

MAY 23 1930

Texas Is Ashamed

In the capital of one of the oldest counties in Texas, a city that has been justly proud of its prestige as an educational and cultural center, there has been staged an exhibition of mob lawlessness that has never been exceeded in violence. To the end that it might wreak vengeance upon a negro who was facing trial for the unpardonable offense, the mob at Sherman put the torch to the very temple of justice itself. More than Grayson county and the good city of Sherman have been shamed. Texas has been humiliated. Justice has been scorned. Authority has been mocked. The law has been lynched, or nearly so. Texas should show that the law is neither dead nor impotent.—Dallas Evening Journal.

Newnan, Ga., Herald
Friday, June 20, 1930

BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN

What lynching really amounts to, in its relation to the established order and to our constitutionalized process, was well illustrated by the mob in Sherman, Texas, that was determined to do a Negro to death because he had assaulted a white woman.

The Negro had already been caught; had already pleaded guilty to the crime had already been sentenced to death and in a few days would have been killed by the state in its electric chair at Austin. But mere death, even tho it be horrible, death that leaps through the body on the wings of searing voltage, was not enough for this mob. It was bent also upon inflicting torture.

The officers of the state, acting in acordance with their oath, endeavored to prevent the mob from taking the Negro. They believed also that he should die, but that he should die according to law. That is a point the lynching mind does not comprehend. It holds those who decry lynchings to be endeavoring to save the lives of the brutes who commit crimes for which men lynch. That is not true at all. Death is death and the ultimate punishment. The lyncher does not hold that. His distorted mind somehow conceives killings by illegal methods to be more deadly than killing by law.

These lynchers in Sherman were so determined upon killing their victim with their own hands that they were willing to burn the court house, which, after all, is the symbol of their liberties, because it is an institution that grew out of the freedom their ancestors won with blood. The courts are the core of our system of government.

Had an merican court house been attacked by a mob of Bolshevists, a great tremor of horror would have gone through the country. Had an American court house been burned to the ground by Communists, a million orators would have sprung to eloquence over night. Yet, these people in Sherman, Texas, burned the cuort house, attacked their peace officers, destroyed the property of fellow citizens, declared upon revolt against government. They are brothers under the skin to the men who overthrew the government of Russia. Their crime was not only the crime of murder, but also of anarchy and of treason.

Lynching is always that and nothing less.—Macon Telegraph.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

JUN 12 1930

THE YON RESOLUTION ON THE LYNCHING EVIL

Evidently having in mind the recent mob outrages in Oklahoma and Texas, Representative Yon of Florida has introduced a resolution requesting President Hoover to appoint a commission to study lynchings "in the Southwestern States." That body's five members would be empowered to summon witnesses and investigate mob crimes.

It is easy to predict what will befall this proposal, particularly as Congress is striving to wind up its business and adjourn. Probably it will find a permanent resting-place in the Judiciary committee files. But why should not that body undertake such an inquiry on its own account, designating a subcommittee for the task? And why confine the investigation to the Southwest? Properly it should cover all the lynching States.

To be sure, official and unofficial surveys of this condition have been numerous in recent years. Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation and other organizations have carried on almost continuous fact-finding in this field, with hopeful results. Undoubtedly the educational work attending those efforts has been effective in arousing anti-mob sentiment—a great factor in the remarkable decrease of such crimes.

During all the years the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was before Congress, both Senate and House Committees on Judiciary held extended hearings, which received attention from the newspapers and the public. That also is credited with bringing about a decline of the mob spirit. There never was much chance that the Dyer Bill would pass and it is not likely to be revived—unless another epidemic of lynchings shall occur—but the agitation produced a salutary effect.

Federal cognizance of the recent mob violence might have similar beneficial results. And should President Hoover—following his bent—choose to act upon this suggestion and appoint a commission to study lynching as a national problem, he could find precedents for such a course:

In his memorable address of July 26, 1918, denouncing outbreaks of the mob spirit, President Wilson declared that "it cannot live where the community does not countenance it."

Enquirer Sun
6-30
Columbus Ga.

TO EXPLAIN LYNCHING

A story says that Gov. Moody of Texas has sent a ranger to London to explain to the newspapers, and therefore the inhabitants there, there, just what happened during a recent lynching which was enjoyed by Sherman, Tex. One London newspaper called the Governor on the telephone to ask him about it, but the telephone conversation was necessarily brief and the Governor apparently thinks he could not "explain" sufficiently for the Londoners to understand. Possibly the ranger will do better at explaining, but it is doubtful. Lynchings are so hard to explain. They happen, and the reasons why they happen may be easy to see and understand, but even the reasons do not explain why the authorities permit them, and that's where the ranger's job is going to be about as difficult as any job any ranger ever had.

After the ranger gets through telling everything that happened, and even goes into the historical background of lynching and the psychological background, and whatnot, some dense Londoner is likely to ask: "But what were the bobbies doing all that time?" And the ranger will blush and try to do some more explaining, and the Londoner will still be too dense to see the point.

About the only way to make a Londoner understand lynchings is just not to let them happen. He can understand that. And, after all, we folks here at home ought to be able to see that there is no sense, no civilization, in lynchings. We are very dense if we cannot see that lynchings are attacks on law, on organized society, on civilization. No wonder the Londoners cannot understand them. And no wonder they won't be able to see the Texas point even after Gov. Moody's emissary explains it laboriously and carefully. The truth is that the point is in the other direction. A people which permits lynching is just that far short of being civilized.
—Savannah Morning News.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

JUN 12 1930

WHAT MAKES LYNCHINGS.

The Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, according to an Atlanta dispatch, has found that lynchings in the south are to be laid at the doors of two groups of citizens, the officers of the law and the ministers of the gospel and other moral leaders. When lynchings occur, it is stated, officers of the law have usually been negligent in their duty of protecting the lynched prisoner. Ministers are blamed because they have failed to create a strong religious sentiment against such occurrences.

Very likely there has been case where the officers of the law have been more sympathetic with the mob than with the mob's victim. Possibly ministers of the gospel have not preached against lynching with the frequency and force they might have employed. Yet to limit the responsibility to those two classes of citizens is an error, and indeed the report indicates this by saying "other moral leaders" possess a duty in the matter.

Decrease in lynching in the south during recent years has been noticable. It has been in no small measure due to the stand taken against lynching by church organizations, and to the fact that the press has been almost a unit in condemning mob violence. If from pulpit, platform and press the thing is denounced, the growth of a public sentiment which will not tolerate lynching will be hastened.

The greatest handicap to creating such a sentiment lies in the fact that so many outside the south, both geographically and in sympathy, have undertaken to reform the south. Such persons are usually blind to equally bad evils in their own sections, and so obviously opposed to southern social organization that it becomes very difficult for southerners to join in the chorus with them. Yet for our own protection it is necessary that lynching be sternly frowned upon.

CITIZEN
Greer, S.C.

JUN 5 1930

STOP LYNCH MURDERS.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The state authorities in South Carolina have taken prompt measures by detection and indictment to try persons charged with a lynching in that state. If it shall turn out that the grand jury has spotted some who were acually engaged in the mob murder, and trial juries are as zealous for impartial law and order and convict those proven to have been guilty of the crime, South Carolina will have rendered an outstanding and praise-provoking service to just government.

The lynching of persons who are in full custody of the law, or could be put there easily for safekeeping and legal disposition, is an uncivilized, lawless and highly criminal act of mob power. It is an act as abhorrent to all just men as it is unnecessary to the obtaining of justice. In every case within memory it has been as cruel and unjustifiable as the act of a giant in strangling a child in its cradle.

Public sentiment against the act has has served in recent years to largely cut down the number of lynchings, but that sentiment is not yet pervasive enough and strong enough to prevent every sudden and murderous ebullition of mobs inflamed by sudden and revolting crimes committeed in a community. But where prevention of a lynching fails because of the weightier force of the mob, there should follow prompt and intensive prosecution of the murderers leading the mob. The excuse that none of them can be identified is absurd. The perfect identification, conviction and execution of a few mob leaders would soon put an almost total end to these damnably savage episodes in our current communal life.

Lynchings - 1930 & Discussions.

White Press. (Southern.)

EDINBURG, TEX.
VALLEY REVIEW

NOV 20 1930

Combating The Resurgent Mob Spirit

A wretched revival of the mob spirit over the South and beyond—in which this State, to its shame, has shared—moves the executive board of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting at Houston, to consider denouncing lynching and appealing to the city federations, single clubs and individual members to exert their influence in combating the evil.

Such a declaration would be altogether in keeping with the Federation's policy of speaking its mind on public questions and its active interest in civic affairs generally. And a similar pronouncement lately came from a group of Southern women affiliated with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation—on the same subject.

After pointing to "the shocking resurgence of mob violence" in 1930, that body attributed the decrease in lynching for some years previously to "the aggressive and determined attitude of governors and sheriffs in the Southern States." Asserting that such officials, by courageous and prompt action," largely might erase the blot, the women pledged their support to sheriffs, judges and governors upon whom the responsibility rests.

Texas——charged with four lynchings out of 16 so far recorded this year—certainly has reason to be aroused over the situation. There is the peculiarly atrocious crime of the Sherman mob last May—burning the courthouse down upon its victim. And by sharp contrast, there is Sheriff Covington of Jefferson County, who routed a mob bent upon storming his jail and seizing and lynching a prisoner—by slapping the ringleader's face!

Such a display of physical courage at the critical moment would avert most lynchings. And a show of moral courage in the speedy trial and punishment of mob murders probably would finish the corrective task. The clubwomen may contribute in this urgent cause by recognizing and commending both sorts of courage, wherever exhibited. Too, they have the privilege of rewarding official worth at the polls.

Schools, churches fraternities, clubs, newspapers, and other educational agencies do effective work—but the best place to fight the mob spirit it at the ballotbox.

Columbus (Ga) Inquirer Sun 9-26-30

THE THOMASVILLE LYNCHING

The mob law spirit has again broken out in Georgia, this time injuring the hitherto fine reputation of peaceful and beautiful Thomasville.

Until recently Georgia mob makers have been showing an increasing tendency to let the law take its course in such cases as had been responsible for lynchings. However, this year has seen a jump in the number of which the Thomasville outrage is the latest. The showing is a serious reflection on the state because it indicates disrespect for law and constituted authority and brings wide and unfavorable publicity.

There seems to be no way of tellings what it is that puts a mob of men in a temper to slay a human being, even when they do not know all the facts pertaining to the case.

The Thomasville negro was arrested as a suspect. He did not have a clear record, it is true, but he should have been permitted further time to establish an alibi if he had one. Even the warden of the convict camp, after the lynching had occurred, is said to have expressed a doubt that Kirkland was the guilty person. He said the negro did not leave the camp on the day the girl was attacked. Herein lies the danger of mobs. Under no circumstances can a lynching be justified, but when a possibly innocent person is put to death, pure murder has been committed.

In the thousand men composing the Thomasville mob, it is doubtful if any man in it, if he were alone and unaccompanied by others, would have lynched the negro had an opportunity offered. The backing of the mob makes the most cowardly person in it gleefully bold and cruel. He would do the most brutal act for the praise of his blood-thirsty companions. This condition exists in all mobs.

Much as we may regret mob violence, the courts are to some degree responsible for it. Long drawn out trials, endless delays, and often escape of the criminal from just punishment for his crime, tend to break down faith in the efficiency of legal trial to punish promptly where punishment is deserved.

Lawyers have been known to announce immediately upon conviction of a client that an appeal would be made, when they did not know the grounds upon which they would base the appeal. Yet under the present the rules by which courts are organized the judges must sit helplessly by and permit such a travesty on justice.

When the courts and court procedure are revised so that justice may be looked for by the people in every case mob murders will be less frequent.

In the meantime every effort should be made to punish severely those who participate in mob murders as in the Thomasville and other cases. This is one way to bring most respect for the courts and wipe out lynching.

MONROE, LA.
NEWS STAR

NOV 13 1930

LYNCHING RAPPED IN REPORT GIVEN BAPTISTS TODAY

Appeal Also Made to Continue Fight For Dry Enforcement.

Denunciation of lynching and an urgent appeal to carry on the fight to retain and enforce prohibition were outstanding points in a report made by the social service committee to the eighty-third annual Louisiana Baptist convention Thursday morning. The convention is being held at the First Baptist church in West Monroe.

The social service committee's report, which was read by T. W. Gayer of Pineville, and adopted by the convention, was as follows:

"There are certain questions affecting the morals of our people which demand the attention of this convention. We can never make the world righteous by legislation, nor can we convert society en masse, but it behooves us to do what we can to make Louisiana a good place in which to live.

"There are certain evil influences, such as the immodest picture show, what is known as mixed bathing, and the public dance hall, which are detrimental to the morals of our young people. These and all such demoralizing agencies should not receive the patronage of our people nor should we cease to warn those under our influence against them.

"The committee calls the attention of this convention to the evils of divorce and the laxity of the marital relationship in the minds of the American people. The home is the fundamental unit in society; the marriage vow is sacred. A Christian country must maintain Christian homes.

"The committee feels that it must devote one brief paragraph to the race question. We regret that occasionally a negro is lynched in the South. This should never be. It is a crime against God, law and society. The criminal should be brought before the bar of justice and after conviction legally punished. We recommend the work of the inter-racial committee of the South. The negro is our neighbor and brother. As Christians and citizens, we must live together.

Important Questions

"This committee passes many important questions to consider the prohibition question. The eighteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was not put over the American people without due consideration. This question has been agitated since 1851. The congress which passed this amendment had been elected on this issue. Thirty-two states had already voted dry. Eight-five per cent of the area of the United States was dry territory.

The amendment was passed by both branches of congress by good majorities—in the senate by 65 to 20 and in the house by 282 to 128. Then the legislatures of 46 states ratified the amendment, the only states failing to ratify being Connecticut and Rhode Island. Moreover, this was accomplished against the greatest opposition any reform has ever faced.

Wise Reform

"After ten years results indicate that this was a wise reform. Our people were spending more than two billion dollars a year for beer, wines and distilled liquors. Much of this has gone into building homes, schools and churches. The American Bankers' association's annual report tells us that in 1916 there were in the United States 12,378,909 accounts; in 1926 there were 46,762,240 saving accounts. The same result is seen in insurance.

"But why go on? The blessed effects of national prohibition are seen everywhere. Great factories which experienced difficulties on Mondays and other days following holidays caused by the drunkenness of workmen, no longer have such a problem. President Hoover, while secretary of commerce in 1925, said: 'There is no question that prohibition is making America more productive.'

Face the Issue

"But let us face the issue. A nation-wide effort is now being made to weaken or destroy all we have gained. Great organizations, financed by rich concerns, are working day and night to poison the minds of the American people against national prohibition. A recent senatorial investigation revealed the fact that millions had been spent to elect wet senators and congressmen. It must be admitted that they have made progress in their campaigns.

"Let us not be deceived. Their arguments will not hold. This law can be enforced. It is much easier to enforce national prohibition than state prohibition. We must not allow the law to be amended. Wines and beers would open the way for stronger drinks. We must not compromise with evil.

"The committee makes the following recommendations:

"First, that our pastors be requested to inform their people on this question. We must not allow the fear of meddling in politics to keep us out of the fight. The question is a moral one.

Study the Results

"Second: That our people be urged to scrutinize the record of every candidate before voting for either legislative or enforcement officers. We urge our people to vote against wet candidates in all parties.

"Third: That our people be urged to cooperate with enforcement officers. Their task is difficult and they deserve our best support.

"Fourth: That we endorse the work of the Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union and urge them to wage a more vigorous campaign."

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

NOV 25 1930

ESS COMMENT

Opinions of other Editors

SHERWOOD ANDERSON AND L[illegible]

It must strike the average reader that it is a quaint thing for Sherwood Anderson to come out in a warning about a recrudescence of lynchings. Why, it may be asked or wondered, does Anderson, who has now moved into the south, think it necessary or advisable to sound this warning? He says, in the opening paragraph of an article, "Look Out Brown Man!" in The Nation:

In Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and even in Indiana and Ohio, the big shuffle-footed negroes' negro man, the so-called "bad one," goes about on the alert now. He has to be careful. These aren't good times for a negro man to be too proud, step too high. There are a lot of white men hard up. There are a lot of white men out of work. They won't be wanting to see a big proud black man getting along. There'll by lynchings now.

Why should any observer of the current scene in the south think it truthful or wise to say such stuff? Lynching is decreasing—even in Indiana and Ohio and Mississippi * * * with the exception of an occasional flare-up good times or bad times. Anderson hasn't picked up any storm signals from the grass-roots of Virginia, amid which he says he is grubbing for items for his newspaper. Yet he says:

The fellow who has to look out now is the negroes' negro.

Don't strut much these days, big boy.

Walk carefully now * * *

There are a good many kinds of slavery in this life.

More brains, white man and brown man, for God's sake, more brains!

Look out, big brown boy, the lynchers are loose.

This is arrant and dangerous nonsense. In the "hardest" times the people of the south have yet passed through, the two races worked and lived side by side, in the darkest shades of the dark belt, in peace, understanding, and mutual sympathy. There are always alas! some killings in our hectic American scene, in which human life has not too high a value set upon it, but lynchings were exceedingly rare. They were and still are rarer in the south than they are in, say, Chicago. The technical classification is often quite different. What would be denounced as "lynchings" in the south are often passed over in the daily news of some communities of the west and east as mere murders, or mob massacres.

When a certain class of pictures began appearing in the movies there was an outcry that they would suggest crime to the young persons that saw them. It is not safe to suggest that there is going to be an orgy of crime, and of any certain kind of criminality.

Fortunately, however, the once powerful voice of Sherwood Anderson does not carry so far as it did in "Dark Laughter," or its sentiments and notions "stick" so fast as they once did in "Tar."—Columbia (S. C.) State

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

BY JESSE O. THOMAS.

Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, delivered the principal address at the opening session Wednesday evening of the 40th annual convention of the Congregational Churches of Georgia and South Carolina. Addresses of welcome were given by representatives of the various churches, professions, businessmen and women and on behalf of the First Congregational church, where the conference was in session. The daily business sessions were conducted at the First church and Rush Memorial. The Rev. W. T. McElveen, pastor, United Congregational church, was the principal speaker at the evening session Thursday. Following the presentation of "The Holy City" by the choir, under the direction of Mrs. J. W. Burney, and assisted by trained voices from the various colleges, on Friday evening, a reception was tendered the visitors and delegates by the members of the Congregational churches of this city. Saturday was given over to the final business sessions and a sight-seeing tour of the city.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock a model Sunday school will be conducted by Miss Eleanor Hithe, extension worker for Georgia and Carolinas, and Superintendent F. P. Raiford. At 11 o'clock the convention sermon will be delivered by the moderator, Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, after which communion will be administered by the Rev. W. J. Faulker, pastor of the First church, and Rev. H. E. Johnson.

A missionary rally, over which Mrs. M. T. Norris will preside, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the principal address will be given by Secretary George N. White, who represented the American Missionary Association at the jubilee celebration in Angola, West Africa, during the spring.

According to reports, the evening meeting on Sunday will close one of the most helpful, inspiring, successful sessions held in the history of the convention. The Rev. W. J. Faulkner and members of the First Congregational church are to be congratulated for their untiring efforts to make this 40th annual meeting one which will long be remembered!

A few days ago, on the eve of the adjournment of the 83d annual session of the ~~Louisiana~~ Baptist convention, white, a resolution presented by the social service committee, condeming and eploring lynching was passed. This ~~was a joint~~ resolution; one section condemned and deplored lynching and the other made an urgent appeal to Baptists of the state to "work to uphold the prohibition law." As we read the resolution we are strongly ~~impressed with the~~ contrast—one resolution was passive in character; the other active in nature. With reference to lynching, the convention condemned and deplored; with reference to prohibition, it asked its membership to work, take definite action to uphold the law. The difference in the language relative to the two evils has great significance, both to the members of the Baptist faith as well as to the citizens at large. Both groups understand each other and will proceed to behave in accordance therewith.

The colored division of the Community Chest campaign, under the vigorous leadership of its chairman, J. W. Dobbs, has redoubled its effort during these last few days of the campaign in the attempt to reach its quota of $6,000. The report brought in Wednesday night showed that a total of $2,100 had been raised; $534.80 of which was cash. In view of the fact that two committees had made no report and that several large gifts can be depended upon, Chairman Dobbs expressed the feeling that the colored division would not fall short of its quota this year.

The house-to-house canvassing division has yet to cover a large amount of territory. In order that this group might measure up to its slogan, "One Dollar from Every Home and Every Home Solicited," more workers are being put into the field. The various insurance companies have pledged their co-operation to the extent that they will request their agents to devote one-half day or day to nothing but house-to-house canvassing in the interest of this campaign.

Dr. H. R. Butler, chairman of the organizations committee, has called upon the ministers of all the churches in Atlanta to enlist their co-operation toward making this drive a success. A very fine example has been set by the First Congregational church, of which the Rev. W. J. Faulkner is pastor. This church has pledged $5[illegible] to the campaign and the Sunday school pledged $25. This pledge is provided for each year in the budget of the church.

A few days ago Dr. Butler received a letter from Geikie Smith, president of the colored Sunday school at Battle Hill Sanitarium which contained a pledge of $40, subscribed by the inmates of the colored ward at Battle Hill. If the citizens of Atlanta who are in a position to do so would give as these patients at Battle Hill have given, no one would have any misgivings as to the possibility of the colored division raising its quota.

This division has been very fortunate in having J. W. Dobbs as their chairman; in addition to presiding at meetings, he has co-operated with the various districts in their organization work and has spoken in the interest of the campaign at St. Phillips A. M. E. church in Reynoldstown and before the student body of Clark University.

NEWS
Paris, Tex.

NOV 29 1930

WHAT OTHERS SAY

AVERTING A LYNCHING

From the Texarkana Gazette:

BREWING of mob violence was in progress at Arlington, Texas, early Sunday, after a youthful night watchman had been slain by a negro whom he sought to arrest. Two hundred angered citizens had gathered, evidently with the entention of avenging the young man's death in case his slayer could be caught.

Possibility of violence, however, was dissipated when the aged father of the dead man, an aged retired minister, appeared and made an appeal for law and order, declaring that he was more concerned than any of the others and that it was his desire that justice should be rendered by the orderly processes of the law.

Quieted by the eloquence of the gray-haired father, who placed the good name of Texas above his own personal sorrow, the crowd divided into small parties to assist the authorities in the apprehension of the negro, who was caught and placed in the Tarrant county jail at Fort Worth.

This bereaved father rendered his state a distinct service by convincing the crowd of men that one crime does not justify the commission of another, and that justice through court action is better than anything that could come by unlawful mob action.

Lynchings-1930 & Discussions.

White Press. (Southern)

3037

HERALD
Yazoo City, Miss
JAN 28 1930

TEN LYNCHED IN 1929.

In its annual report on lynchings in the United States, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama places the number of persons put to death at the hands of mobs during 1929 at ten. This is one less than in the previous year, and the lowest recorded since records have been kept.

Of the ten persons lynched last year, three were white and seven were negroes. Florida was the scene of four lynchings. Texas had three, while Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each. In twenty-seven instances, the report states, mobs bent on lynchings were thwarted by officers of the law. Thus twelve white men, twenty negro men and two negro women were saved from death by mob violence.

The steady reduction in the number of lynchings during the past two years is gratifying. The record of 1929 stands in pleasing contrast with the horrible orgy of mob rule which marked the latter part of the last century. In the year 1892 no less than two hundred and fifty-five people were lynched, of whom one hundred were whites and one hundred and fifty-five were negroes. As late as 1919 there were eighty-three persons lynchd in the United States.

How many innocent persons have been put to death by the most horrible means to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will never be known. While most of those who have been lynched were no doubt guilty of the offenses charged, it has been conclusively proved that in many cases mistakes have been made.

But, regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that makes pretensions to civilization.

TELEGRAPH
Macon, Ga.
FEB 2 1930

Justice Lynched

The mob of a thousand white men who yesterday morning mutilated and burned James Irwin did more than send into eternity the brutal soul of a black. They lynched justice in Georgia.

It is not hard to understand the mixed feelings and emotions of the mob. There was a natural resentment toward an inhuman being who had committed a horrible offense against society. There was sympathy for the parents of the child. There was fear, vague fear, that the same sort of crime might someday be committed against a member of one's own family, and there was hatred toward a race for which the black skin of James Irwin, for the moment, became the symbol. But more important, there was a lust for blood.

The dominant emotion which moved the mass of men who pressed around the quivering body of the Negro was an emotion as cruel, as pitiless, as bloodthirsty as any which ever led a howling mob of savages on a manhunt through the jungle. It was the ferocity of the pack turned loose in a supposedly civilized community. On no other basis can the lawlessness of the lynchers be explained.

Civilized society has made rules to control the savage which in varying degrees, is in us all. Civilized society has created courts to carry out the rules—courts to insure that an abstract idea, justice, shall become a definite reality in the relations of common men and women. One of those rules of justice is that every person charged with crime shall have a trial conducted fairly before a judge and jury of his peers. When a mob of men give way to passions and take that law into their own hands, they trample on the very safeguard which is among their own chief protections.

The rich and the powerful may find ways to evade the law. The average citizen cannot. Law is his reliance and his salvation in a world in which, though civilization gains, the impulses of the vicious still often hold sway. Law, justice, a right which rises superior to resentment, prejudice, passion, fear, hatred—a crystal principle to which every human who desires justice must give unyielding adherence—therein lie the right of the accused and the hope of the average man.

It was the average man who took the vicious Negro, James Irwin, from a sheriff and mutilated and lynched him. For their crime there is not the shadow of excuse. White men's courts have never failed to mete out swiftly punishment to black men found guilty of certain offenses. By giving away to their blind passions the average men who composed the mob degraded themselves to the level of the jungle mentality on which plane James Irwin's depraved soul lived. By their deed they wiped their bloody feet on society's rule of law. By their deed they lynched justice in Georgia and did almost as terrible a thing to society as did the Negro.

NEWS-SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
FEB 4 - 1930

Georgia Slips Back

LYNCHINGS, once common thruout the South, have been steadily decreasing in number during recent years. Not more than 10 or 12 persons met violent death at the hands of mobs the past year, whereas just before the turn of the century victims were counted by the score.

The latest lynching in Georgia therefore will come as a shock to those who had hoped that this most horrible of all forms of murder was passing. That is particularly true because there has not been a lynching in that state within three years, in spite of the intense racial feeling that sometimes develops.

The victim of a mob of 500 at Ocilla, Ga., was a negro, accused of attacking and killing a 14-year-old white girl. The sheriff, refusing to surrender his prisoner, was roughly handled by the mob. The negro was taken outside the town, beaten and mutilated, and his body burned on a pyre of logs. If telegraphic accounts are correct, the mob exhibited unusual barbarity.

According to the sheriff, the negro had confessed to the crime. There is small doubt that if law had been permitted to take its course, he would have been punished to the limit without delay.

After Georgia's last lynching, 17 men were indicted and 16 were sent to prison. It is to be hoped the authorities will display equal zeal in the present instance, thereby serving notice that rule of lynch law is not to be resumed.

Probe of Lynching Fruitless, Says Foy

OCILLA, Ga., Feb. 11.—(UN)—Solicitor-General Roy S. Foy, of Irwin county, announced today he had reported to Governor L. G. Hardman, of Georgia, that no information to warrant an indictment had been unearthed by his investigation of the lynching of James Erwin, negro, near here, February 1. The governor had demanded a [illegible]

Constitution

Erwin [illegible] confessed to Sheriff E. W. Tyler that he criminally attacked a 14-year-old white girl and then stabbed her to death. He was taken from the sheriff by a mob in the early hours of February 1 and burned alive, then strung to a nearby tree.

2/12/30

Foy said he reported to the governor he had talked with scores of persons [illegible] the incident, and that, as usual, [illegible] anything would tell nothing, and those who would tell, knew nothing. The sheriff, he reported, recognized no one in the mob because of the darkness.

Atlanta, Ga.

Further investigation will be made later, Foy said.

Kingsland, Ga., S. E. Georgian
Thursday, Febrbary 6, 1930

Again We Hang Our Heads In Shame

Again we citizens of Georgia must hang our heads in shame as the news comes from a nereby county where a human was brutally maltreated and then lynched. Near Ocilla last week a 14 year old white girl was attacked and brutally murdered by a negro fiend.

His crime was one of the most brutal and at the first glance one will say he got only what he deserved. After quietly thinking over the matter we must admit that where organized government exists, the law should be always allowed to take it's course. The crime in itself was enough without thrusting a dagger at the very heart of government; that of a trial by jury. Georgia had gone two years without a lynching. We were so very proud of that record, now we are truly sorry that this crime is marked up against our great state.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

FEB 5 - 1930

Georgia on Trial

Until a mob of 500 men in Irwin County took Jimmy Devine from Sheriff Tyler last week and beat, cut, shot and burned him, Georgia had not had a lynching since August, 1926. Since the available data show that for the past half century more persons have been lynched in Georgia than in any other State, the achievement in keeping the record clean for three and a half years is all the more remarkable.

It would be well for Governor Hardman to consider that fact and in particular to note one striking feature in connection with it. Georgia's improvement has been gradual and steady. The processes of education, the zeal of enlightened officials, the increasing protests of the press, the quiet efforts of inter-racial commissions and, on occasion, unusual co-operation from officers and courts, have all counted. They have built up a strong body of public opinion which will always be opposed to mob murders. But what Georgia's Governor ought to observe especially is what happened after the last lynching his State had. It was this: Seventeen men were indicted and tried. Sixteen were convicted or pleaded guilty. Two received life sentences and the others prison terms ranging from 1 to 20 years. It was the most sweeping and most severe punishment of mob murderers the State had ever known; and after it had been accomplished Georgia did not have a lynching for three and a half years.

There is a practical difference between detecting, convicting and punishing those who have lynched a white man, as was the case in 1926, and those who have lynched a Negro, as is the case now. Nevertheless the increased difficulty is of a character to challenge the best that is in Georgia officialdom. Governor Hardman has ordered an investigation of the Irwin County outrage and "any action of the State," he has said, "will depend upon what the sheriff and solicitor general report to me." With that the country must be content for the moment. But the gravity of the situation is clear. It is Georgia that is now on trial.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
DAILY PRESS

FEB 2 - 1930

A BRUTAL LYNCHING.

Jimmy Irvine, a negro, charged with attacking and killing a young white girl, yesterday was lynched by a Georgia mob of several hundred persons who took him from the sheriff of Irwin county. The negro was cut and beaten to death, after which his body was burned on a pyre of gasoline-soaked logs.

How much longer will Georgia and other States tolerate lawlessness of this kind? The negro, according to the sheriff, had confessed. His conviction and execution very probably would have been only a matter of days. But the mob took the law into its own hands, as a result of which there were two crimes instead of one.

Just why the sheriff gave up the negro without a fight is not stated in Associated Press dispatches from the scene of the trouble. But the State should ascertain the facts, and the men responsible for the lynching should be vigorously prosecuted.

NEWS
Greensboro, N.C.

FEB 3 1930

GEORGIA LAW AND THE MOB.

In Georgia a 14 years old white girl is fiendishly attacked, violated, slain. The sheriff and his men apprehend a negro as guilty, and start back to the county seat with their prisoner. As the officers reach the center of the little town a mob appears and demands the negro. Resistance by the officers is overcome, it is reported.

Every time a mob takes a prisoner from officers of the law, the finger of suspicion points at the guardians of the peace and security of each citizen. It seems unreasonable, it is frequently asserted, for an officer to endanger his life to protect that of a guilty criminal in his custody. Sometimes an officer does just that. Because of the frailty of human courage, both spiritual and physical, the average person finds it easiest to deprive the officer of the benefit of the doubt.

It is not for those with scant knowledge of the facts to condemn or condone the Georgia sheriff in this instance. Out of fairness to the officer, it is only proper to accept as a fact, as reported, that he surrendered his prisoner only after he had been forced to do so. How strenuously he resisted the advances of the mob we must content ourselves with surmising. Press dispatches stated that he was "roughly handled."

However, it is not with the conduct of the sheriff after the mob

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NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

MAR 1 7 1930

Mr. H. T. Morrison of McClell
ville, S. C., indignantly notifies
Charleston *News and Courier* th
"we are not a lynching people."
seems that a newspaper story h
said that a "mob" had attemp
to lynch a negro in the commun
The men of the town merely
sisted officers in the arrest of
negro slayer; they did so merely
help law enforcement and th
was never any idea of a lynchi
The community dates back fr
colonial days, he said, and its
ord is clean. It is refreshing to
the indignation shown by the c
munity when the word "mob"
erroneously used. A similar f
ing throughout the South wo
make lynchings impossible.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

MAR 7 1930

GASTON COUNTY HAS REVIVED EXAMPLE PERFECT LYNCHING

Hopelessly outsworn in the Charlotte trial of the alleged members of the Gastonia mob that slew the woman and mother, Ella May Wiggins, the State of North Carolina is once more resigned to face the fact that the perfect lynching is still possible within its borders.

Here was an ignorant cotton mill worker, in company with a number of equally ignorant and timid fellows, engaged in flight from threatened mob violence as a penalty for attending an advertised Communist meeting. The truck in which she was riding had been met and warned to return. The meeting was never held. She and her companions yielded to compulsion without show of argument or resistance. Yet such was the blood lust of the mob that it pursued in the day time, wrecked the truck and, amid a volley of shots, killed probably the simplest and most harmless dupe of all the hundreds who had fallen for the preachment of the little bunch of agitators that strangely selected Gastonia as a likely place in which to illustrate the doctrine of anarchy as preached from Moscow!

Yet in spite of a long and vigorous effort to arouse public sentiment against lynching—an effort distinguished by a suppression of that most grievous of all crimes and the punishment of a number who essayed to keep it in fashion—the net result is that it is shown that in one county in the State it is still possible for a mob to gather openly, to mark down and kill its quarry, and then to testify itself out of jeopardy!

In the event there is little to say except that the efforts of the county and its officials to treat this tragedy with the jocularity of the old-fashioned coroner's jury which used to return a verdict of suicide against a man found hanging to a limb were frowned upon by the dominant State government. Max Gardner saw no humor in the situation, no palliation of the crime in the prevailing passion. To the extent of his ability he put the forces of the State to work to convict the guilty.

In the failure to achieve that end, there is the rather subdued satisfaction of believing that if lynching has broken out again in this highly aggravated form, at least its indulgence cannot be had in the old light spirit of frolic and assurance that the law will wink an eye!

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern.)

3038

Law in Texas

Telegraph 11-7-30 Macon, Ga.

In Sherman, Texas, in the early part of the summer, a mob endeavored to take a Negro accused of assault away from the sheriff. That officer took his prisoner into the court house and when the mob besieged that, locked him in the record room, protected by a vault door. The angry mob burned the court house down, took the suffocated and dead body of the Negro, tied it to an automobile and dragged it through the streets.

Several of the mob were indicted. There was no question of their identity on the part of the grand jury. There was no secret about it. What happened transpired in the day time. When the case came to trial in Sherman, the judge ruled that the state could not get a fair hearing there and changed the hearing to Dallas. In that city, out of 73 veniremen examined in an effort to secure a jury, three-fourths of them said that they would not convict members of the mob under any circumstance. It was impossible to get a jury in Dallas and the venue was changed again, this time to Austin.

In the incident, we have a fair picture of what the average American thinks of law—and it is to be presumed that Texans of two counties are average Americans. The mob that burned the Negro were guilty of rioting, of destruction of state property, of arson, of murder, of unlawful assembly, of obstructing peace officers in performance of their duty, of carrying concealed weapons, and of half a dozen other minor offenses. Undoubtedly, they were advocates of a great many laws on the statute books. Some of them, no doubt, are ardent advocates of the prohibition law. Most of them would tell you that they are in favor of the protection against murder which is bound up in the statutes. Most of them would not favor the repeal of laws punishing arson. Most of them would be ready to take their guns out to defend the court house, symbol of their equality and of the right of trial by jury for which their ancestors shed blood, if a mob of Communists marched upon it to burn it down.

Yet, because all these laws got in their way, the people of Sherman who engaged in the mob became worse than Communists. And the people of Dallas who refused to serve on a jury because they had prejudices against a conviction, aided and abetted the crime.

The average American always wants some new law on the statute books—some new law to regulate the other fellow. If he were as eager to help enforce some of them that are already on the books as he is to have more passed, he might have a better and a less brutal and lawless civilization.

IN MY OPINION

By COLEMAN HILL

"So," writes Harry Strozier, referring to last Thursday's column, "so you would advocate a Federal anti-lynching law. I really thought you would know better. Or were you just trying to stir up the sons of the Confederacy?"

Macon Telegraph

Bad Case of Forebodings

"Do not misunderstand me," Mr. Strozier continues. "I am not against a Federal anti-lynching law because I am a professional Southerner opposed on principle to a damyankee government at Washington. I believe in a strong, centralized, national government, and I think that most of the talk about states' right is just a lot of hooey.

10-16-30

"But I am not in favor of a Federal anti-lynching law, because the remedy would be worse than the disease. You yourself do not want a repetition of Federal enforcement of Prohibition. But that is what you would have if the national government should attempt to punish lynching. In addition to Prohibition agents shooting down inoffensive Negroes and whites on suspicion, we should have at the same time lynching agents murdering people who might be suspected of lynching or of being related to, or connected with someone who might be suspected of having participated in a lynching, I am just as much opposed to killing supposed lynchers on sight as I am to shooting down supposed bootleggers in cold blood.

Macon, Ga

"The trouble with you is that you think Washington is more civilized than Atlanta. But it isn't. The only remedy for the lynching evil is education that can teach common decency and inspire respect for human rights. It is a long process. Civilization is yet only a thin veneer over controlling savage impulses.

"Moreover, such a law would stimulate those impulses. As now we must have our liquor, so then we must have our lynchings. A Federal anti-lynching law would make lynching as respectable as bootlegging. And we are not yet ready to have lynching classed among our leading industries."

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Are We a Nation of Murderers?

Mr. Strozier's letter expresses a viewpoint I have heard before; and I am glad to see it here smoked out into the open.

His analogy is facile and faulty. The horrible muddle of Prohibition has made us wary of national statute; and we incline to fear that any fresh incursion from Washington may be only a repetition of the Volstead enormity.

Yet there is a fundamental difference between Federal measures against liquor and against lynchings. It lies in the popular attitude toward the evils these laws are meant to curb.

Prohibition is not accepted today, or upheld, in my opinion, by any save a few misguided zealots constitutionally incapable of recognizing actuality when they see it; and by a number of persons who make money by inflicting its burden upon the rest of us—the professional holliers, the frightened politicians, some of the enforcement agents, marshals, sheriffs and policemen who get their rakeoffs from the bootleggers, and the bootleggers themselves.

But lynching is in different status. I cannot believe, in spite of Commissioner Neal of Cartersville, that any considerable number of people actually favor mass murder. My opinion of the human race, even in its current semi-civilized condition, is higher than that. I think it inconceivably beyond argument that the nation is as overwhelmingly against lynchings as it is in favor of Prohibition repeal.

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The Patter Parallel

In the matter of analogy, I follow Mr. Strozier's lead.

Instead of instancing the Federal ordinances against liquor, I give him the law against using the mails to defraud. Existence of this act has not caused—I paraphrase Mr. Strozier's letter—postal agents to murder people who might be suspected of using the mails to defraud or of being related to, or connected with someone who might be suspected of having participated in a scheme to use the mails in such manner.

Again, I give him the counterfeiters. The national law against their practices has not brought about the official murder of people who might be suspected of counterfeiting or of being related to, or connected with someone who might be suspected of counterfeiting.

Counterfeiting, and fraudulent use of the mails, and dealing in narcotics, and adulterating foodstuffs, and trafficking in women—these are matters which the national will oppose. Liquor is not. And I insist that public response to a Federal anti-lynching law would be more nearly like that which the former group of measures elicits, than like the open rebellion which everywhere confronts Volsteadism.

• • •

The Fear of the Ballot Box

Perhaps Mr. Strozier is right in believing that Washington is no more civilized than Atlanta. In this discussion the point is academic, because we are concerned with a more realistic condition,—the perpetual ear-to-ground attitude of our statesmen about which Mr. Strozier himself made an excellent and timely speech last week.

In Atlanta the oppressed minority which is most frequently the victim of the lynchers, has no voice. In Washington it is most emphatically vocal.

The Negro, disfranchised by Southern law, is powerless to make the State right his wrongs. Very definitely he has been denied the equal protection of the laws which the Fourteenth Amendment ordains. If you need proof, I have only to cite the prompt legal action which followed the lynching of a white man in Georgia four years ago, and the apparent lethargy the State now displays toward all the Negro lynchings of this year.

Yet in national affairs the black man, who wields valuable votes in large Northern cities, can get results. The defeat of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court is so fresh an instance that it furnished campaign fodder in our recent Georgia election.

Washington may be no more civilized than Atlanta; it is at least responsive to the reasonable demands of a group of our fellow-citizens who are denied a hearing by their State—I blush at the irony of the word—"Representatives."

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
DAILY PRESS
NOV 8 - 1930

A NEW VOICE AGAINST LYNCHING.

Considerable progress has been made within recent years in building up sentiment against lynching and in condemning what is always an indefensible proceeding. But the day has not passed when it is necessary to impress the need of preventive methods. For lynching, though growing less frequent, still occurs to stigmatize the Commonwealths whose reputation is at the mercy of unreasoning mobs.

In view of the circumstances, a new voice raised against lynching may be hailed as an omen of promise and its accents emphasized. Such a cry comes from a group of women recently gathered in Atlanta, who sent to the Governors of 13 States a special appeal by telegraph, urging an aggressive campaign against mob violence.

"We, a group of white women drawn from religious, educational and political groups assembled at Atlanta to consider shocking resurgence mob violence during the current year, appeal to you as Chief Executive of your State," the telegram read. "Decrease in lynchings in last ten years largely due to aggressive and determined attitude of Governors and sheriffs of Southern States.

"During this year notable examples of courageous and prompt action on the part of Governors preventing lynching encourages belief that every Governor has power and influence largely to erase this crime from the record of his State. We pledge ourselves to support Governors, sheriffs and judges upon whom responsibility rests."

Such a pledge must be an encouragement to those officials who have been commended for their attitude and is deserved recognition of the fight being made against lynching. It is a cry among the many now being directed against the evil that may avail much. Nor need the women stop with this pledge of loyalty to faithful workers against lynching. They might well carry their campaign closer home with beneficial results. There is no such thing as overdoing the creation of a sentiment against lynching.

NEW BERN, N. C.
NEW BERNIAN

AUG 2 1 1930

THE TARBORO LYNCHING

After all North Carolina folk are just like the people of other states, and perhaps it was a mistake to call attention, as a large northern paper did recently, to the record this state has made in freedom from lynchings; and to point to North Carolina as an example for other states.

The North Carolina record has been broken. A negro accused of a revolting crime, was taken from the Edgecombe county jail the other night, suspended in mid-air, and his body riddled with bullets. The negro had been identified in a courtroom in a manner which is said to have been fair to the prisoner. To that point, it is said, proceedings were orderly, legal and just.

Action of the mob in taking the negro from the jail and putting him to death was, of course, an expression of lawlessness, a defiance of law and order and a disregard of justice which is not to be condoned.

Yet, since North Carolinians are just average human beings who love their homes and cherish the sanctity of their neighbors' homes; who would shed their own blood if necessary to preserve just that; the Tarboro case doesn't completely disgrace North Carolina, and isn't a black spot which completely obscures the fine record which has been made in the state. Other states, North and South, have had lynchings recently.

Have We Surrendered To the Mob, Asks Manget

Constitution

Editor Constitution: In its 60 years of usefulness The Constitution has performed no greater service than that of fighting against anarchy and mob rule.

Thank you for printing today and referring editorially to that matchless article from the Chattanooga Times under the caption "Georgia Disgraced Again." It hurts, of course, but Georgia is due the abuse of all right-thinking people everywhere, and we will get it without stint.

So long as Georgia stands for murder by the mob, just so long will she be abused and ridiculed by the world at large, and just so long as such murders go unpunished will Georgia's gutless horde of incompetents in office be the laughing stock of all right-thinking people.

Five brutal murders in one year by mobs in Georgia!

Has Georgia surrendered to the mob?

Does the "sovereignty and authority" of the people of this great state fall before the murderous lust of a cowardly mob?

Will the government of this commonwealth continue to "look foolish and twiddle its thumbs," or will it put down anarchy?

JNO. A. MANGET.

Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1930.

Attorneys Say Lynching Is Evidence That Negro Could Not Get Justice

Constitution
10-3-30

ATLANTA, Oct. 2.—(AP)—Marion Williamson, Harold Sheats and George C. Dean, attorneys representing John Will Clark, negro, who was lynched in Cartersville yesterday, said in a statement tonight that the lynching proved the accuracy of their contention that he could not have obtained ~~a fair~~ trial in Bartow County.

Montgomery Adv.

The lynching, carried out by a mob of 45 or 50 who displayed no arms but took the keys to the negro's cell away from a deputy sheriff, came a few hours after the attorneys had appealed to the higher courts for a change of venue. Bartow County Commissioner A. V. Neal, in a statement last night, attributed the lynching to the action of the attorneys in delaying the trial and said the postponement "so incensed our people that I believe I am safe in saying the action of the men who took the negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

The attorneys' statement was in reply ot that of Neal. Neal's statement was described as "an effort to whitewash his officials."

NEGROES PROTEST KILLINGS BY MOBS

Resolutions Condemning Lynchings Adopted Here

Telegraph

TWO ORDERS IN SESSION

11-7-30

Resolutions condemning lynching and calling on the organization to further law enforcement were adopted by some 400 delegates of the Smooth Ashlar Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, and the Grand Court of Heroines of Jericho, Georgia Negro associations, which have been holding conventions in Macon this week.

Macon Ga

The grand lodge has been meeting at the Greater Allen Chapel A. M. E. church on North street. The grand court has been meeting at the New Hope Baptist church on Third avenue. The resolutions, written by W. A. Bell, grand secretary, follow:

"Whereas, we have had, in recent months, a very regretable reversion to the awful crime of lynching, and,

"Whereas, many alleged offenders have been illegally put to death for various alleged offenses, some of minor character, and some for no law violation at all, and

"Whereas, orderly conduct and obedience to law will serve quickest to eradicate and stamp out this horrible practice, therefore,

"Be it resolved, that we seek always to practice the high principles of justice and right and of law obedience among ourselves and urge our people everywhere to do the same; and

"Be it resolved, that we go on record as condemning the crime of lynching as a punishment for any sort of crime or alleged crime and respectfully but insistently call upon the legal authorities of the state and nation to use every lawful means at their disposal to protect prisoners in their custody, and to prevent their murder at the hands of mobs, and where lynchings do occur that the officers of the law make serious and honest efforts to apprehend the perpetrators of the crime and bring them to swift and certain and just punishment; and

"Be it resolved, that we express to the officials of the city of Macon and to the editor of The Macon Telegraph our very deep appreciation of and gratitude for the strong stand they have taken for law enforcement and the protection of their citizens, of whatever color or condition. Such action as has been taken by these liberal and broad-minded friends has done much to hearten and encourage our people in the midst of so much to discourage us and weaken our faith in the high sounding generalities about democracy and the government of the people so often spoken of to us."

Atlanta, Ga
Constitution
Nov. 9, 1930

HEAD OFF THE LYNCHERS.

The appeal to the governors of 13 states of the south and near-south by the women of the commission on interracial co-operation, printed in the Wednesday issue of The Constitution, should draw the hearty co-operation of all those state executives.

The constitutions and laws of their states, which they are under solemn oaths to uphold and execute, pre-ordain just such action as these law-abiding, humane and representative women of the states most menaced by mob actions are asking.

Mob rule for an hour in any civilized community is absolutely indefensible. Lynchings for any cause in a government of laws, and not of men's passions, are plain and unpardonable murders. The chief magistrate of an American state can view them as no less and he is not fit to be a governor who does not adjure his people to decry lynching and to punish uncompromisingly the prepetrators of a public crime so dastardly and anarchistic.

No governor with a backbone stronger than an eel's and a heart with more courage than a rabbit's should let his constituents believe for a minute that he will allow lynchers to escape detection and prosecution to the last limit of a sovereign state's power.

There is scant doubt that a stern proclamation to that effect by the governor of a state would put the fear of God and the state into the craven hearts of most would-be mobbers.

It is the idea that their acts will be condoned by authorities that inspires such blood-thirsty spirits. A civilized public should back this latest and strong demand from a commendable source that lynching be made the most dangerous form of law-breaking.

Light
Waxahachie, Tex

NOV 21 1930

BRO. JOHNSON WAS RIGHT

The mob is howling for the blood of the killer. In the midst of pandemonium, when a lynching seems imminent, a man rises and pleads for law and order—that the courts be allowed to take their proper course.

Wouldn't this be unusual? It is, very much so. But it happened at Arlington a few days ago when the spirit of a bereaved father pleaded that the mob not take the law in its own hands.

He was the Rev. W. J. Johnson, father of Evans Johnson, young peoce officer, who was fatally shot by a negro.

In spite of his grief and indignation this father is foresighted enough to realize that no good end is served by mob law, and that the violence that accompanies lynching creates an atmosphere for other crimes. And he knows that the kind of vengeance obtained by mob violence affords little comfort.

The more citizens we have who can follow the example of the Rev. Mr. Johnson the more civilized we are, and the easier it is for us to solve crime problems intelligently. Citizens who take the law in their own hands are as destructive to established order as persons who commit crime.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press. (Southern.)

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
JUL 16 1930

ISSUE IS BLEASE, NOT LYNCHING

The Charleston News and Courier, of ancient and honorable name, asserted a few days ago that the re-election of Senator Cole Blease would mean that South Carolina endorses lynching, this being due to the fact that the illustrious representative from the State of pitchfork distinction asserted in a speech at Union that when he was Governor he gave orders that if a mob caught a brute that had ravished a white woman the Governor should not be notified until next morning.

It seems to us that the issue is not whether or not South Carolina endorses lynching. We feel that the grand old State does not endorse it, regardless of how many Bleases may to-hell the Constitution and all other laws, selecting for themselves only those they would obey while they campaign for the privilege of making more laws to enforce against the groundlings.

We should not believe South Carolina endorsed lynching if forty Bleases and Heflins should be elected all at one time with no other argument for a senatorship. Rather should we believe that the people who voted for them did not know what they were doing, could not or would not think, and that the really responsible, law-abiding people, often in the minority, represented the State and had cast their votes against the demagogic appeals of the Blease-Heflin combine.

Blease does not mean what he says. He is after votes, and that is the estimate he puts upon those who have the votes, his estimate of their mentality and venality. If in his opinion something else would get their votes, the probability is that he would be found uttering that something else.

It is true Blease's appeal to the mob sentiment may be used as an argument for federal courts to try lynchers, but there could be worse things than that. Federal courts now try suspected prohibition law violators, then why shouldn't they try those who trifle with human life? Why hold our noses against one and approve of the other?

We hold no brief and have no sympathy with the rapist, and we do not believe anybody else does, not even the law enforcement league of the colored people. But what we all want, if Senator Blease doesn't know it, is that every accused person shall have a court trial in order to guarantee against mistakes common to the mob. Mr. Blease is too astute to need any discussion of this. He cheapens himself when he says such things as he uttered at Union, but it is probable that he does not drag down South Carolina with him. One swallow does not make a summer, neither do the utterances of one politician damn a State.

HIGH POINT, N. C.
ENTERPRISE

JUL 8 - 1930

BLEASE'S ENDORSEMENT OF LYNCH LAW.

The old Cole Blease is on the hustings in South Carolina, seeking renomination for the United States senate. At Union, he tells his audience, he never called out soldiery while governor to defend a negro held for criminal assault. On the contrary, his advice to the officers was to wait until the following day to advise him of the taking of the brute.

Blease seems to know his South Carolina. No one is able to beat him for office. He went to Washington with South Carolina's neighbors generally expecting a steady performance that would out-Heflin Heflin. But Blease settled down to a dignity not unworthy of the company into which he had moved. He has flared up from time to time but with nothing resembling the old spectacular Blease. Here in the crisis of the campaign, a true Bleasism of the old order comes out.

Death is the inexorable decree of all southern states for every beast of the type that Blease would turn over to the lynchers. There is no delay in the execution of the prisoner found guilty. The burden is on Blease and any other advocate of lynching to prove that unlawful excision is a better safeguard against crime than that done by the law.

MEMPHIS, TENN., PRESS-SCIM.
Saturday, July 12, 1930

45

A Southern Statesman

The question of whether lynching is justifiable is figuring in the United States senatorial campaign in South Carolina, unbelievable as it may seem.

Senator Coleman L. Blease, up for re-election, discussed the subject in a campaign address.

"Whenever the constitution comes between me and the virtue of white women in South Carolina, I say to hell with the constitution," Blease is quoted as saying. When he was governor, he added, he did not call out the militia to protect negroes against mobs, and asked that when a suspect was caught that he be not notified until the next morning.

It would be difficult to equal such a statement for sheer barbarity and demagogism. It is a deliberate invitation to the people of South Carolina by an acknowledged leader, who boasts that he has held more political offices than any other man in the history of the state, to supersede normal legal processes with lynch law and mob violence. And there has been plenty of that in recent weeks.

We cannot believe that such savagery reflects the views of the people of South Carolina. As a matter of fact, Blease's opponent in the senatorial race is now engaged in prosecuting 17 men accused of lynching a negro, and has asked heavy penalties for them.

Obviously, men like Blease have no place in the Senate or in any other public office.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE

JUL 16 1930

LYNCHING AND WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER

Frequently northern newspapers severely condemn the South for lynchings, and dismiss crime in their own section without comment. Today's Philadelphia Record refers to the 12 lynchings which have occurred in southern states this year and remarks about the total absence of such atrocities in the North and other sections of the nation. Our contemporary then asks: "Why aren't there lynchings in these other places?"

The answer is easy. There are lynchings in other sections. They may not be called by that name, but the crimes which are committed in many parts of the North are as much lynchings as are the killings by mobs in the South.

The hundreds of brutal murders which take place every year in Chicago are as much a disgrace to that city as is the lynching of one victim in some southern community.

Of course lynching is not justified. The South is as much opposed to mob rule as any other section. But it is tiresome to hear the tirades against the South for the killing of one person when no attention seems to be paid to wholesale slaughter in the large cities of the North.

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
8-14-30

A LYNCHING AVERTED.

The mayor, minister and leading men of Bainbridge who persuaded an angry mob bent on lynching a negro to disperse and "let the law take its course" deserve the fullest praise and thanks of the state.

The reported offense of the drunken negro, "uttering insulting remarks to two white women," was aggravating, but furnished no pretext for a mob to usurp the place of the courts and violently execute the culprit. The negro was already in the hands of the law and securely in jail.

There is no justification for lynch law until organized law has been destroyed, its forces disarmed, and the processes of anarchy and savagery only remain for the use of the people. That condition does not exist in Georgia and to have allowed a drivelling [illegible] demented negro to be lynched for a possibly unconscious impudence would have been an enormously greater crime than that avenged in hate and fury.

By the prompt and conservative action of the good men of Bainbridge that crime was prevented on Monday night and the state saved from another dark and bloody chapter in a record of law observance that has been brightening for many years.

Yet there remains a need for the friends of law and order and justice to keep their educative services at work in their communities, teaching their fellow men that "obedience to law is duty to God."

Every good citizen owes it to his own security and the honor of the state to oppose his voice and influence against every suggestion that the law cannot be trusted and the "savagery of the pack" must be resorted to upon any sudden provocation.

REVIEW
Aiken, S.C.
JUL 30 1930

GENERAL LEE AND LYNCH LAW

It is not commonly known that General Robert E. Lee, while President of Washington and Lee University, twice prevented threatened lynchings in Lexington, Va., the seat of the University. The stories are told in Riley's volumne, "General Robert E. Lee After Appomattox," the one being a reminiscence by Prof. C. A. Graves of the University faculty, and the other by Judge D. Gardiner Tyler of Holdcraft, Va., an alumnus of the institution. In brief Prof. Graves' story is as follows:

"In the spring of 1866, while I was a student at Washington College, a report reached the campus that an attempt was being made to force the jail in order to lynch a horse thief named Jonathan Hughes, who, in the troublous times after the war, had been plying his vocation in the neighborhood of Lexington. When I reached the courthouse yard, within which stood the jail where Hughes was confined, it was filled with a crowd of men who had ridden in from the country to take the law into their own hands. At the top of the jail steps, in front of the locked door, stood the old jailor, Thomas L. Perry, holding the jail keys high above his head, and facing, with grim and resolute aspect, the would-be lynchers who surrounded him.

"I was not at first aware of the presence of General Lee. But there he was (having evidently preceded me), moving quietly about among the crowd, addressing a few words to each group as he passed, begging them to let the law take its course. This scene continued for some time and is indelibly impressed on my memory. The end was there. Those stern Scotch-Irishmen, whose tenaacity of purpose is proverbial, abandoned their enterprise, remounted their horses and rode out of town. They could not do a deed of lawless violence in the presence of 'Marse Robert,' whose standard they had followed on many a battlefield. It may be of interest to record that Hughes was duly brought to trial for horse stealing and on April 20, 1866, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen years."

Judge Tyler tells as follows of a similar incident which took place during his first year at Washington and Lee.

"A very popular young student, a son of Judge Brockenbrough, professor of law, got into a difficulty with a Negro and was badly shot. His life was despaired of. As soon as the news of the assault reached the college, four hundred students, with a brother of the wounded boy at their head, searched for and captured the trembling wretch, and with a rope around his neck, marched through the streets of the town to the courthouse square, with intent to wreak their vengeance on the man.

"It was in vain that the college and town authorities sought to calm the frenzied mob and induced them to turn the Negro to the officers of the law. Just then General Lee appeared. Immediately the tumult was hushed, and the General, standing in the midst of the excited throng simply said: 'Young gentlemen let the law take its course.' The quiet words had the effect of a military order, and the Negro's life was saved."

SUMPTER, S. C.
ITEM
AUG 7 - 1930

MORE LYNCHING

The lynching curve is rising again. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a pretty serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the usual customary a few years ago. We like to feel that we are gaining in civilization, and mob-murders are barbarism.

There is hope, though, even in this shocking situation. It is found not only in the greater horror which the general public has come to feel for these murders, but in the courageous stand taken by public executives in states frequently desecrated in the past by such crimes. Recent utterances from the governors of seven states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas—answering the public statement of a southern senator who upheld lynch law, have condemned lynching without reservation. Their position is supported by the manly action of several sheriffs in recent months, risking their own lives in defying mobs and upholding the honor and dignity of the law when the easy thing would have been to yield.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
AUG 9 - 1930

Indiana's Double Lynching

The mob assault on the Grant County Courthouse in Marion, Indiana, and the lynching of two Negroes imprisoned there raises the 1930 lynching total, already indicated as likely to be worse than in years, to an increasingly disgraceful height. Strikingly enough, this mob crime was north of the Mason-Dixon line and in a State which has been relatively free from this form of savagery. For that reason the success of the mob may have been easier because of the surprise of officers and their inexperience in dealing with such a situation. In any Southern State the murder of a white man and the assaulting of a white woman would have been understood immediately as certain to cause trouble, and in some Southern States the technique of protection developed through bitter experience would have prevented the barbarous scenes which followed.

No such possible explanation can excuse officers for their extraordinary failure in this instance. Marion had a population of 20,000 in 1920 and probably has several thousand more now. It is located in the northeast part of Indiana, midway between Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. Being the county seat it is protected by county officers in addition to municipal police. On a guess, it has a unit of the National Guard. In spite of these means of protection, police defense was wholly ineffective and firemen called to assist were easily driven away. Under the very eyes of the law the mob dragged out the prisoners, beat them severely and hanged them publicly, one from a jail window and the other from a tree in the courthouse square.

Indiana's answer to this savagery remains to be seen. No man has yet been punished for the dozen or more lynchings in the South this year. In Marion the murderers acted so openly and in the presence of so many witnesses that it is impossible to believe they are not known to officers. The State has now the opportunity to redeem itself in part and to give a national lesson in the power of the law, by prompt prosecution of those who temporarily converted the community into a jungle.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH
AUG 9 - 1930

The Indiana Lynchings

SUMMARY execution in Indiana of two Negroes charged with capital crimes shows, first of all, that the fury of the mob is not confined exclusively to one section of the country. In the public mind lynching bees have been peculiar to the South. The spirit which moves the rabble to drag a hapless prisoner from his cell and hang him to the nearest tree, or burn him at the stake, in utter scorn of orderly court procedure, has been publicized as animating only those people who reside on this side of the Potomac River. If these Indiana lynchings had taken place in North Carolina, Georgia or Mississippi, they would have given rise to a flow of bitter comment in a majority of Northern newspapers, which would have embraced the opportunity again to emphasize the barbarity and the race prejudice inherent in Southerners.

This is an unfortunate condition. The people of the South are no more given to lynchings than the people of the North. It just so happens that here, more frequently than elsewhere, we are subjected to such untoward incidents as moved the Indiana mob to take the law into its own hands. The mental outlook of Virginians or North Carolinians is not much different from the mental outlook of Indianans or Illinoians. There are times in both sections of the country when the mob spirit asserts itself and the conventions of society are flouted. Prejudice and lawlessness are not peculiar to any single group of people. There come moments when they are distinguishing marks of us all.

The better element of any community is unalterably opposed to mob violence. The vast majority of Indianans deplore what has happened in their State; the vast majority of Virginians would deplore these incidents if they had come home to them. On no ground can lynching be justified. It is a near approach to anarchy. It is an insult to government, if it is not a direct assault upon government. In Virginia we have taken legislative cognizance of this condition. If a lynching occurs here, the State steps in immediately to prosecute the offenders, who themselves are murderers. Such cases are not left to the localities, where public sentiment might defeat the ends of justice.

In Indiana, as in Virginia and elsewhere, lynchers should be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Mob violence would cease to distinguish the United States among the nations if enforcement officers did their full duty. Too often it happens that no indictments are brought in for this sort of murder.

Lynchings-1930

White Press, (Southern.)

3040

MIAMI, FLA.
NEWS
DEC 16 1930

Where Lynching Lingers

The national commission studying the causes of mob violence finds ignorance and need chiefly responsible. Where schools and people are poor, the constitutional right of trial by jury is most likely to be disregarded. George Fort Milton, chairman of the group which is making the survey, asserts that in the final analysis "a definite relation will probably be found between inadequate education and readiness to give the law into the hands of the mob." Low economic status and meager educational facilities result in the accumulation of "a formidable mass of internal emotional tensions demanding satisfaction." Lynching is a tragic outlet for such pent-up feeling.

Thus far this year there have been 21 lynchings, the greatest number for a single year since 1926, when the total was 30. In 1927 the number dropped to 16; the next year there were only 11, establishing a new low record. In 1929 the improvement continued. It appeared that the year of a spotless record was not far in the future. Six months ago such a hope was dissipated, for the total number of lynchings for the current year already equalled the 1929 figure. With twice as many lynchings this year as last, the need of such an investigation as Mr. Milton and his associates are conducting is obvious.

The commission, including several representative leaders of the south, is making detailed case studies of all the lynchings which occurred this year. Three men are visiting the various guilty communities, gathering first-hand data on the conditions which led to the crimes of the mobs. In most of the studies completed to date, these communities had less than a six-month school term.

The majority of the lynchings, this year as in other years, have occurred in the south. Most of the victims have been negroes. Yet, as Mr. Milton points out lynching is not restricted either geographically or racially. The "underlying beast in man which comes out to the fullest in the excitement of the mob" is an ugly human trait dormant elsewhere because of better economic and educational conditions. This state was neither [illegible] best. Florida had one lynching. The entire country should be interested in the movement to exterminate lynching, regardless of where the specific cases occur. The blot is national rather than sectional.

TAMPA, FLA.
Tribune
DEC 15 1930

Women Fight Lynching

Certain women's associations of the South have enlisted in an organized, systematic war on lynching. In meetings in Atlanta and Dallas, held in November, programs were adopted which contemplate stopping all mob violence.

The lynching statistics for the present year are not encouraging. During the first nine months of the year 21 lynchings occurred. This was nine more than in all of 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927. Six of this year's lynchings were in Georgia, four in Texas, three in Mississippi, two in South Carolina, one each in North Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama and Florida, and two in Indiana. Twenty of the 21 victims were negroes. Only seven of the 21 were accused of rape. In fact the Tuskegee Institute records show that, of the 4,287 persons lynched since 1885 through 1929, only 884 were charged with rape or attempted rape. This is only 20.6 percent of the total.

Among the organizations engaged in the new campaign are the women's associations of the Southern Baptist, Southern Methodists, Southern Presbyterian churches, the Parent-Teachers Association, the League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Federation of Women's Clubs—an imposing list.

As a starter the campaign resolutions declared a profound conviction that "lynching is not a defense of womanhood, or of anything else, but rather a menace to private and public safety, and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions. Instead of deterring irresponsible and criminal classes, as it is argued, lynching tends inevitably to destroy all law and order. It represents the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy. It brutalizes the community where it occurs, including the women and children who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants. We would call attention that lynching is not alone the crime of ignorant and irresponsible mobs, but that every citizen who condones it, even by his silence, must accept a share of guilt."

The association calls upon "all our public officials to use every power at their disposal to protect from mob anarchy the laws they are sworn to defend; upon parents and teachers to train up a generation incapable of such relapses into barbarism, and upon all right-thinking men and women to do their utmost in every way for the complete eradication of this crime."

The women propose to have a committee of at least 12 women in each Southern state, to use their names on appeals to the Sheriffs and officers of counties where lynchings are imminent, urging them to protect their prisoners from mobs and assuring them that if they do the women will stand behind them.

Just how much effect this will have upon the average Sheriff or other officer is uncertain. In many cases, officers take the mistaken—and cowardly—view that to oppose a mob is to lose their jobs or hazard their chances of reelection. Friends of a certain Sheriff in Alabama remarked: "What do you want to do—kill him politically? If it ever got out that he received a medal for stopping a mob, he wouldn't have a ghost of a chance at being reelected." The records show that, while officers have prevented 267 lynchings in the South in the past eight years, 185 others could have been prevented.

Another obstacle in the way of effective anti-lynching movements is that investigations of lynchings seldom get far. After a flurry of print and promise, they usually "fade out."

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta Ga.
Constitution
12/9/30

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Lynchings-1930
Discussion

White Press, (Southern)

3041

TRIBUNE

Concord, N.C.

AUG 21 1930

THE STATE'S SHAME.

North Carolina gets another black mark against her record as a result of the mob action in Edgecombe county early Tuesday when a negro charged with attacking two young [redacted] girls was strung to a tree and shot to death. The crime was a henious one and the mob's victim, if guilty, deserved to pay with his life, but he should have been afforded such protection and hearing as the laws of the State provide, and the State, not a mob, should have demanded the supreme penalty from him.

For ten years North Carolina officers had been able to successfully cope with the mob spirit by refusing to take a chance where there was danger of such an uprising, and from this distance it seems as though this shame could have been spared the State if county officers had used even moderate discretion. They took the suspect right into the heart of the region where the dastardly crime had been committed, failed to provide sufficient protection for him in the jail and report that they were victims of a none too ingenious ruse which the mob used to gain entrance into the jail. If they can't be charged with aiding and abetting the mob, certainly they can be charged with gross indiscretion and wanton disregard for ordinary precaution.

The negro in this case, as we understand it, had been identified as the assailant of the girls and had been sought since July 18th. No one else was suspected in the case and no one else was arrested. He was placed in jail near the scene of the attack and no extra guards were placed about him. The mob, some of its members masked and some unmasked, told the deputy they had a prisoner to place in jail and when the doors were opened they swarmed in, spending some time ransacking the place for the keys and the negro.

Still the deputy, who says he fell for the ruse, would have the public believe he recognized no one. If that is true, why did he open the door? Were the persons who told him they had a prisoner masked? If so, why did he open the doors to a masked group? Were they unmaked? If so, why couldn't he identify them? If he didn't know them why pay any attention to their claims that they had a prisoner with them?

Nothing has been gained by this mob's absolute disregard for the laws and reputation of the State. The negro would have been sentenced to death if convicted and certainly he would have been convicted if identified by the victims of the attack. Here we find several hundred men breaking the law themselves to wreak vengeance upon a negro who had broken the law. Two wrongs do not make a right. The lynching of this negro does not bring restitution to his victims any more than a trial by jury would have.

This case proves the wisdom of other officers under somewhat similar circumstances, refusing to take a chance. We have been boasting that no such disgrace has blackened the State's history for a decade, yet the Edgecombe mob has proved that the lynch spirit has not been conquered by pride, education and advance of civilization. It has been held in check, to be sure, but only through the medium of superior force, and we have not yet reached that stage where a chance can be taken in such cases. This negro should have been taken to the State's prison immediately upon arrest, and hereafter officers who refuse to profit by this experience should be summarily removed from office.

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD

AUG 21 1930

AS TO LYNCHING

Some of the brethren of the fourth estate insist on placing the killing of Ella May Wiggins in the list of lynchings. It takes a far stretch of the common understanding of what constitutes a lynching to put that case in the list of victims of lynch law.

North Carolina had up until this week a record of no lynching in nine years or more. While that is disputed by those who contend that the shooting of Mrs. Wiggins was a lynching, under all the accepted rules of judging a lynching, the record stands up.

There were two other cases which came nearer to the border of lynching than the Wiggins' case. One was in Mecklenburg county, where a Negro was found hanging to a limb of a tree, and the other was in Nash county, if memory serves, where a Negro fugitive was shot down by a posse. The Nash county case would hardly come under the rules of lynching. The Mecklenburg case never was solved so far as we remember, and might have been a real lynching.

A lynching is where a group of citizens administer the death penalty without due process of law. The generally accepted view is that it is necessary to take a prisoner from the law, or to capture a person accused of crime and wreak summary vengeance without permitting the law to function. In the Wiggins case none of those conditions prevailed. In the Nash county case, the fugitive had not been taken in custody. As said before, mystery shrouds the Mecklenburg case. That would leave the state's record clear from the disgrace of a lynching for nearly a decade.

But it is rather discouraging to discuss lynching with the average citizen. While all will denounce mob violence, few will privately condemn the Edgecombe or similar affairs, or if they do the condemnation is in such mild terms as to show that their feelings are not bitter against mob action in cases involving heinous offenses. A majority of the people will say, if expressing their personal views, that the Edgecombe fiend got what was coming to him. As long as there is not a general revulsion of feeling among the people against mob violence, there will always be a danger of lynching. Which should make the officers of the law unusually cautious when they have a prisoner charged with attacking women. It is human nature, to take violent action under stress of excitement or passion, and can only be eliminated by the slow process of time. Denunciation and laws will not eliminate it. A new and better conception of the law will have to take hold of the masses of the people.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

AUG 14 1930

A LYNCHING AVERTED.

The mayor, minister and leading men of Bainbridge who persuaded an angry mob bent on lynching a negro to disperse and "let the law take its course" deserve the fullest praise and thanks of the state.

The reported offense of the drunken negro, "uttering insulting remarks to two white women," was aggravating, but furnished no pretext for a mob to usurp the place of the courts and violently execute the culprit. The negro was already in the hands of the law and securely in jail.

There is no justification for lynch law until organized law has [redacted] stroyed, its forces disarmed, and the processes of anarchy and savagery only remain for the use of the people. That condition does not exist in Georgia and to have allowed a drivelling drink-demented negro to be lynched for a possibly unconscious impudence would have been an enormously greater crime than that avenged in hate and fury.

By the prompt and conservative action of the good men of Bainbridge that crime was prevented on Monday night and the state saved from another dark and bloody chapter in a record of law observance that has been brightening for many years.

Yet there remains a need for the friends of law and order and justice to keep their educative services at work in their communities, teaching their fellow men that "obedience to law is duty to God."

Every good citizen owes it to his own security and the honor of the state to oppose his voice and influence against every suggestion that the law cannot be trusted and the "savagery of the pack" must be resorted to upon any sudden provocation.

Greenville, S. C., Enterprise
Saturday, September 6, 1930

Governor Acknowledges Receipt Of Names of Lynchers

New York, Aug. 29.—(NAACP).—Another late development has been acknowledgment by Governor Leslie, through his secretary, of the receipt from Walter White, Acting Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., of the names of nineteen members of the mob with evidence against these alleged lynchers.

The activity of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Marion lynchings has caused wide discussion in Indiana. The Indianapolis Times of August 21st, editorially declares, in part:

"It is unfortunate that the demand for action against the lynchers at Marion was made by a delegation of Negro citizens.

"There should have been a procession of delegations of white citizens there ahead of them, making the same demands, and asking the Governor to make at least a gesture of protection for any citizen who gives evidence against those who supplanted private vengeance for law.

"Hesitation on the part of public officials, either those at Marion or at the statehouse, is not creditable to the state. It suggests either fear of mobs or a sympathy with the lynchers."

NEW BERN, N. C.
NEW BERNIAN

AUG 21 1930

THE TARBORO LYNCHING

After all North Carolina folk are just like the people of other states, and perhaps it was a mistake to call attention, as a large northern paper did recently, to the record this state has made in freedom from lynchings; and to point to North Carolina as an example for other states.

The North Carolina record has been broken. A negro accused of a revolting crime, was taken from the Edgecombe county jail the other night, suspended in mid-air and his body riddled with bullets. The negro had been identified in a courtroom in a manner which is said to have been fair to the prisoner. To that point, it is said, proceedings were orderly, legal and just.

Action of the mob in taking the negro from the jail and putting him to death was, of course, an expression of lawlessness, a defiance of law and order and a disregard of justice which is not to be condoned.

Yet, since North Carolinians are just average human beings who love their homes and cherish the sanctity of their neighbors' homes; who would shed their own blood if necessary to preserve just that; the Tarboro case doesn't completely disgrace North Carolina, and isn't a black spot which completely obscures the fine record which has been made in the state. Other states, North and South, have had lynchings recently.

GAZETTE
TEXARKANA, TEX.

AUG 20 1930

Mob Law in Indiana.

Though the lynching evil is disappearing in the United States, as is shown beyond doubt by the annual reports of the Tuskegee institute, the occasional recrudescence of mob violence under strong provocation is far from impossible or improbable. In cases where such violence is threatened it behooves the authorities to take prompt, adequate steps to prevent substitution of frenzied acts of mob vengeance for due process of law.

At Marion, Ind., the lynching of two negroes taken from the county jail by a mob is attributed by some observers to official weakness and negligence. The crimes those negroes committed were atrocious and dastardly and were sufficient to excite popular wrath. In the circumstances it was the duty of the sheriff and the jailer to take extraordinary measures to prevent mob violation of the law. It is morally certain that the indictment, trial and conviction of the miscreants would have followed speedily after their proper identification. One of them is said to have made a full confession. In his case even the chance of delay was obviated.

There was no reasonable excuse for the lynching. The honor of Indiana demands that the leaders of the mob be prosecuted and fitly punished. Further, a grand jury should investigate the actions of the responsible authorities, and determine whether weakness and unwarranted confidence on their part contributed to the deplorable supersession of the law by savage mob fury.
—Chicago Daily News.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

AUG 27 1930

Just Being "Around."

Deputy Sheriff R. O. Watson, of Edgecombe county, has received threatening letters from New York and New Jersey telling him he will be tortured and put to death and that the Tarboro jail will be blown to smithereens within 10 days as a result of the lynching of Oliver Moore, Wilson county negro, by a mob of 200 the night of August 19.

But the deputy says he isn't alarmed and he guesses he will "be around" for a long time yet. He was also "around," but that was all, when the mob came to the jail, took Moore out and strung him to a tree. Nothing short of an earthquake or another war could get action out of Deputy Watson. He will be "around," just as he says, so long as officers go unpunished for failing to protect, or at least making an effort to protect, prisoners placed in their care, and so long as officials and citizens refuse to get excited when cowards take the law into their own hands.

And the sheriff, W. E. Bardin, who could easily have circumvented the lynching by taking Moore to a prison in some other county for safe-keeping, will probably be "around" for a long time, too. Officers say they are unable to find any clues as to who constituted the mob. Just being "around" is the best thing some officers do.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

AUG 25 1930

Other Law Enforcement

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S statement denouncing the lynching evil is encouraging. If federal officials will throw their moral strength and prestige into the fight, public revulsion in the end will force the stern measures necessary to cope with this savagery.

There are so many lynchings and the subject is so revolting, none of us likes to write or talk or hear much about it. But it has grown so bad that continued silence is cowardice, and further evasion is treason. Within eight months this year the number has mounted to 15, compared with 12 during the whole of 1929.

Indiana and northern states add their toll to that of the south. It is no longer a sectional scourge; it is national.

We may be thankful at least that the latest wave of lynchings has sobered officials to the need of action. Witness the unequivocal and courageous pledges of seven southern governors last month.

Now the president speaks. In his secretary's letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he said:

"Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy."

It is to be hoped that the president sent a copy of that letter to the Hoover law enforcement commission, which is so fond of emphasizing that its work reaches beyond prohibition to all law enforcement.

Nashville Tenn. Tennessean
Monday 9/1/30

North Carolina Lynching.

65

North Carolina's fine record of nine years without a lynching has been broken. This unfortunate event will afford the first opportunity for testing the new and drastic statute of that state designed to prevent this evil. The terms of this law are stern and Governor Gardner has acted promptly with a view to identifying the members of the mob and invoking the provisions of the act.

In sucstance this law provides that every member of a mob that injures a person is subject to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. If the victim is killed every member of the mob is liable to trial for murder. Civil damages can be claimed from the family of the victim from any participant in the mob. Where a lynching occurs the governor is given authority to designate the attorney-general or other special attorneys to assist in the prosecution and authority is given for the expenditure of public funds for the apprehension of members of the mob.

These statutes may have a deterrent effect. It is well that ample authority be conferred upon the chief executive for the apprehension and conviction of those who bring disgrace upon the state and discredit its judicial machinery. At the same time, judging by past experience we are inclined to doubt the efficacy of legislation alone to eradicate the lynching evil from our country.

The only sure remedy will be through the education of the people. In spite of the recurrence of this evil during the present year in a number of states we are persuaded that we have made progress in recent years in creating a sounder and healthier public sentiment against mob violence.

It is much better to prevent the mob's work than to depend upon the conviction of the members after the crime is committed. If officials of the law were only more alert and more determined there would be fewer of these crimes to disgrace the annals of our country. From the reports of the North Carolina lynching it does not appear that the sheriff took every possible precaution to protect the victim. He presumed too much upon the restraint of the mob although the crime was an especially heinous one. The identification of mob members has always been a difficult task. Even when that is accomplished convictions have been exceedingly rare. Hence, the best way to bring about reform is through an enlightened public sentiment and by the election of such officials as are wholly dependable in every grave emergency.

LAREDO, TEX.
TIMES

SEP 1 - 1930

JUDGE LYNCH HOLDS COURT IN INDIANA

INDIANA is a republican Gilbraltar. It is the homestead of Sen. Foxy Jim Watson. It is a commonwealth of violent prejudices and in recent years has been noted for its bitter racial and religious feuds. Now why should Indiana point the finger of scorn at Texas or in the direction o fthe Oul South o rthe New South?

Judge Lynch held court in an Indiana community and handed over to the hangmen two negroes. Two companions of the victims of the lyinching escaped the vengeance of the mob. Those who were lynched and those who escaped the hangman's noose were accused of a series of most brutal crimes. Human nature appears to be the same in Indiana as in the Carolinas or Alabama or in other commonwealths where lynch law is prevalent and jungle law returns its verdict.

Texas has a self admitted criminal who frankly concedes that he is "the meanest man on earth." His picture appears on the front page of every American newspaper. A Texas newspaper published, Gene Howe, ran "the meanest man" to his lair and then exposed the secrets of "the meanest man" to the reading world.

Those who clamor against the inflictions of caiptal punishment are up in the air since the details of the Amarillo horror appeared in print. A reminder that 85 or 90 per cent of the population of the American republic lead orderly well balanced lives and plod along from the cradle to the grave in the path of square dealing and rectitude and recognition of the rights of their fellows.

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

White Press. (Southern.) 3142

SAVANNAH, GA.
Press

SEP 12 1930

DISPASSIONATE REVIEW OF DARIEN.

WHAT happened in Darien is liable to happen in any rural community where the police are few and protection is limited.

There was a series of bank robberies or attempts at it. A watchman is posted around the bank and he is fired upon by colored men approaching the building, doubtless with sinister intent. This happened after they had been halted and challenged by the watchman. Subsequently one of the local policemen was killed by the supposed robbers and then an officer of the law from a neighboring county was wounded—subsequently a report that he had died gained credence.

A portion of the spectators about the jail were infuriated and one of the culprits who had been captured by the military was shot in his cell by one or more of an attacking party. Where people are aroused—infuriated—by tragic events something like this is liable to happen. Color has little to do with it—white men might have shared the same fate. Military and machine guns will not protect such a prisoner. Commander will hesitate to fire upon his neighbors. People may speculate upon drastic military duty. Citizen soldiery are not held up to the same laws that prevail among regular troops. If there is any criticism upon the military in the Darien case it is that they vacated the jail as soon as they delivered the prisoner up to the civil authorities and put him in jail. The work of the military was not finished when the negro was routed out of the swamps. They were sent there to prevent a lynching and this we are told they failed to do.

But where public sentiment winks at lynching machine guns and armed men will not avail. There will be some lawless men always stirred up by these tragic events who will break the bounds and commit outrageous acts. The huge majority of the people of McIntosh county are law-abiding. They do not endorse extreme acts of this sort. But rash spirits come into a town, drawn by occurrences of this sort and these are the parties who give trouble.

Here is the situation. One of the supposed criminals had been caught and cast into jail. Even where military men are ordered out they are apt to defer to the civil authorities. They ought to. The people are jealous of military intervention and as a rule hate martial law. Military men act with tact and usually defer to civil authorities. Once safe in jail, as they imagine, they thought the prisoner was safe. In this they were evidently in error. The commander of the small military force is said to have made an appeal to the crowd to avert anything like a lynching. Of course he could have put his arms into action and killed many people—neighbors, most of whom were gathered around the jail as spectators. It is hard to pick out from such a crowd those who are actually malefactors.

It is easy to cast reproaches; it is difficult to say what a man may do in such a course. Probably the military left the jail too soon. But, with the negro delivered to the sheriff and confined behind the bars, it was unfortunate that he should have been fired upon by rash spirits.

The affair was most unfortunate. It gives Georgia a black eye, in that another lynching has been added to the bloody record. Of course foreign comment is adverse. The military will be looked upon as grenadiers whose duty was to shoot and kill indiscriminately. But as we see it nearer home the only miscalculation that the military made was to assume that the civil authorities were in complete control.

Men and machine guns, we repeat, cannot control crowds in cases like this. Public sentiment is the only thing which can avert such calamities. It is unfortunate that there is not enough public sentiment to uphold the law. In Georgia, in Indiana, and elsewhere such unseemly and murderous tragedies are likely to happen.

Men regard too lightly the responsibility of communities in such cases. Obedience to law is not so general or so well grounded. Men have come to be a law unto themselves in some cases. Many of them have come to select the laws which they will obey and those which they will set aside.

This applies not to McIntosh county, perhaps, but this loose idea has become too prevalent throughout the country. A lax code of duty has resulted. Respect for statute and organized law has in some cases become an accepted code. One thing which men should learn to accept is that human life should be protected, and should only be surrendered, even in the most appravated cases, after a decision of the courts. Another is that no law should be lightly set aside because it may not be popular and may be held too drastic.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

SEP 10 1930

Are We Helpless?

With a new lynching just added to the South's category of horrors, an old and many times discussed question once more demands an answer.

Are we helpless in a matter of such lawless rage as this?

Why are we so persistently late in making preparations for the defense of our prisoners, and why so persistently dilatory and indifferent in our efforts to punish the men of the mobs which so shame and degrade us?

Why is there so frequently a baffling vagueness in the details of defense?

The police guard is usually strengthened, the militia is called out, the town is put under martial law, with the soldiers holding things "well in hand," but the prisoner for whose life and fair trial we are responsible, by that time has usually been lynched.

After that, indignation among the better people of the community sinks to apathy. Even though they honestly regard the deed with abhorrence, nobody is called to account for the unspeakably savage thing that has been done.

Soon, the incident of brutish murder passes into history with little or no further comment.

When people of the position and influence of Senator Blease make the absurd declaration that he has just been shouting out to his people, men of less intelligence are more than ever inflamed to the crime of lynching.

As a matter of fact there is no earthly reason for our needing to make a choice between the Constitution and a woman's honor. Both are ours in trust to protect. The vehemence of Blease is merely foolish, and not worth a thought except for the ignorance of people who have too much prejudice and too little mind to confute it.

But mob stupidity finds other reasons for a lynching than the one for which our South Carolina Senator can find no punishment but an answering beastliess.

This latest of such crimes in Georgia had no such reason.

Neither was there any such excuse for a particularly ugly one in our own state a few years ago, with its victim a boy who had shot a man and had himself been shot, and who was unchained from his hospital bed, taken out, and hanged, on the very day the world was getting ready to celebrate the birth of the Holy Child.

The police did not reach the scene until the mob had dispersed. Not one of the lawbreakers was ever so much as brought to trial. The man the boy had shot recovered from his wound.

In another particularly atrocious lynching, also in Tennessee a few years earlier than this one, the mob was in pursuit of its victim for two or three days before its awful vengeance fell. Yet it was not stopped and nobody was punished. It happened while our boys were in France during the World War, with many of us wondering what more brutal thing even "frightfulness" itself could have achieved.

Of course it is not true that there are no cases in which a prisoner is defended, and successfully, from such vengeance. There have been some heroic stands against mob violence on the part of both sheriffs and soldiers, and one, or more than one/perhaps, on the part of the jailer's wife.

There is a tale some years old from North Carolina also, which tells of a young man who faced the mob in an outbreak against Negro labor and died in defense of the young colored boy who cooked for him.

It would be rather a fine thing if such actions could receive as much exploitation as the dastardly and ugly ones do.

But even with what hope these better deeds encourage, the record is still a shameful one and can only be bettered as the intelligent and truly patriotic people of the South take the position that it is their part to forbid such degrading things by whatever force is necessary to make them impossible.

It is an inconceivable supposition that these cowardly mobs are stronger than all the officers of the law and the military forces at its command.

To blame the ignorant and uncontrolled mentality of a mob capable of such savagery is no longer an excuse. It is the men of education and intelligence and position in every community who must accept the burden and the shame of these occurrences.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEWS DISPATCH

SEP 9 - 1930

THE CYCLE OF LYNCHING

Mass emotional waves seem to ebb and flow much like the cycle of prosperity. There are years in which the public mind, perhaps occupied with more important matters, turns but slightly to violence. In others you will find one major infraction of the criminal laws after another. In the matter of lynching, this year seems to be one of those in which this form of extreme disregard for the guaranteed rights of others has been unusually manifest.

Georgia is the latest State to hang up another shameful notch in the disgraceful record. In the town of Darien yesterday a mob defied officers of the law and National guardsmen, marched into a jail and shot to death in his cell a Negro accused of killing an officer. A Captain of guardsmen, with machine guns mounted to guard against this very sort of thing, did what most other people under like circumstances would have done—he let the mob have its way.

But the officer of guardsmen is not the person to be blamed. It is the men who defy all constituted law in this respect and demand its protecting arm in others; the men who are possessed of enough sheer cowardice to hide under the cloak of anonymity in a crowd while enacting a ghastly crime, who are to blame. And the pity of it is that few members of lynching mobs are ever brought to justice or even apprehended. They cannot be. The average mob is composed of too prominent citizens for that.

To inveigh against mob spirit is not to condone the crimes for which men are lynched. In the Georgia instance, the Negro may have very possibly deserved to die and quite probably would have expiated his crime in the electric chair. But is the law to pass upon that, or a group of hot-headed hoodlums, devoid for the moment of all reason?

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Times

SEP 12 1930

Another Lynching Outrage

FROM Kemper county, Mississippi, comes news of another lynching outrage for which none of the usual excuses can be pleaded. According to The Associated Press from Scooba, announcing this latest exhibition of savage lawlessness, its negro victims were accused of robbery only. The crime with which they were charged was committed some time ago and they had been in custody for a week. The mob-murder was not perpetrated, therefore, under the impulse of sudden and unreasoning wrath, but in cold blood after any excitement caused by the negroes' charged offense, or by exaggerated reports regarding its character, had been quieted. The victims were being taken to Scooba for preliminary hearing when they were seized and hanged by a mob.

County authorities, the Scooba dispatch added, "were without a clew as to the personnel" of the murderous band, its members having been masked. For the credit of Mississippi it is to be hoped that a serious and vigorous effort will be made to identify and punish the mobsters who committed in cold blood a crime vastly more heinous than that charged against their victims. The decent citizenship of Mississippi, as of other Southern states, long ago placed the seal of its condemnation upon mob barbarism and murder. Thanks to the power of enlightened public opinion, they grow steadily rarer. But something more than mere disapproval is needed to the complete suppression of those outrages.

Failure to punish their perpetrators is interpreted by the latter as tacit condonation or encouragement. So it is that this crime against white civilization, law and order, persists and its recurrences stain the records and bring reproach upon the communities and states where they are staged. Whenever and wherever mobsters guilty of deliberate murder are brought to justice and adequately punished, such outrages as that just reported from Mississippi will cease.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

NEWS ARGUS

SEP 4 - 1930

WHO LYNCHED THE NEGRO?

There are a few people—we are thankful they are so few—who seem to be somewhat confused about the lynching in North Carolina the other day. They appear to think that The News and Observed lynched the Negro or at least that the paper in printing the picture of the dead man hanging from a limb of a tree with the holiday crowd in the background, committed a vastly more heinous crime. One gathers from the general absence of condemnation of the lynching in most of the letters received that printing the picture was the one and only offense.

Yet it is not at all unusual. Perhaps it is not an unhealthy sign. At least there is a response from some stimulus and as long as we have the response there is life and, of course, hope. The lynching got from these complainants little or none. The fact that the picture aroused the indignation that the lynching ought to have stirred, demonstrates that there is a capacity for indignation, even if it short circulated somehow upon The News and Observer instead of the lynchers. Probably the principal need here is an adjustment of perspective.

It was an unpleasant picture. We are all agreed on that. The reporter who made it did an excellent piece of photography. The more excellent the photograph is, in such cases, the more revolting the product.

The News and Observer doesn't like to print revolting pictures. It doesn't like to record revolting facts. It doesn't expect its readers to go into ecstacies of glee to find humor and entertainment in them. The News and Oberser doesn't conceive of its function as one of entertainment solely. It would be quite disappointed if many of its thousands of readers failed to react with a degree of horror both to the picture of the lynched Negro and to Robert Thompson's graphic story of the lynching.

After all, the revulsion, if it is real and honest, will quickly find its proper target in the crime that was committed rather the newspaper that printed the picture of the victim. If it isn't real and honest, it is just another one of those public manifestations that a newspaper cannot control.—News and Observer.

NORFOLK, VA.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT

SEP 12 1930

Murder Parading As Justice

All the circumstances considered, the lynching of the Negroes, Pig Lockett and Holly White, at Scooba, Miss., Wednesday night, qualifies as one of the most degrading exhibitions of mob murder in this year's exceptionally atrocious lynching record. Here were two men accused not of the infuriating social crime that is commonly assigned as the justification of summary execution without trial, but of highway robbery—a capital offense, but one that has its practitioners in both races and which is readily handled by the courts. Not only were the two Negroes accused by strangers to the community in which the crime is alleged to have been perpetrated, but they were safely under arrest and surely bound for trial by a jury certain to view the question of their guilt with all the strictness to be expected in a Mississippi court dealing with Negro criminals. To sum up: two men accused of robbery were snatched from the hands of the law and done to death without trial, on the unsupported testimony of a couple unknown to the self-appointed executioners—a wayside murder service rendered a couple of tourists solely because they happened to be white while the persons they accused happened to be colored. It is unthinkable that any such unspeakable perversion of the processes of justice would have been perpetrated had accusers and accused belonged to the same race.

What is one to say of this kind of murder parading as justice except that it befouls the whole State of Mississippi and adds a fresh count to an indictment against Southern civilization that is this year loaded with more than its usual burden of disgrace. At the end of the half year, the total number of lynchings, according to the Tuskegee records, stood at 9. At least half a dozen mob murders have occurred since July 1. At the present rate, the lynching total for 1930 will be the highest since 1926 with its record of 30, and perhaps twice as high as the all-time low record of 1928 when the total number of lynchings sank to 11 or 12, according as one used the figures of Tuskegee or those of the N. A. A. C. P.

So startling a rise in the lynching curve has led to an effort to account for it as a phenomenon related to conditions peculiar to this year. The theory has gained some currency that the increased number of mob murders is partly attributable to the psychic [illegible] disturbances produced by the widespread depression. Something is to be said for this theory, but it remains essentially a speculation difficult to apply to the circumstances surrounding the specific crimes. At least outwardly, each of the lynchings of this year's disgraceful record is traceable to passions of the familiar type, and open to the same unqualified condemnation that the more responsible and discriminating elements of the South's citizenship has visited against this peculiar form of crime this year, last year and every year before.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TIMES

SEP 9 1930

Another Georgia Lynching

TAKING all the circumstances at their face value, the latest lynching in Georgia reveals not any strengthening at all of public opinion against mob vengeance. In the lawless rage of citizens against Negroes not charged with the crime against womanhood, but with killing an officer, there is no sign of any emerging self-control by citizens, no evidence of growing capacity of peace officers to protect either constitutional rights or the Constitution itself.

A Negro implicated in an attempted bank robbery and accused of killing one officer and wounding others, was arrested and safely landed in jail at Darien. Colonel Neal, commanding the Savannah unit of the National Guard, found and arrested the Negro and locked him in the McIntosh County jail over the protest of armed citizens. So far all was well.

Colonel Neal posted 25 men to command the streets near the jail with machine guns. Most of his force engaged in the hunt for the other Negro wanted. A report came that another officer had died of his wounds, an erroneous report, and the mob swept its way through county officers and National Guardsmen into the jail. The accused was shot to death in his cell.

If Colonel Neal's men lifted a hand to prevent this crime, the reporters were unable to discover it. Colonel Neal himself, apparently taken unawares, did his best in moral appeal to the mob, but to no effect.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that guardsmen and police will fire or use tear gas against strikers in industrial conflicts. This successful defiance of the state at Darien, Ga., by citizens bent upon an unlawful killing shows a deplorable infirmity of the will among those rmed and on duty to protect the state against the disgrace of lynching. At this distance Colonel Neal appears a good preacher but a poor commander.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

3043 White Press, (Southern.)

3043

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

NOV 8 - 1930

TWO PICTURES

Not so long ago *The News and Observer* printed on its front page the picture of Oliver Moore, Negro victim of an Edgecombe County lynching mob, hanging by a rope from a tree.

It was an ugly picture and people do not like ugly pictures. It represented an ugly phase of human relations and most of us treasure our complacency too highly to enjoy having such ugliness thrust upon us. That is the reason so many ills and abuses of society go uncorrected.

The News and Observer did not then and does not now agree with the critics who held that the picture should not have been printed. But it does print today, with emphasis upon its peculiar significance, the picture of another Negro who as clearly personifies the majesty of the law as his fellow who was lynched represented the law's collapse.

Albert Mansel, five years ago, was a 17-year-old boy, quivering with terror in his cell in the Buncombe County jail. Outside a mob of white men was bent on dragging him out and lynching him. But Mansel was not lynched. Troops guarded him, and in time some of the members of the mob were tried and convicted. Mansel was tried, too, in the same Court House. He was convicted, sentenced to death, and appealed. The Supreme Court, passing merely on the legal questions involved in the conduct of his trial, found no error. Attorneys for Mansel, and others who believed the little Negro was a victim of circumstances, brought their evidence to the Governor. The sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment. This week Governor Gardner, reviewing this and other evidence, came to the unshakeable conclusion that Albert Mansel was innocent. Mansel left the State Prison with a pardon, free to resume his life and the pursuit of such happiness as may be achieved by a 22-year-old Negro who, psychiatrists say, has the mind of an 8-year-old.

Albert Mansel might have been lynched. Except for those who are jealous of the State's honor he might have been forgotten by this time. Surely, he was one of the least of those who have a right to the enjoyment of the privileges and protection of organized society. He would not have been greatly missed. It would have been another lynching.

But Albert Mansel vindicated is a vastly superior person. For he carries around him as well the halo of a vindication of the State's sense of justice and of the orderly processes of law.

We ought not to forget Oliver Moore, with his half-naked, bullet-riddled body dangling from a tree. Let us remember Albert Mansel, and let us remember also, that while there is no appeal from the judgment of a mob, however scant the evidence upon which it is executed, the state has lodged in the chief executive officer power to correct, in some degree, the injustices which the machinery of the law itself may work.

This is law in its highest manifestation.

The mob, on the other hand, assumes for itself a God-like incapacity to err.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

NOV 5 - 1930

UP TO GOVERNORS

Representative, free-born and straight-thinking white women of the South have addressed a jointly signed telegram to the governors of thirteen states of the union, asking them to use their power and influence in the prevention of lynchngs. The telegram puts the ssue squarely up to the governors of the various states.

The telegram is addressed not only to southern, but other states as well. It reminds the executives addressed of the fact that in the last ten years there has been a steady decrease in lynchings and attributes this decline to the determined stand which the chief executives of the various states took when mob violence threatened. It also recalls the service of courageous sheriffs who refused to shut one eye, be conveniently absent in the crisis or permit themselves to be "overpowered" by the lawless.

The women, sending the telegram, also remember that several governors this year have prevented mob murders and are convinced that governors possess both the power and influence to erase mob crimes from the records of the states.

The telegram was published by the commission on inter-racial relations, a non-partisan organization which numbers in its membership some of the best people of the whole southland.

Resurgences of mob violence, must be deplored by every citizen regardless of political or religious belief. Mobs and the law have nothing in common. They are diametrically opposed to each other and regardless of all the fancied and farcical excuses that may be offered the facts stand with contravention, lynching mobs are anarchists, lawless human rats, gnawing at the vitals of government.

The women put the issue squarely to the governors as the chief law enforcement officers of the states who have it in their power to call sheriffs to account where lynchings occur. Governors have the militia and the strong arm of the law and can control most situations that arise in this connection.

It remains to be seen what effect the telegram will have. We hope it will be salutary.

IN MY OPINION

By COLEMAN HILL

Macon Telegraph

10-23-30

If you are tired of the discussion of lynching that lately has troubled the placid surface of this column, then read no further today. To me the subject seems so vastly important to the South that too much cannot be said or written about it.

• • •

Wherein We Agree

In an adjoining column is printed Mr. Harry Strozier's answer to last Thursday's In My Opinion. It reveals that he and I are in accord on many points.

Both of us—and I doubt we are alone in the belief—hold "that lynching is indefensible in any circumstances."

Both of us agree that the "oppressed minority which furnishes most of the victims of lynchers is entitled to protection against mob murder;" though our ways seem to part when I advocate a Federal anti-lynching law as a possible means to this end, and Mr. Strozier pins his hope, wistfully, to education.

Yet eventually we reach concord even on this final point; for Mr. Strozier, with some impatience, ultimately offers: "So far as I am concerned, you can bring on your Federal anti-lynching law."

This concession he qualifies by prophesying the inefficacy of the measure. Perhaps he is right. I myself have done no more than cry, in the first column about the business: "Perhaps it (a federal law) will not work. The need is so pressing that it MUST be tried."

• • •

A Veering Squabble

As a matter of fact, Mr. Strozier and I are now quarreling about a matter completely different from that which first brought us into conflict. Our disagreement began over the wisdom of a national anti-lynching law, a topic on which our two hearts now seem to operate a common aorta. At present dissension has shifted to the question of the South's own sentiment toward lynchings.

And, in spite of Mr. Strozier's citations of example, I remain unconvinced that majority public opinion in this section does or will condone mob murder. I know nothing of the "prominent Georgia lawyer" Mr. Strozier instances; but I have an idea that "Carp's" recent letter to The Telegraph in which he berated this newspaper for scolding the lynchers, was intended as an ironic thrust. Possibly I am wrong. Won't "Carp" write and tell us?

• • •

Who Shall Decide—"

To his dictum, "The reason lynchers go unpunished is that the public conscience approves lynching," Mr. Strozier finds no alternative. I do.

The reason lynchers go unpunished is that the politicians and office-holders are too pusillanimous to give any evidence of leadership. At first glance, this may seem only a different phrasing of Mr. Strozier's thought; but, because I refuse to concede that the "public conscience" is genuinely represented by the spineless creatures we usually permit to guttle at the political trough, I see no synonymity between his pronouncement and my own.

I fall back, as Mr. Strozier did last week, on the Prohibition analogy. For years there was a widespread and vigorous public sentiment against Volsteadism. Yet the national "statesmen" were fearful of espousing it. Only when Dwight Morrow proved, by his amazing majority in New Jersey, that such tactics could be not only successful, but even popular, did the rest of our cover-scurriers come from the woods. In rapid succession followed Walsh of Montana, Jones of Washington, Roosevelt and Tuttle of New York,—others whose names escape me.

It is inconceivable that these men created the public opinion which their stand on Prohibition indicates; rather, they strengthened and expressed a viewpoint already in luxuriant existence.

Anti-lynching sentiment in the South is in similar plight. It exists, it is widespread yet dormant, it is submerged even as the Prohibition issue once was beneath other considerations, it is vocal THROUGH EVERY LARGE NEWSPAPER IN THE SECTION AND THROUGH MANY OF THE SMALL ONES, it awaits only some courageous leader to endorse it and bring it into power.

Or perhaps—again as in the case of Prohibition—it awaits a Literary Digest poll to give reassurance to those who taste the wind's direction.

• • •

A Blithering Optimist?

In commenting on Governor-elect Russell's speech before the Democratic convention here last week, The Telegraph said:

"His veiled pronouncement against lynching and in favor of 'equal rights' and 'due process of law for all' drew scattering applause."

Perhaps I am only a simpering Pollyanna; for I believe that if Mr. Russell had come out boldly and magnificently against lynchings, if he had used his powers of persuasion and of oratory and his remarkable personal popularity to give a round and ringing denunciation of this mass flouting of the law he will soon be sworn to uphold,—in this case, I maintain, his words would have brought solid, even enthusiastic commendation. Even the politicians assembled at his feet would have recognized a new note of leadership. And I think they would have taken inspiration from it.

• • •

An Unanswerable Question

It is not too late. Perhaps after Mr. Russell goes into office he will give us that direction we so sorely need. Perhaps he will bring about laws to stifle the evil of lynching. I hope he will.

But in view of our past history, our present status, and Mr. Russell's own record, I must continue to rest my tottering reliance in Washington. "The spirit that defies a state law against murder will brave a Federal law against lynching," says Mr. Strozier. But will the sheriff and the district attorney who remain motionless in the face of open rebellion, continue supine when they realize that the price may be their jobs, a money fine against their county, eventual prosecution of the offenders by the national government?

I do not know. But, I repeat, possibilities are against it, and the thing must be tried.

• • •

The Gist of the Matter

After all, I cannot see how anyone who opposes lynchings can object to Federal statute against them.

Somewhere in one of the Bibles is (or should be) a passage which asserts that the righteous man has naught to fear. If we are righteous in our indignation over lynchings, then we cannot be injured by national enactment against them. If we are not, perhaps the prospect of punishment will be a salutary influence.

So rest we "impatient reformers."

Mooresville, N. C. Enterprise
Thursday, November 6, 1930

Southern Women Want No Lynchings

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1.—The commission on interracial co-operation announced tonight that a group of 21 women, from eight Southern States, meeting here today unanimously repudiated lynching "as a defense of womanhood," and announced plans for a "sustained Southwide crusade against mob violence."

"We are profoundly convinced," the statement of the women as released by the commission said, "that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or of anything else, but rather a menace to private and public safety, and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions.

"Lynching tends inevitably to destroy all respect for laws and order. It represents the complete break down of government and the triumph of anarchy. It brings contempt upon America as the only country in the world where such crimes occur, discredits our civilization, and discounts the Christian religion around the globe."

Women signing the statement were: Mrs. U. Roberts Lawrence, St. Louis; Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Jackson, Miss.; Miss M. M. Lackey, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Ernest Moore, Clarksdale, Miss.; Mrs. W. C. Winsborough, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Athen, Ala.; Mrs. Maud Henderson, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. W. A. Newell, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; Miss Louise Young, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. R. L. Harris, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Willie Snow Ethridge, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. W. Frank Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. W. T. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Elizabeth Head, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. L. H. Jennings, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. P. O. Arrowsmith, Kingstree, S. C.; Mrs. W. A. Turner, Newman, Ga.; Mrs. Abigail Curlee, Decatur, Ga.; Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Decatur, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian
Sunday, November 2, 1930

WOMEN SCORE MOB VIOLENCE

Lynching as "a defense of womanhood" was repudiated Saturday by a group of women prominent in the religious, educational and social life of the South.

After the meeting, called by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, a statement was issued declaring:

"We are convinced that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or of anything else, but rather a menace to private and public safety and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions. Lynching is not alone the crime of ignorant and irresponsible mobs, but every citizen who condones, even by his silence, must accept a share of its guilt."

A South-wide campaign against mob violence was planned at the meeting. Representative women in attendance were:

Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens and Miss M. M. Lackey, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Ernest Moore, Clarksdale, Miss.; Mrs. W. C. Winsborough, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Athens, Ala.; Mrs. Maud Henderson, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. W. A. Newell, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; Miss Louise Young, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. R. L. Harris and Mrs. G. V. Patterson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Willie Snow Ethridge, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. W. Frank Smith, Mrs. W. T. Martin and Miss Elizabeth Head, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. L. H. Jennings, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. P. O. Arrowsmith, Kingstree, S. C.; Mrs. W. A. Turner, Newnan, Ga.; Miss Abigail Curlee and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Decatur, Ga. Mrs. Ames who is director of the woman's work department of the Interracial Commission, presided at the meeting.

BROWNWOOD, TEX.
BULLETIN

DEC 10 1930

SEEKING TEXAS FIRST

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Last May a great many citizens of Sherman, Texas, decided to lynch a negro. A thoughtful sheriff locked the negro in a cell in the jail basement and the citizens, not finding their prey, burned the jail. It proved to be an indirect method of lynching, for the negro died in the fire.

Fourteen residents of Sherman were arrested and charged with the crime of "rioting to commit arson." It was impossible to obtain a jury in Sherman and the case transferred to the large city of Dallas in the hope of providing a trial.

Now in Dallas the summoned jurymen have declared, one after another, that they would not under any circumstances consent to find the defendants guilty. There is a good Judge in Dallas, though, and his name is Pippen. He vigorously denounced the attitude of the veniremen, and instead of calling the whole business off and freeing the defendants he transferred the cases to Austin, the state capital, in the hope that Austin may do something about it.

So the fourteen are having plenty of travel. They are having a chance to see Texas first. And the men of Sherman and of Dallas who declined to consider evidence or to find the rioters guilty no matter how guilty they may really be are offering a sorry example of Texas civilization. One hopes Austin will be more enlightened, or at least a little saner. But the hope is not any too strong.

TIMES
EL PASO, TEX.

DEC 22 1930

Seeing Texas First.

(From the Cleveland Plaindealer.)

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So the 14 are having plenty of travel. They are having a chance to see Texas first. And the men of Sherman and Dallas who decline to consider evidence or to find the rioters guilty no matter how guilty they may really be are following a sorry example of Texas civilization. One hopes Austin will be more enlightened, or at least a little saner. But the hope is not any too strong.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

DEC 6 - 1930

Lynching Seen From London

A Charlestonion lately returned from England where he spent two months pleasantly tells The News and Courier that a London newspaper printing two inches about a political event in the United States will print half a column about an American lynching. "Lynching," he said, "seems especially to interest the British. I remember one case that aroused general attention, the hanging of a negro in Georgia, and there were others—people asked questions about them. The impression is created that the United States is a semi-barbarous country."

One of the reasons that so few South Carolinians emigrate to Nicaragua is that they think of it as a semi-barbarous country, and that is an explanation of the slow development of that naturally rich land. It is not in the least difficult for the English, the Scots, the Germans to class the regions where men are lynched with semi-civilized lands of the Central and South Americas, Africa, and Asia. We who are here kn[illegible] the difference, a vast difference, but a [illegible]er who has never been here and is [illegible] upon the newspapers for informa[illegible] hardly be expected to discriminate between a lynching in Mexico and in South Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

DEC 12 1930

CAUSE OF LYNCHING

Poverty and lack of education are given by a national commission as largely responsible for lynching. George Milton, chairman, says "the communities in which lynchings occurred had less than a six months school term." He thinks that "where many men are living, year after year, on the fringe of heartbreak and hunger, they accumulate a formidable mass of emotional tensions demanding satisfaction."

Ignorance is more easy to influence than knowledge, but there are other reasons. One is the large lack of confidence that courts will punish criminals and growing disrespect for law. All the lynchers are by no means ignorant. Often the leader of mobs has had good educational advantages.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern)

STATES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SEP 1 1 1930

Mississippi Lynching

MISSISSIPPI added another chapter to her lynching record Wednesday when two negroes were taken from deputy sheriffs at Scooba and hanged to a tree.

The two victims had not been guilty of the crime that sometimes causes a community to lose its head and take the law into its own hands. They had murdered no one. What they were charged with was the robbery of a man and wife on a public highway, a crime now common in both city and country and generally the work of whites.

The accused had been arrested and identified. They were in the custody of the law. They would have been promptly tried and undoubtedly convicted and given the full penalty.

The crime of the mob that hanged these two negroes was infinitely greater than that with which they were charged; and it is a pity that the participants cannot be caught and made to suffer for an atrocity without any mitigating circumstances.

Leading Southern men and women are constantly working to create a sentiment that will put a stop to lynchings, which are a disgrace to the South. Every Southern newspaper of any prominence is supporting them. The movement has made promising progress. But every now and then it is retarded by such inexcusable occurrences as that which occurred at Scooba; and the whole South pays the penalty in widespread criticism of its savagery.

In the Scooba case there will be no arrests of members of the mob. No one will be punished. That is to the discredit of the authorities of our sister State and will undoubtedly rebound to its injury.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

SEP 27 1930

ANOTHER LYNCHING

If anyone were to stand on the steps of the Hattiesburg city hall and denounce the constitution of the United States, trample on the flag of our country and insult the president, the judges and courts, we would rise in holy indignation and shove him into the dungeon.

Yet all these things in effect were done in Georgia when another mob wreaked violence on a negro.

The negro was suspected of the "only [illegible] aggravated by the fact that the victim was a young child of nine years. There can be no palliation of this crime and under the law there is none, for the statutes of Georgia and virtually every state provide the penalty of death.

The negro was identified by the child, probably hysterical from her horrible experience, and that identification was held sufficient by the mob.

Law officers made a show of upholding the law by seeking to transfer the suspect to a safer place, but en route were overpowered by a mob and the prisoner was taken away from them. But we do not read that any of the officers was injured in defense of the law. The color or creed of the suspect does not weigh in this matter. It was not a question of man against man, but an issue of order and law against anarchy and violence.

That act of the mob constituted an insult to the flag of our counry, the constitution, the president, the judges and the courts. The very people who had only a week ago observed Constitution Week and pledged allegiance to this magna charta of our government, with unholy hands tore it into shreds.

The mockery of the law at Thomasville, Ga., was made complete when the victim of Jack Lynch was thrown on the lawn of the court house, the temple of justice defiled.

There can be no excuse under the sun for a lynching. There is a law and that law is supreme. If we take the law into our hands in one instance, then we might as well do away with courts, judges, jails and judicial adjudication and arbitration in all.

It is to be observed also the prison captain after it was all done expressed doubts as to the guilt of the lynched man, saying he had not been absent from the chain gang camp all day. The man was a convict, serving a term for horse stealing.

Which would ye have, men and women of America, order or disorder; law or anarchy?

There is no other way to formulate the question in connection with outbreaks of abysmal beastiality which even the veneer of civilization does not seem always able to repress.

JOURNAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLA

SEP 1 5 1930

That Lynching

We wonder how the good people of Darien, Ga., feel now about their recent lynching party.

Do they feel better now that they have vented their spleen on two negroes and have blown off tons and tons of emotional steam?

Or do they feel a little ashamed of themselves for such a display of fundamental instincts, for such an admitted lack of the sort of self-control civilization is supposed to have instilled in human minds.

Is it possible that, in moments of sober reflection now that it is all over, members of the mob which stormed the Darien jail and sent bullet after bullet into the quivering black body of George Grant consider themselves poor sports?

That's doubtful, but weren't they poor sports?

Grant gave himself up, surrendered to proper officers. He admitted he was one of the two negroes involved in a gun battle which cost a police officer his life, and saw three other men painfully wounded, but said he didn't do the shooting.

At a trial, the state would have punished him, perhaps by hanging, for his part in the affair, but the mob couldn't wait. It had to get its vengeance without giving the prisoner the ghost of a chance. While he was cooped up in a little cell, they stood in front of him, clamoring for a chance to get close enough to shoot at him.

Do citizens of Darien feel proud of that, or do they hang their heads in shame, now that the fires of revenge have diminished?

Do they feel ashamed over the shooting of an innocent negro in the back?

Later, officers were so certain the second victim wasn't the man they sought that they were still hunting for the right man when this was written.

While intolerance is abroad, lynchings will continue in the South, and only a few consciences will be pricked.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

SEP 1 2 1930

A MASKED LYNCH-MOB IN MISSISSIPPI

After a several years' comparatively clean record, which had encouraged the hope that the evil gradually would disappear, the country latterly has suffered a serious relapse of mob murder.

The double lynching at Scooba (Mississippi) brings the total for 1930—so far as unofficial count shows—up to 19, as compared with 12 victims during all of 1929. The revival of mob spirit is particularly disturbing as it has invaded territory heretofore largely immune (Indiana) and has reappeared in Georgia, which had gone nearly four years without a lynching.

Until the latest mob crime, Mississippi—long one of the worst-plagued States and frequently heading the annual lynch-murder roll—strangely was at the bottom in the 1930 record. It was charged with but a single such outbreak so far this year. And the Scooba victims were not accused of "the usual crime," which has become less and less a pretext for mob violence in Mississippi, as in other States. Neither had they shot a white man, nor resisted an officer—crimes which frequently lead to lynching in that State.

The two negroes were charged with having held up and robbed a man and his wife—automobile tourists en route from California to their home in Georgia—and they reputedly used electric torches as weapons.

Ordinarily, highway robbery is not punished by summary death, without trial, in Mississippi. Perhaps zeal for protecting the tourist inspired the mob's act; or—as a woman had been robbed—chivalry might have had something to do with it. But why should the men in the mob have worn masks? As lynchers rarely are arrested, let alone indicted and punished, in Mississippi, the precaution appears wholly superfluous. Was it indeed a confession of guilt on the lynchers' part—a feeling that they were doing something which popular sentiment would condemn?

In that unlikely event, the public disapproval should make itself felt in vigorous measures to bring the offenders to bar, both for the outrage upon constituted authority and the crime of murder.

NEGRO'S LAWYERS DEPLORE LYNCHING

Constitution
10-4-30

Statement Declares Action of Mob Proved Need for Venue Change.

Atlanta, Ga.

Contending that the statement of A. [illegible] Neal, commissioner of Bartow county, attributing the lynching Wednesday of a negro murder suspect to activities of Atlanta lawyers, was an effort to "whitewash" Cartersville officials, Marion Williamson, Harold Sheats and George C. Dean, Atlanta attorneys, Thursday afternoon issued a statement in which they deplored the action of the mob and declared that their efforts need no defense.

The statement, addressed to the editor of The Constitution, was as follows:

"October 2, 1930.

"Noticing the prominence given in this morning's Constitution to the statement of County Commissioner Neal in his effort to whitewash his officials in their deplorable conduct of last Tuesday and Tuesday night when John Willie Clark was taken from the county jail of Bartow county and foully murdered, we believe you will give equal prominence to the following in an early issue of your esteemed paper.

"We make no defense of our action in asking for a change of venue from Bartow county and none is needed. Subsequent events seem to me to prove conclusively that such an action was the only correct one under the circumstances. That the action of the mob in lynching the accused is so unanimously approved, according to County Commissioner Neal, by the good people of Bartow county is a situation that should cause all interested in their constitutional rights and free government to pause and consider the trend of the times.

"Few people know the following facts: That the accused, a negro of small stature and weak physique, was maliciously and unnecessarily shot when captured; that an attempt was made in Bartow county to lynch him the night of his previous capture and was saved only by the prompt intervention of the national guard, who brought him to Atlanta for safekeeping; that orders were issued from Bartow county to allow no one to see the accused except the Cartersville attorneys who had been appointed by the court and that the attorneys employed by the accused himself were refused admission to confer with him and achieved access to him only a short time before his trial and then only after the intervention of a Fulton county superior court judge; that the trial of the accused was set for Wednesday and that his attorneys went to Cartersville to present their motion for a change of venue believing that it would be heard quietly while the accused was safe in Atlanta until the question could be determined finally by a fair and impartial tribunal and found upon arriving there that the case had been moved up to Tuesday and the first knowledge they had that the accused was in Cartersville was when someone mentioned his presence in the courtroom; that the trial was immediately called and only a previously prepared appeal to the supreme court prevented his trial in spite of the motion for a change of venue; the reason for the delay was carefully explained to the assembled populace and it was publicly stated that the accused was to be held in Cartersville until his trial in order to show his attorneys from Atlanta that there was no ill feeling against the accused in Cartersville.

"That they misinterpreted the mood of at least some of the people of Cartersville is now a matter of history.

Defense Had Merit.

"To the intelligent and the lovers of justice and fair play we merely want to state in passing that after a most thorough and painstaking investigation and study of this case, we came to the conclusion that John Willie Clark had a meritorious defense to an indictment for murder and was not the self-confessed murderer and brutal fiend he had been assumed to be.

"In confounding those who, in advocating a new type of justice, fail to understand or comprehend the majesty of the law or to respect the greatest safeguard of human life and liberty, and justify a lynching on the grounds that the accused through his attorneys was, in a legal and orderly manner, seeking to secure for himself that measure of freedom and right for which our English forefathers so valiantly fought to wrest from Prince John at Runnymede, we can only quote the words of a great chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, Justice Bleckley, (62Ga732).

"'Those who are impatient with the forms of the law ought to reflect that it is through form that organization is reached. Matter without form is chaos; power without form is anarchy. The state, were it to disregard forms, would not be a government, but a mob. Its action would not be administration, but violence. The state, though sovereign, cannot act upon the citizens in a different manner from that which the laws have ordained. It cannot inflict capital punishment without first trying the prisoner according to the law. There is no dispensing power. Why try him at all, if he is not to be tried as the law prescribes?'

(Signed) "MARION WILLIAMSON,
"HAROLD SHEATS,
"GEORGE C. DEAN.
"Attorneys for John Willie Clark."

POST
EL PASO, TEX.
SEP 26 1930

Lynching Probe

AT last a notable group of southerners has set out to make a scientific investigation of the American form of savagery known as lynching. It is high time, for already there have been 18 lynchings in 1930, while the dishonor-roll of all of 1929 was only 12.

The problem is not alone southern, nor sectional; it is national. Indiana has just made its contribution to the list. The mob spirit is rife in the North as in the South.

Nor is the problem solely racial. There are white victims also.

Probably no better group could have been found for the investigation than that chosen by the commission on inter-racial co-operation. George Fort Milton, the chairman, is editor of the Chattanooga News and a publicist of distinction. Julian Harris, another southern editor, in 1925 was awarded the national Pulitzer prize in journalism for "the most disinterested and meritorious service," which included his "fight for justice for the negro and against lynching." Howard W. Odum is head of the social science institute of the University of North Carolina.

The other members are: Alex W. Spence, a Dallas attorney; W. P. King, book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman university and of the Southern Baptist convention.

Equally able is the advisory negro college committee chosen: R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee; John Hope, president of Atlanta university; Charles S. Johnson of Fish university; and B. F. Huber, president of Georgia State college.

Presumably these investigators will have the cooperation of the eight southern governors who recently pledged themselves to fight this evil. Certainly the aid of all official, as well as commercial and educational institutions, is needed to make the investigation a success.

But however successful this investigating group may be in uncovering the causes and fixing the blame for this barbarous system, it can hardly do more in the end than reveal the dire need for federal legislation and enforcement as one part of the solution.

If the administration in Washington carries out its platform pledge to help the negro it will insist on enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

SEP 22 1930

Preventing Lynchings.

Eighteen lynchings have occurred in the United States within the current year as compared with a total of 12 in 1929. Two significant movements have been launched as a result of this deplorable increase in the number of mob crimes. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces it will renew the fight for a federal anti-lynching law. The Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation has announced the formation of a committee of six white and four negro members to make a scientific study of lynchings with the idea of formulating an effective preventive program.

The federal anti-lynching law proposal, if it is the same as the one previously urged, should be condemned by every fair-minded citizen. Such a law would be unjust, and unnecessary. The movement for its passage originated as a result of racial and sectional hatreds and prejudices. Such a law came very nearly being enacted eight years ago when the national house of representatives passed the Dyer bill by a vote of 230 to 119. A filibuster of southern senators forced withdrawal of the measure. The Dyer bill, as the Record recalls it, provided for the levy of a heavy tax, or penalty, on any county in which a lynching took place, the money thus derived to be paid to the dependents or relatives of the mob's victim. This would be unjust, since in would levy a tax upon persons, whether guilty or innocent. The idea was to force a sentiment against lynchings by exacting a tax in the nature of a fine in wholesale fashion. The proposed law was designed to apply in cases where mob members were not detected and brought to trial. A federal anti-lynching law would be unnecessary because every state has rigid laws prohibiting such crimes. The Dyer bill, a partisan measure, was aimed as a thrust at the southern states.

The Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, according to news from Atlanta, proposes to wage its fight against lynchings in a systematic and unbiased manner. In announcing the appointment of the special committee, Dr. Will W. Alexader, executive director of the commission declared the movement is an effort to discover the underlying causes of lynchings and to formulate an effective preventive program. "So omnious is the situation," he asserted "that we feel the people of the south must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization." Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the social science research institute at the University of North Carolina, is a member of the special committee.

The committee's work will involve a thorough investigation of every lynching which has occurred this year and of several typical cases in which lynchings have been frustrated. After a careful an is of these studies has been de the commission will formu te a public report. The Record holds high hopes for the accomplishments toward stamping out lynchings which it believes will be made possible on the basis of such a report.

Because of a steady decline in the number of lynchings, said Dr. Alexander, "we had begun to hope that we had a new south, morally, economically and politically. . . . The depressing record for the present year has seriously shaken our confidence and revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we had hoped we were leaving behind. . . . The personnel of the commission justifies us in expecting a piece of work which will command the confidence of the public."

This plan to down mob rule should receive the hearty support of every true southerner. For the first time in 10 years North Carolina this year was the scene of a lynching. The crime has been "investigated," but apparently nothing has been accomplished toward bringing the mobmen to justice. The Record repeats and again emphasizes the stateemnt that the officers and citizens of this state should not rest unil those who perpetrated the latest lynching in North Carolina are brought before the bar of justice and made to answer for their dastardly acts.

Lynchings—1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern)

3045

MOB VIOLENCE

By BISHOP H. M. DU BOSE.

Constitution

5-21-30

Atlanta Ga

Again, the mob! We had thought its blot was well wiped from the 'scutcheon of the south; but rash and violent hands have replaced it, and that under conditions which particularly emphasize its horror and add to its evil consequences. In the mild month of May, in a center of acknowledged culture, and in a state which has forged far to the front in matters of moral progress and general enlightenment, this affront to civilization has been offered; so much are the best of our communities at the mercy of their lawless elements.

A prisoner, a negro, accused, to be sure, of an unspeakable crime, which he had confessed, and for which he was about to be convicted and condemned by a court of the commonwealth which was then proceeding in his case, was disposed of in a way that particularly outraged the law and compromised Christian society. The mob set upon the court to wrest the prisoner by violence from its custody, whereupon he was locked in the courthouse vault for protection. Being thus foiled, the mob set fire to the courthouse and the culprit was roasted alive in his all but air-tight cell.

The feature of this event, which was particularly distressing to society and the law, was that it lacked even the specious excuse of being an intervention where the law had failed. The law presumably would have done all that the mob was able to do, take the criminal's life, and that in the name of the state and human justice. The mob did but dispose of the criminal; but, at the same time, murdered the law, and brought to local civilization an installment of dishonor and cumulative violence.

Such transactions are sometimes spoken of as "mob law"; but the semblance of law is not in them; but they are a reversion to the brute passion of the tiger and his kind. Everyone must regard with horror the crime with which the black creature was charged. Every instinct of civilized manhood rises in revolt at its mention; but are we to cure the wounds of fire by redressing them with flames of lawlessness? The very sense of this manhood should be a stay against a counter crime of rashness and barbarism.

The society of today has studied neither the real cause of mob violence nor the possibilities of its cure. It has been regarded much as a deadly plague was regarded, as late as a century or two ago, namely, as a matter of course in its coming; to be outlived in the best way possible; but never with a purpose to anticipate and prevent its return. But science has advanced. The most virulent of all epidemics, cholera and yellow fever, have been mastered in civilized lands. This has been done by discovering their causes and then applying a remedy in the way of prevention. By this process the cause of Asiatic cholera has been found in an infection borne about by rats and other rodents, especially such as infest the holds of ships which come from Asiatic ports. A passage in Herodotus has led scientists to believe that the destruction of Sennacheribs' army, as related in the Bible, was brought about by the invasion of a multitude of field mice, which spread this cholera and brought death in a few hours.

As to yellow fever, it is now known that a species of mosquito is the distributor of its germ. These facts concerning infection having been settled through scientific inquiry, the laws of strict quarantine have been applied and have done the rest. The plagues have been stayed at the verge of the ocean.

Of course, the methods to be pitched against lawlessness are not so literal as those used in the shutting out of contagious diseases; but they may be reduced to a principle as effective in the end. Lawlessness always is to be regarded as a disease, mental, moral and of the blood. This is the basis of a rational diagnosis, as of a rational prescription.

Formerly, one case of yellow fever imported from the tropics, if the populace was left exposed to it, begot others, and that in appalling succession. Likewise, one shipment of rats from Singapore or Shanghai, if turned loose in an American port city, started an epidemic which sometimes carried off thousands of people, and was not arrested until the cargo of rats died in the course of nature.

Mob violence is the product of an unrestrained rashness which comes into the thoughts of groups of people who are made potentially lawless by forms of general law-breaking which they see about them. Crime begets crime; and nearly always a worse crime than itself. Lax morality in society, and false standards of moral behavior, develop into organized acts of disorder and law-breaking. Anything like a community consent to violate a police statute or an excise regulation is almost sure to sow the seeds of criminal offense. Just as the germ-infected mosquito and rodent spread death, so a lawless public spirit tends to produce a deadlier type of crime. From such cause comes the violence of the mob.

It can hardly be disproved that the mob, in the form in which we have so long known it, was the result of reckless spirit which took into account neither the sanctity of law nor the claims of society. Indeed, the mob, as such, takes into its account no thought of either society, civilization, or humanity. Its one law is vengeance, as red as blood, as black as doom. It does not know that it is sowing the seeds of a crime blacker than the one which it seeks to avenge. Nor does it understand that, if it only waited for the penalty voice of established law, both itself and the community for which it blindly supposed itself to act, had been more surely and more completely avenged. The blind Samson, in punishing his enemies, the Philistines, pulled the pillars down upon his own head, and so the mob.

The tragic side of the mob is this, namely, that if the law can be set aside in one case, it can be so in another, and always at such times, and in such places, as any considerable number of people decide upon to supercede established authority by a decree of their own From such a decision it is but a step to anarchy; to wholesale arson and to a St. Bartholomew's Eve that would threaten every home and cause to float in blood the streets of every village and city. If every courthouse and every court session where as many as a baker's dozen of people had a grudge against the law, or indulged a lawless passion for vengeance, should be assaulted with torch and brute force the principle would not be different from that of the instance cited at the head of this article. The mob is the unqualified enemy of law and justice.

As an evidence of the contagious character of the mob spirit, I cite the fact that, within a week of the time of the burning now being discussed, a second such horror occurred in the same state, and scarcely 50 miles from the scene of the first. This after more than a year had passed since any similar record had been made in the whole country. The logic of this does not need reassertion. But it will help to emphasize the moral principle involved if I quote from a leading newspaper of the state in which these two orgies occurred: "Thes pirit of mob vengeance at ———," the paper goes on to say, "where the body of a negro murderer, shot to death by a posse, was tied to the axle of an automobile, dragged through the colored section of the town and then publicly burned, illustrates vividly thes hameful but certain harvest of such an outbreak as was witnessed at ——— only a few days before . . . It is safe to say that the ——— horror would not have occurred had it not been for the neighboring bad example of the week before. This is a demonstrable and tangible consequence. Who can calculate the effects upon society in general?"

But I return to my first question as to the cause of the mob and the means of its prevention. About two centuries ago a renowned preached delivered, and afterward printed, a sermon on the subject: "Cause and Cure of Earthquakes." Forty years ago, a religious publication carried a lengthy paper under the head: "The Cause and Cure of Suicide." Now these two themes are widely separated as to their moral bearing. The only realm to which the cure of earthquakes could be related is that of Providence, influenced by the good behavior of those who live in earthquake regions. But suicide, considered as the result of the moral and mental states of men, is much like that of the mob spirit. It has been noticed that one suicide is likely to beget another; and that often the mania for self destruction becomes epidemic. Many treatises on suicide have traced its cause to false mental images, false emotions and a general confusion of the sense of personal and social obligation.

Perhaps no better definition than this can be given of the mob. A false conception of what is the letter of justice, the loss of the sense of personal responsibility, and confusion of the brute spirit with what, for the moment is thought of as the claim of society mark the causes which beget the fury of the mob. The remedy for the mob is sound thoughted advice, self restraint and resolute example on the part of community and home leaders, instantly alert to the peril of such outbreaks. One such leader can leaven the thinking of his neighborhood with the sense and savour of law. The cure for the mob is at the end of this path.

The history of human burnings so far as the south is concerned, began almost simultaneously with the close of the War Between the States. On the 4th day of July, in the year 1864, a negro slave was taken by an enraged populace and burned at the stake in a county of Southwestern Alabama. That was at a time when the law was all but prostrate, and justice had little guarantee. Nevertheless, the hardening and brutalizing effect of that lawless deed, entered into by well nigh a whole county, has been traced through the lives and fortunes of three generations. Perhaps a hundred other holocausts which disgraced the 66 years that have followed were influenced, more or less, by this initial horror. Herein is room for thought.

OFFICIAL NEGLECT HIT IN RECENT LYNCHINGS

6-2-30

Religious Indifference Also Blamed in Statement by Interracial Body.

Atlanta, Ga

Official neglect and local religious indifference are charged with major responsibility for the continuance of lynchings in America, in a statement issued Sunday from the headquarters of the Commission on Interracial cooperation. Based on personal investigation of recent lynchings and a study of the whole situation over a period of years, the statement holds that the preachers and the officers of the law can end lynchings whenever they determine to do so, and in the meantime cannot escape definite responsibility.

"The recent upsurge of mob violence, claiming four victims in the south in as many weeks, is immeasurably depressing to lovers of justice and to patriotic Americans jealous of their country's good name," says the the commission's statement. "Upon two groups, we are convinced—upon the officers of the law, and the ministers and other moral leaders in the community—rests the ultimate responsibility for the lynching habit.

"Practically every lynching means that some officer has neglected his duty or surrendered to the mob. Reasonable vigilance would have prevented most of them. The two latest lynchings illustrate this fact. At Walhalla, S. C., threatening mobs gathered on two nights preceding the lynching, yet no effort was made to remove the prisoner or to provide adequate protection for the jail.

"At Sherman, Texas, the sheriff, the police, the famous Texas rangers, and finally the National Guard were all on the scene, and all failed to make any effective resistance. During the final hours of the mob's work, while it blasted its way into the courthouse vault and burned the victims' body in the street, the mob seems to have been wholly unopposed. These cases are typical of most.

"The responsibility of our religous leaders is equally obvious. Few will doubt that the preachers of the south, if they would, could speedily build a Christian sentiment that would no longer tolerate lynchings. Yet, for the most part, they have nothing whatever to say about it. The occasional exceptions are notable. Meantime our American lynchings probably do more than anything else to discredit Christianity at home and abroad. We submit that so long as lynchings continue, no preacher can escape a share of the responsibility unless he has delivered his soul in an honest effort to make such things impossible.

"Colored preachers, in turn, should do their utmost to encourage their people in good citizenship and in cooperation for the maintenance of law and order. Neither the crime of the victim nor that of the mob may be condoned. Each should be fitly punished, but lawfully and after due process.

"It is gratifying to note that lynchings have declined rapidly in the past eleven years, from 83 in 1919 to ten in 1929, a decrease due to an awakening official and public conscience. We commend heartily the growing vigilance manifested by officers of the law, the unanimity with which the press condemns mob violence, and the opposition to it voiced by the great religious bodies. The horrors of the last few weeks should stir these agencies, the ministers and all straight-thinking citizens to continue and intensify the fight to rid America of this cancer of savagery and anarchy."

ANDERSON, S. C.
MAIL

MAY 29 1930

STOP LYNCH MURDERS.

PUBLIC sentiment has done a great deal to prevent lynchings in this country, says the Atlanta Constitution, in commenting upon the Walhalla lynching case, but the Georgia paper believes that a few convictions in such cases would have even a greater deterring effect upon the public. The Constitution says:

The state authorities in South Carolina have taken prompt measures by detection and indictment to trial persons charged with a lynching in that state. If it shall turn out that the grand jury has spotted some who were actually engaged in the mob murder nad trial juries are as zealous for impartial law and order, and convict those proven to have been guilty of the crime South Carolina will have rendered an outstanding and praise-provoking service to just government.

The lynching of persons who are in full custody of the law, or could be put there easily for safekeeping and legal disposition, is an uncivilized, lawless and high criminal act of mob power. It is an act as abhorrent to all just men as it is unnecessary to the obtaining of justice. In every case within memory it has been as cruel as unjustifiable as the act of a giant in strangling a child in its cradle.

Public sentiment against the act has served in recent years to largely cut down the number of lynchings, but that sentiment is not yet pervasive enough and strong enough to prevent every sudden and murderous ebulition of mobs inflamed by sudden and revolting crimes committed in a community. But where prevention of a lynching fails because of the weightier force of the mob there should follow prompt and intensive prosecution of the murderers leading the mob. The excuse that none of them can be identified is absurd. The perfect identification conviction and execution of a few mob leaders would soon put an almost total end to these damnably savage episodes in our current communal life.

Guardian
Hampton S.C.

JUN 4 1930

STOP LYNCH MURDERS

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CHRONICLE
Kiowa, Okla.

JUN 12 1930

When the Texas mob baked its negro at Sherman, some time ago, we extended sympathy to Texas. And in order that Texas should not outshine Oklahoma in brutality and lawlessness at Chickasha and Grady county came through with a mob of their own, tore up the jail and killed another negro who was accused of attacking a white woman. Of course negroes or anyone else who criminally attack white women should be promptly put to death perhaps, but it ought to be done under the iron hand of the law and not by mobs. However, one section of the country need not denounce another section of the country for mob rule. People are pretty much alike anywhere you go, and at best are but half civilized. Why, this country is not even capable of self-government, much less beyond the altitudes of mob rule. And mobs are largely the fruit of the laws delays and the pretty-fogging and jacklegging of the lawyers and the courts. Do not let us lay all the blame on the members of the mob. The body politic and the body social are also involved and none of us may escape some culpapility. Our country is what we make it, mobs, noble experiments, high tariffs, turn-coat presidents, little houses on K. street and all.

THE DANGER OF BEING LYNCHED

[illegible]

If a citizen of a county in which a lynching has occurred should openly express the opinion that the guilt of the victim was a matter of doubt, that citizen would be in peril of being himself lynched. There is no such thing as free speech or liberty in a land of lynchers. When the laws fail to protect a person charged with a crime, however revolting, they fail at the same time to protect all decent men in the enjoyment of the rights their "civilized" government guarantees.—Charleston News and Courier.

This is a bitter truth which greatly discredits all to whom it may apply.

THE REMEDY.

Constitution
7-7-30
Atlanta Ga

Lynchings in the south for the first six months of 1930 increased by more than 100 per cent over those for the same period of 1929, according to the semi-annual report of the Tuskegee Institute.

While the fact that there have already been nine lynchings this year, as compared with four last year, is discouraging to every citizen who has the proper regard for the good name and reputation of the south, this year's record is far better than those of the years prior to 1924, when the recent steady diminution in lynchings started.

In the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; for the same period of 1922 there were 30, and the total reached 36 in the first half of 1921. As deplorable and inexcusable, therefore, as has been the taking of nine lives by mob law so far this year there is certainly no indication of a lessening in the condemnatory public attitude, or vigilance of our peace officers, which have been responsible for the steady decline from the high figures of 1921.

Coincident with the announcement of the Tuskegee report, comes a news dispatch, telling of the single-handed dispersing of a mob by the sheriff of Beaumont, Texas. According to this report, this officer of the law did not wait behind barred doors until the temper of the mob had gotten beyond bounds, but instead left the protection of his jail and delivered a fistic attack upon the leader of the crew of hoodlums who were assaulting the jail.

The result was that this "leader" promptly decamped—and with him the mob.

Were more of our peace officers thus faithful and fearless in the performance of their duties, lynchings would soon disappear.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JUL 2 - 1930

The Danger of Being Lynched

If a citizen of a county in which a lynching has occurred should openly express the opinion that the guilt of the victim was a matter of doubt, that citizen would be in peril of being himself lynched. There is no such thing as free speech or liberty in a land of lynchers. When the laws fail to protect a person charged with a crime, however revolting, they fail at the same time to protect all decent men in the enjoyment of the rights their "civilized" government guarantees.

Lynchings-1930
& Discussion-

White Press, (Southern.)

3046

Lynchings Are Crimes That Are Preventable

Commercial Appeal

They May Be Prevented By The Diligence of Officers And By The Courage of Officers And By The Pay Penalty.

BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Two states, each with a distinguished reputation for respect for law, stand shamed before the world because a few citizens in each perpetrated a lynching. In the case of North Carolina, the crime against the civilized processes of law broke a clean record of nine years.

9-31-30

Indiana is a northern state with a Republican governor. North Carolina is a southern state with a Democratic governor. There is neither politics nor sectionalism involved. The spirit of the mob knows neither politics, nor geography. We are beginning to understand, also, that it is not primarily a manifestation of racial animosity.

Memphis, Tenn.

Yet, we cannot condemn North Carolina as a state or its people as a whole, just as we cannot condemn Illinois as a state or its splendid people. The governor in each case did his duty with an offer of rewards and a pledge of diligence on the part of officers to run down and prosecute the lynchers. That duty, of course, will not be successfully performed until the lynchers are brought into the courthouse. If and when every resource of authority fails to achieve this end, we may very well inquire into the reason. Surely, there will be one.

A hundred men, we will say, break into a jail, take a prisoner from it, lynch him, and disappear. The police, the sheriffs, the prosecuting attorneys confess failure. Shall we say what experience of scientific detection has shown to be false and proclaim to the world that the particular community conceals not one, but 100 men capable of perpetrating the perfect crime? There's no need to be deceived. It wasn't a perfect crime. There are doubtless a hundred clues for investigators to follow. If they did not follow them, reasonably we ought to know why. The failure is certainly prima facie evidence of either incompetence or wilful neglect of a plain duty.

When an armed posse, reinforced as such posses generally are by irresponsible volunteers, comes upon a fugitive who has committed an incensing crime, and then and there, in the heat of passion and the excitement of the chase kills him, it is none the less a lynching and utterly without justification, but it may be understood.

A lynching that comes with assault upon a jail, or assault upon officers of the law who have the prisoner in safe custody, is nothing less than a cool and deliberate crime with all the essentials of murder in the first degree. This is the sort of crime that is doubly inexhaustable because it is preventable. It is preventable in precisely the way that other lynchings have been averted in North Carolina and in the past nine years to give the state a perfect score of no lynchings. But North Carolina has had no monopoly on the policy. Officers of other states have doubtless practiced it with equal success.

The sort of lynching that involves the forcible removal of the prisoner from jail simply means that there is enough unenlightenment in the community to permit the will to lynch, and that officialdom offers neither substantial obstacle against laying hold of the negro nor personal risk to the lynchers.

If custodians of prisoners take the precaution which common discretion directs at a time of great community indignation and either remove or adequately guard the prisoner, there would be no lynching. If the prisoner is guarded by deputies with enough courage and determination to guarantee that at least one lyncher would sacrifice his own life in the attempt to take another's, there would be no lynching.

North Carolina's first lynching in nine years came as a result of official negligence. Whether it was due to common failure to perform a duty or to over confidence of a courageous sheriff the result was the same. It is obvious that the state had been signally free of lynching not because in 1921 the people achieved a new respect for the majesty of the law, but because North Carolina officials from governors to sheriffs, spurred by the example and determination of Cameron Morrison, who was then governor, realized that lynchings were still possible and contributed their best efforts to prevent another.

What is true of North Carolina is true of other states. Enlightened public opinion nowhere condones lynching. There is no need for the interference with the orderly functions of law enforcement by any federal inquisition or prosecution.

What is the remedy? Ultimately that will cover every state from the highest to the lowest. Immediately, the measures of prevention that have proven supremely effective in the past wherever they have been tried.

1. The requirement under strict penalties that custodians of prisoners, whether police or sheriffs, guarantee protection to the prisoner in their custody by lodging them in absolutely safe jails, either in the community of jurisdiction or elsewhere; and the immediate use of troops when this is impossible and the situation is beyond the control of local authorities.

2. That full power of the state be invoked in running down, convicting and sentencing to jail those who participate in mob violence.

If the first of these measures is followed, there will be little need of the second.

We cannot depend upon the best citizenship of the state to prevent lynchings. The best citizens do not lynch. We can require, though, that in the execution of the law, in the exercise of authority vested in them, officials represent the best citizenship rather than the lowest. And more. We must require that the full strength and all the legal resources of the state be brought to bear upon any and all manifestations of mob spirit.

The will to lynch cannot live in an atmosphere of certainty that the lynchers must pay for it in prison stripes. But in North Carolina we've learned it's easier, just as it is always more desirable to prevent a lynching than it is to convict a lyncher.

QUENCH THE MOB SPIRIT.

Constitution

There are ominous signs of a revival of so-called "mob justice" in southern communities. We had a gruesome case last week at Darien, with the connected case of a negro who was killed and subsequently found to have had no part in the crime that induced the lynching in jail of the alleged main perpetrator of the murder.

9-15-30

Here in Atlanta a mob execution was averted by the cool action of a police captain and at Griffin two arrested negroes accused of murder were successfully spirited away from a mob by [illegible] shrewd officers of the [illegible].

Atlanta, Ga.

The spirit of "mob justice" needs to be opposed and denounced by all friends of law and justice, especially so in every case where the accused person is in the hands of the law officers and safely imprisoned in jail to await the due process of law.

There is absolutely no excuse for any body of men to invade a jail, seize a prisoner from the hands of law officers, and execute upon him summary death by gun, rope or fire. Every such act is a stigma upon the state, a repudiation of confidence in the courts, a real charge that the officers of the law cannot be trusted to vindicate its majesty and justice. It is an appeal to barbarism and a bloody wound inflicted upon the civilized character of the community.

Lynch law must not be suffered to rear its hideous form in Georgia with impunity. Our people owe it to their fame as a law-abiding community of Christianized and courageous citizens to denounce the mob spirit in all its phases and to demand the identification and full punishment of any person who shows his innate cowardice and makes himself a voluntary and blood-stained criminal by acting with a murderous mob. Every such mob tears away the safeguards of sovereign law and blockades the sacred temple of justice.

It is out of all character of honest Georgians to tolerate mobs and to suffer their members to go uncaught and unpunished for their indefensible crimes.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

AUG 28 1930

WHO LYNCHED THE NEGRO?

There are a few people—we are thankful they are so few—who seem to be somewhat confused about the lynching in North Carolina the other day. They appear to think that *The News and Observer* lynched the Negro or at least that the paper in printing the picture of the dead man hanging from a limb of a tree with the holiday crowd in the background, committed a vastly more heinous crime. One gathers from the general absence of condemnation of the lynching in most of the letters received that printing the picture was the one and only offense.

Yet it is not at all unusual. Perhaps it is not an unhealthy sign. At least there is a response from some stimulus and as long as we have the response there is life and, of course, hope. The lynching got from these complainants little or none. The fact that the picture aroused the indignation that the lynching ought to have stirred, demonstrates that there is a capacity for indignation, even if it short circulated somehow upon *The News and Observer* instead of the lynchers. Probably the principal need here is an adjustment of perspective.

It was an unpleasant picture. We are all agreed on that. The reporter who made it did an excellent piece of photography. The more excellent the photograph is, in such cases, the more revolting the product.

The News and Observer doesn't like to print revolting pictures. It doesn't like to record revolting facts. It doesn't expect its readers to go into ecstacies of glee or to find humor and entertainment in them. *The News and Observer* doesn't conceive of its function as one of entertainment solely. It would be quite disappointed if many of its thousands of readers failed to react with a degree of horror both to the picture of the lynched Negro and to Robert Thompson's graphic story of the lynching.

After all, the revulsion, if it is real and honest, will quickly find its proper target in the crime that was committed rather the newspaper that printed the picture of the victim. If it isn't real and honest, it is just another one of those public manifestations that a newspaper cannot control.

FLORENCE, S. C.
NEWS REVIEW

JUL 26 1930

A "FOE OF STATES' RIGHTS"

(The Greenville News)

As the Baltimore Evening Sun points out in a thoughtful editorial, the declaration of Senator Cole L. Blease on the South Carolina political stump in defense of lynching will stir up further emotionalism in favor of such federal measures as the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which are in effect "force" bills designed to place the states under federal coercion in matters that are peculiarly within the province of the states themselves.

From that standpoint The Sun denominates Senator Blease as the "Foe of States' Rights," since his utterances are well calculated to give strength to the demand for measurers that will further destroy the rights of the sovereign states in matters of domestic policy. And there can be little doubt that such will be the result, and that with the urge of such measures on the part of large voting populations in eastern and midwestern states, the chances are good that we shall have some such federal legislation before very long.

These anti-lynching measures are a direct trespass upon the rights of states, and an unwarranted one. They have been conceived, largely, in a state of emotional prejudices against the South among certain classes of the populations of the east and midwest. Adoption of them would be a humiliation to the states generally and particularly to those states against which they are obviously aimed.

Yet with such utterances as these of a United States Senator, which come very close to being a direct incitement to lynching in certain circumstances, it will be argued that the state has so little regard for the responsibilities that necessarily go with rights, that is it necessary for the federal government to step in and take charge of a certain phase of its domestic affairs. Proponents of these measures can point to Blease's statements as one of the most potent arguments for their position.

And it goes without saying that their position will be very greatly strengthened if the majority of the citizens of this state vote to return Blease to the Senate with these utterances fresh on his lips. It will be said that the state generally approves the practice of lynching and therefore must be compelled by federal police power to observe the principle of civilized government that guarantees fair trial and punishment by due process of law. Can South Carolina citizens repudiate this charge unless they repudiate Blease?

Says The Sun:

"The principle of state's rights has always suffered less from the assaults of its avowed enemies than from the actions of its so-called friends in making it hateful in the sight of civilized men. South Carolina has much more to fear from Blease than it ever had from Henry Cabot Lodge, or than it has now to fear from Tinkham, of Massachusetts."

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

SEP 2 - 1930

LYNCHING AND THE JUDICIARY

Citing Judge OGLESBY, of the superior bench, for a seat of honor along with Judge GRADY as a magistrate who uses initiative in preventing mob violence and upholding the dignity of the law in North Carolina.

Confronted with a threatening situation in Marshall last week, the judge held the angry crowd in his court room until vigilant officers could spirit the object of their wrath, a negro, to Asheville for safe keeping. The parallel of this incident occured in Goldsboro two years ago when on a Sunday afternoon a rush was made on a prisoner at trial. Over the bench loomed Judge GRADY with a business looking pistol in his hand and cowed the mobsters until troops could be rushed to the scene. The supreme court granted a new trial because Judge GRADY permitted the hearing to continue, but after a change of venue, the prisoner was convicted and ultimately electrocuted, hence justice was dispensed.

North Carolina's long record of abstinence from lynching, a record broken two weeks ago at Tarboro, was attained by such vigilance as displayed by Judge OGLESBY at Marshall. Countless outbreaks have been curbed by quick thinking and strategy of Tar Heel sheriffs, jurists and prosecuting attorneys.

Their zeal in demonstrating that lynchings can be avoided have done much to reveal the inefficiency and negligence usually apparent when an outbreak of this nature occurs.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

AUG 31 1930

Lynching Is Preventable

Daniels Says the Officers Should Show More Diligence

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Two states, each with a distinguished reputation for respect for law, stand shamed before the world because a few citizens in each perpetrated a lynching. In the case of North Carolina, the crime against the civilized processes of law broke a clean record, of nine years.

Indiana is a Northern State with a Republican Governor. North Carolina is a Southern State with a Democratic Governor. There is neither politics nor sectionalism involved. The spirit of the mob knows neither politics, nor geography. We are beginning to understand, also, that it is not primarily a manifestation of racial animosity.

Yet, we cannot condemn North Carolina, as a State or its people as a whole, just as we cannot condemn Illinois as a State or its splendid people. The Governor in each case, did his duty with an offer of rewards and a pledge of diligence on the part of officers to run down and prosecute the lynchers. That duty, of course, will not be successfully performed until the lynchers are brought into the court house. If and when every resource of authority fails to achieve this end, we may very well inquire into the reason. Surely, there will be one.

A hundred men, we will say, break into a jail, take a prisoner from it, lynch him and disappear. The police, the sheriffs, the prosecuting attorneys confess failure. Shall we say what experience of scientific detection has shown to be false and proclaim to the world that the particular community conceals not one but one hundred men capable of perpetrating the perfect crime? There's no need to be deceived. It wasn't a perfect crime. There are doubtless a hundred clues for investigators to follow. If they did not follow them, reasonably we ought to know why. The failure is certainly prima facia evidence of either incompetence or wilful neglect of a plain duty.

When an armed posse, reinforced as such posses generally are by irresponsible volunteers, come upon a fugitive who has committed an incensing crime, and then and there, in the heat of passion and the excitement of the chase kill him, it is none the less a lynching and utterly without justification, but it may be understood.

A lynching that comes with assault upon a jail, or assault upon officers of the law who have the prisoner in safe custody, is nothing less than a cool and deliberate crime with all the essentials of murder in the first degree. This is the sort of crime that is doubly inexcusable because it is preventable. It is preventable in precisely the way that other lynchings have been averted in North Carolina and in the past nine years to give the State a perfect score of no lynchings. But North Carolina has had no monopoly on the policy. Officers of other states have doubtless practiced it with equal success.

The sort of lynching that involves the forcible removal of the prisoner from jail simply means that there is enough unenlightenment in the community to permit the will to lynch, and that officialdom offers neither substantial obstacle of laying hold of the negro nor personal risk to the lynchers.

If custodians of prisoners take the precaution which common discretion directs at a time of great community indignation and either remove or adequately guard the prisoner, there would be no lynching. If the prisoner is guarded by deputies with enough known courage and determination to guarantee that at least one lyncher would sacrifice his own life in the attempt to take another's, there would be no lynching.

North Carolina's first lynching in nine years came as a result of official negligence. Whether it was due to common failure to perform a duty or to overconfidence of a courageous sheriff the result was the same. It is obvious that the State has been signally free of lynching not because in 1921 the people achieved a new respect for the majesty of the law but because North Carolina officials from Governors to Sheriffs, spurred by the example and determination of Cameron Morrison, who was then Governor, realized that lynchings were still possible and contributed their best efforts to prevent another.

What is true of North Carolina is true of other states. Enlightened public opinion nowhere condones lynching. There is no need for the interference with the orderly functions of law enforcement by any Federal inquisition or prosecution.

What is the remedy? Ultimately the extension of respect for law that will cover every State from the highest to the lowest. Immediately, the measures of prevention that have proven supremely effective in the past wherever they have been tried.

1. The requirement under strict penalties that custodians of prisoners, whether police or sheriffs, guarantee protection to the prisoner in their custody by lodging them in absolutely safe jails, either in the community of jurisdiction or elsewhere; and the immediate use of troops when this is impossible and the situation is beyond the control of local authorities.

2. That full power of the State be invoked in running down, convicting and sentencing to jail those who participate in mob violence.

If the first of these measures is followed, there will be little need for the second.

We cannot depend upon the best citizenship of the State to prevent lynchings. The best citizens do not lynch. We can require, though, that in the execution of the law, in the exercise of the authority vested in them, officials represent the best citizenship rather than the lowest. And more. We must require that the full strength and all the legal resources of the State be brought to bear upon any and all manifestations of mob spirit.

The will to lynch cannot live in an atmosphere of certainty that the lynchers must pay for it in prison stripes. But in North Carolina's we've learned it's easier, just as it is always more desirable, to prevent a lynching than it is to convict a lyncher.

TIMES
Greenville, Miss

AUG 12 1930

MORE LYNCHING

The lynching curve is rising again. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a very serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the customary number a few years ago.

Lynchings are not confined to the South any more, as is shown in a dispatch from Marion, Ind., last week when two negroes were lynched for the slaying of a young man and a criminal attack on a young white woman. It simply shows that the Northern man, in at least one respect like his Southern brother, comes to the defense of his women and demands his revenge in the same "barbarous" fashion.

But, there is no excuse for mob law and the same people who would demand justice through the execution of a mob sentence, would serve better in their efforts to deter crime if they will demand of their courts, their juries and their state executives, the swift execution of our laws as they are planned for the protection of society. The ballot can bring about one hundred per cent efficiency in our courts if only the public will study the men and select men for their public officials who are above reproach and they don't have to select a politician or a man trained in the art of politics to do it, either.

The shocking situation of the mob law of today is by no means a hopeless case. Seven Southern governors have recently given expression to their opposition of the lynch law after it had been upheld by a Southern senator. A number of lynchings have been averted in Mississippi during the past few years by the manly action of sheriffs and their deputies, who warded off mobs.

The people as a whole are opposed to lynchings, but when one that is near and dear to you has been wronged it is very little trouble to arouse the heat of passion to such an extent as to bring a mob to gather to avenge the wrong. Quick acting courts, minus executive clemency, will defeat the mob quicker than anything else.

Lynchings-1930 & Discussions

White Press, (Southern.)

3047

STATES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 1 0 1930

South and Lynching

MOVED by the recent uncalled for lynching at Cartersville in his State, the Rev. Sam W. Small, specialist on the Atlanta Constitution, has been examining the records on lynchings in the United States.

Looking over the figures back to 1885 he finds that up to this year we have had 4291 reported lynchings, or ninety-seven a year or more than eight a month.

The highest annual number was in 1892 when 255 were lynched and the lowest number in a year was 1928 when only nine were executed by mobs.

Georgia has the honor, if she wishes it, of having the top place on the lynching roll. From 1889 to 1927, the nearest full record at hand, she lynched twenty-four white persons and 433 negroes, a total of 457. Mississippi was her nearest rival with twenty-six whites and 416 negroes, a total of 442.

There were in the period considered lynchings in every State except the six in New England and New Jersey.

Of the 3680 persons lynched between 1889 and 1928 the whites were 783 and the negroes were 2897, and all these negroes save 110 were put to death in the Southern States.

These are figures, Mr. Small says and all law-respecting citizens will agree with him, that deserve to be most seriously studied by Christian men, by public officers, legislators and jurists who have the care and administration of the laws of life, liberty and property in their sworn keeping, for there is much that is rotten in a civilization with that record.

Nor will there be any disagreement with him when he adds, "A mob breaking a jail, or overpowering officers of the law, to wreak its vengeance upon a helpless prisoner, however vile and bloody, is a big consolidated coward of which every member is equally a cowardly atom."

LEADER

Fitzgerald, Ga.

OCT 9 1930

LYNCHINGS

The recurrence of lynchings in Georgia, after three years of freedom from such crimes, should be an occasion of deep distress to every right-minded citizen, according to Bishop F. F. Reese of Savannah, outstanding religious and civic leader. Responsibility for such crimes he lays not only upon negligent officials, but also upon the people themselves. In a statement on the subject given to the press, Bishop Reese says:

"Right-minded and loyal people should be greatly distressed at the recurrence of the epidemic of lynchings in Georgia. We had hoped that the absence of lynchings last year was evidence that the people of the state realized it to be a crime of lawlessness. Lynching is armed rebellion against the authority of the state—a sort of treasonable act. We earnestly hope that the law officers of the various counties realize that it is their responsibility and duty to protect any man charged with crime until he has been legally convicted. It seems to me that a man sworn to obey the law himself should make any sacrifice necessary to prevent its violation by others, even to the sacrifice of his life.

"But the responsibility does not rest entirely upon officers of the law, but upon the whole people of Georgia. Cannot there then be aroused in the state such a conviction of the heinousness of this crime as to make it impossible for any group of citizens to be guilty of it In time the growth of enlightened public opinion throughout the whole state will undoubtedly abolish this type of lawlessness."

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
TIMES

OCT 9 - 1930

[illegible] ANTI-LYNCHING MEASURE

Secretary of State Stimson, speaking before the New York state Republican convention, declared that of the 37 campaign promises his party had made, all except one had been kept. The exception, he pointed out, was the failure to enact a federal anti-lynching bill. Mr. Stimson's statement is subject to challenge, but the fact remains that there has been federal legislation of some sort on all the platform measures save that of lynching. We may expect to see a very vigorous effort made at the next session of congress, along that line. Sentiment in favor of such legislation has been strengthened by the 1930 record of mob violence, with a greater number of lynchings this year than for any other year in over a decade. Such a bill as the Dyer bill will be found much harder to defeat than would ordinarily be the case. Its proponents will point to 1930's ugly record as proof of the need of federal legislation.

No southern state wants the federal authority given the right to step into its affairs in any such way as is contemplated in the Dyer bill. There is too much enroachment already by the federal government. But if the states themselves do not find the way to deal effectively with mob violence, they may be sure that congress will provide a way for them, unpleasant as that will be.

Seldom, if ever has there been a more disgraceful manifestation of the mob spirit than that at Sherman. A number of indictments were returned as a result of that affair, but there have been no trials as yet and there is no evidence of any very earnest desire to bring the cases to trial. The history of such proceedings in Texas does not encourage the hope that there will be any verdicts of guilty when and if the cases are brought to trial.

That is the sort of thing that engenders sentiment, in northern and eastern states, for a federal measure. Unless the states where lynchings are most frequent take the problem more to heart, they are going to witness the enactment of a most distasteful piece of legislation by congress.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST-DISPATCH

OCT 1 0 1930

Churches and Lynching

DURING the past year, [illegible] there has been a notable increase in lynching in the South, as well as in some of the other States, complaint has been voiced by persons who ought to know better, that the church in the South has been doing nothing to aid in the suppression of mob violence. No person who makes a complaint of that sort is fitted to serve as a representative in any body devoted to opposing the lynching evil, for the reason that he should give way to someone better informed. The truth is, of course, that the church bodies in the South, year in and year out have voiced their opposition to lynching and gone on record asking for its suppression. For example, in Georgia, the other day the Methodist conference, in condemning lynchings in that State, adopted a resolution saying: "What has happened in Georgia challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism." During the present year the Southern Baptist convention and the Southern Methodist General conference have each unanimously condemned lynching. The Methodist conference that met in Dallas last May promptly by unanimous vote condemned the lynching outrage at Sherman. No organizations have done more to discourage the practice of lynching than have the Southern churches, uninformed racial agitators to the contrary, notwithstanding.

HER

Albany, Ga.

OCT 4 1930

SOME GEORGIA COUNTY HAS A GREAT CHANCE.

The man who joins a mob and helps lynch a man accused of crime simply does not think.

We know, of course, that fury has rendered him incapable of reasoning things out in orderly manner—or that is what those who make apologies for him say.

But a man ought never to get so mad—he should never so "see red"—as to make himself forget that he has a home whose loved ones are under the protectioin of the very law he is trying to tear down.

The lyncher does not simply put a victim to death. He lynches the law. He invites another mob to rise up to avenge some crime which is not punishable with death. That often happens.

Lynching began in the South as punishment for crimes of which women were the victims, but now assault and battery, resisting an officer, shooting at another, highway robbery and other crimes for which the law provides as punishment no more than a few years imprisonment—these and other lesser crimes raise up mobs and result in lynchings.

Georgia's lynching record in 1930 disgraces the good name of the state. Some county in which a lynching has occurred has a great opportunity to render a signal service by bringing the lynchers to justice.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Friday, October 3, 1930

Attorneys Say Lynching Is Evidence That Negro Could Not Get Justice

ATLANTA, Oct. 2.—(AP)—Marion Williamson, Harold Sheats and George C. Dean, attorneys representing John Will Clark, negro, who was lynched in Cartersville yesterday, said in a statement tonight that the lynching proved the accuracy of their contention that he could not have obtained a fair trial in Bartow County.

The lynching, carried out by a mob of 45 or 50 who displayed no arms but took the keys to the negro's cell away from a deputy sheriff, came a few hours after the attorneys had appealed to the higher courts for a change of venue. Bartow, County Commissioner A. V. Neal, in a statement last night, attributed the lynching to the action of the attorneys in delaying the trial and said the postponement "so incensed our people that I believe I am safe in saying the action of the men who took the negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

The attorneys' statement was in reply ot that of Neal. Neal's statement was described as "an effort to whitewash his officials."

Reward for Mob Violence.

No bolder crime has been committed in a long time than the kidnaping of the young Missouri heiress. The details are calculated to arouse the anger of other people than friends and relatives. The victim, a young married woman, who expects soon to be a mother, was forced under the compulsion of a pistol to drive the kidnaper away from her own home after his burglary of the home did not yield all that was desired.

When the automobile became stranded she was forced out and compelled to walk for miles in a drenching rain along a difficult mountain path. With nothing but a tarpaulin around her she had to spend the night in the woods trying to sleep on the wet ground with the rain belting her in the face and her captor on armed guard. She finally got her release when she promised that she would prevail upon her father to pay the $10,000 ransom price.

The facts demand that the guilty party be apprehended and punished to the full extent of the law. They justify the bitter feeling against the kidnaper. But, as bad as these facts are, they neither demand nor justify a resort to mob violence. And much less justification is there for the offer of the father of the young woman of "$500 to the man who kills the kidnaper and $1,000 to the man who brings him to me so I can kill him."

If no private crime, no matter heinous, can justify the public crime of mob lawlessness, then surely there is no justification for offering a reward and putting a premium on such lawlessness. As deeply sympathetic as every one must be with the young woman and her relatives, there can be no sympathy among law-abiding people for compounding the evil that has already been done. It is indeed a peculiar situation when defiance to orderly government is openly encouraged for financial gain.

Law enforcing authorities should exert every energy in locating and arresting the bold and brutal criminal. He should be tried as speedily as possible and punished as severely as the law permits. In this way only can the needs created by the original crime be properly met.

Commercial Appeal
10-17-30
Memphis, Tenn.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD

OCT 8 1930

Crusade Against Lynching

On Sept. 25, Willie Kirkland was lynched at Thomasville, Ga. On Oct. 1 John Will Clark was lynched at Cartersville, Ga. Over the state had been hovering for sometime the cloud of the lynching of George Grant at Darien. The National Guard had proved ineffective in the latter instance. The affair is under investigation. But that is not the only investigation which should be made.

So thinks the Methodist Church of Georgia, which calls for action against weak or complacent public officials who have contributed to the situation. It demands that steps be taken to "bring such recreant officials to account in the courts of justice and at the bar of outraged public opinion." That is a doctrine which cannot be sounded too emphatically. When the fear of serious consequences is driven home to sheriffs and the like, they will not be so readily acquiescent in the designs of mobs.

What has happened in Georgia is, in the opinion of these Methodists, so serious that it "challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barberism." And that goes not merely for one state, it applies with almost equal pertinence to Alabama, to the entire South. For it is not to be denied that lynching is a sectional blot, however much mob law may crop up elsewhere.

The fact that at Marion, Ind., two negroes were lynched under the most savage conditions does not absolve Southerners from the special obligation which rests on them to make would-be lynchers and easy-going officials dread the punishment which the courts and public sentiment will visit on them whenever the law is set aside by them. The crusade which is at white heat in Georgia should spread far and wide its beneficent flame.

STATES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 7 1930

The Georgia Lynching

THE SOUTH gets another blackeye in the lynching at Cartersville, Ga., last week, for it could have been prevented if the authorities had taken even ordinary steps to protect the negro victim from violence until he could be regularly tried; and trial was sure to result in conviction and the infliction of the extreme penalty.

The negro had killed the chief of police. Considerable excitement resulted. There were threats of a mob execution. Thereupon the prisoner was removed to Atlanta for safe-keeping. Later he was taken back to Cartersville, and the presiding judge of the trial court, realizing the situation, delivered a striking charge to the grand jury demanding that the law be permitted to take its due course. Yet within twelve hours a mob defied the court, walked into the unprotected prison, seized the prisoner and hanged him.

In the known conditions prevailing in Cartersville it was of course the duty of the sheriff, the Governor and other authorities to see that the negro was protected. Yet they didn't lift a hand. The sheriff himself was asleep when the mob descended upon the jail.

No arrests have been made. None probably will be. But as the Atlanta Constitution says, it is the rankest of insults to the intelligence and honor of the people of Georgia to say that members of the mob are not known and that they cannot be brought to the bar of justice to answer for their cowardly crime.

The enlightened thought of the South is irreconcilably opposed to lynching, certainly in cases where the unmentionable offense is held in some quarters to justify violence is not involved. In this instance the crime did not come under that category but was murder, and the only excuse of the mob was that the slayer was a negro.

It is a crying shame that, in the face of prevailing public sentiment in this section, the authorities of Georgia should contribute to a defiance of that sentiment, and give the North another opportunity to comment upon the lawlessness and savagery of the South, when if they had but done their duty they could have saved Georgia and the South from this new disgrace.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

OCT 9 - 1930

SCORES LYNCHING AT CARTERSVILLE

Mob Violence Condemned at Meeting of Local Interracial Group Wednesday.

Resolutions condemning the recent lynching at Cartersville, Ga., and commending the local press for the stand taken against the crime were adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the Chattanooga interracial committee at the Central Y. M. C. A. Wednesday afternoon.

T. C. Thompson, chairman of the committee, who presided at the meeting, deplored the Cartersville incident, declaring that it was one of the most brutal, cowardly and damnable outrages that had ever come to his attention.

Mr. Thompson also expressed regret that many of the Georgia newspapers, especially those in Atlanta, had remained silent concerning the affair and had not expressed their disapproval editorially as the Chattanooga newspapers have done. He declared that the press should be the most powerful agency in obliterating the blot which lynching has made on our American civilization.

It was announced at the meeting that an effort was being made to get Mrs. C. P. McGowan of South Carolina, daughter of a Confederate veteran and one of the pioneers in interracial activities, to attend the next meeting of the committee, which will be held November 12. Dr. R. R. Moton, colored, president of the Tuskegee institute, has also been invited to come to this city, but no response to the invitation has yet been received.

Survey Planned.

Dr. R. A. Kilburn, head of the social science department of the local university, will be asked to meet with a committee which will make a social survey in Chattanooga in the near future.

Approval of the new charitable organization sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan was expressed and plans to co-operate in this work were formulated. Dr. John Miles, colored, was praised for his work in the free colored employment bureau which he recently opened here.

Mr. Thompson announced that a report could be expected soon on the work of the southern interracial commission, which is composed of outstanding representatives, which was organized for the purpose of making a scientific study of lynching case by case in an effort to discover the underlying causes and to provide an effective preventive of this evil.

This commission is composed of George Fort Milton, chairman; Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, Julian Harris of the Atlanta Constitution, Alex W. Spence, attorney of Dallas, Tex., Dr. W. P. King of Nashville, book editor of the M. E. church, south, Dr. W. J. McGlothin, president of Furman university; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute; Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta university; Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university and B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia State college, Savannah.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

White Press-(Southern.)

3048

Thomasville, Ga. Times-Enterprise
Thursday, October 2, 1930

METHODIST LEADERS CALL ON MEMBERS TO FIGHT ALL LYNCHINGS

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2. (AP)—A group of prominent clerical and lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a statement issued for publication today, ascribed the persistence of lynching to the neglect of religious leaders to impress the people with "solemn warnings of the church on this subject" and weakness and complicity on the part of public officials.

The statement urged that measures be taken "to bring such recreant officials to account in the courts of justice and at the bar of outraged public opinion."

The statement also said "the situation, as we see it, is serious in the extreme and challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this belighting survival of barbarism."

Dr. J. W. Werry, Nashville, Tenn., home missionary secretary; Prof. N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, N. C., Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Atlanta, Dr. E. C. Peters, president Payne College, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. J. J. McEachern, Atlanta, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the commission of interracial cooperation, signed the statement which was made public today.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

OCT 2 - 1930

ACTION AGAINST THE REVIVAL OF MOB VIOLENCE

After a three-year respite from the mob-murder infamy—attributed mainly to a court's courage in sentencing several lynchers to long terms in prison—Georgia lately has suffered a horrible relapse:

During September three negroes were slain by mobs in that State—one at Darien and two at Thomasville—and two white men were victims of whipping and tar and feather "parties." Two of the negroes were charged with "the usual crime"; but the offense of the third—at Thomasville—was that in court he had testified against two white men charged with attacking a negress! Masked men entered his home and shot him to death.

Though not involving murder, the outrage at Brooksville on the same day was peculiarly flagrant: A 60-year-old man was flogged, tarred and feathered because accused of beating his wife. The other flogging-victim had been suspected of selling liquor.

The wretched revival of lynching—both in the North and the South—has been attributed to economic, as well as psychological, conditions. Perhaps it is a case of idle hands at mischief—dastardly, bloody mischief. Then work might act as a preventive—but for a cure, more drastic measures must be applied. Georgia is experiencing a sudden, violent epidemic, which may have originated in local causes or may have been due to the spread of the highly contagious mob spirit.

In any event these evil developments emphasize a movement—lately begun in Atlanta—for "the first scientific study of lynching." Announcing the appointment of several eminent men for that purpose, Dr. Will W. Alexander, executive director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, observed:

"Largely because of the steady decline in lynchings, we had begun to hope that we had a new South morally, economically and politically; but the depressing record for the present year seriously has shaken our confidence."

Perhaps this expert study may devise some hopeful plan for attacking the evil at its root. Education, awakening the civic conscience, inculcating respect for authority, establishing new standards of human values, and related measures, are needed urgently.

In practice, however, official courage and resourcefulness in meeting a mob-attack and frustrating it have proved the most effective means to prevent lynching. The sheriff who boldly stands his ground, and the Governor who swiftly dispatches State troops to avert threatened violence, have contributed more to reducing the evil than any other influence.

On the day of the two Georgia outrages, National Guardsmen at Huntsville (Alabama)—with tear-bombs and fixed bayonets—dispersed a mob bent upon a double lynching. Does that official incident explain the circumstance that Alabama has not experienced a lynching in almost five years?

SWEETWATER, TEX.
REPORTER

OCT 3 - 1930

COMMENDABLE ACTION

ALABAMA officers, who called out the national guard and ordered the citizen soldiers to charge a lynch-mad mob with tear bombs and bayonets are to be commended for their action. Distasteful as the spectacle of American soldiers charging into a crowd of American citizens is, it is not as bad as another lynching would be.

A year or two ago citizens of the United States thought they had effectively stopped the peculiar form of savagery known as lynching. Then this year the crime was repeated in more communities and states than in many years past. Texas has been the scene of several such uprisings. Indiana witnessed such a crime. Other states have not been without their manifestations of mob law.

The Alabama authorities acted on the principle that the action of a mob of would-be lynchers is a revolt against constituted authority and proceeded to put it down. No thinking citizen can regard a lynching as otherwise and until officials everywhere are willing to act with equal promptness and force, the majesty of our law will be only a meaningless phrase.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Friday, October 3, 1930

Georgia Disgraced Again

(From The Chattanooga Times.)

The state of Georgia, which has been the scene of a series of mob executions this year, was disgraced again yesterday morning. About 1 o'clock something like 50 masked men arrived at the Cartersville jail, overpowered officers in charge, took John Will Clark, negro, from his cell, hurried him to the fair grounds about a mile distant, and hanged him to the crossbeam of a telephone pole.

The crime is deserving of more severe condemnation, if possible, than the other lynchings which have recently occurred in Georgia. This is so for the reason that it was not committed in the heat of passion, such as often exists just after the commission of a crime and the arrest of the criminal, but in cold-blooded deliberation, two weeks after the killing of Chief Jenkins. It was carefully planned and coolly executed by men who were so cowardly they masked themselves that they might be doubly secure in their murderous lawlessness.

And their premeditation involved not only the taking of a human life, but also the trampling under foot of the sovereignty and authority of the people of Georgia as expressed in their government. Their act was not only a cold-blooded murder and an overriding of constituted authority, it was also a deliberate defiance of the state and local governments. These 50 men, in secret conclave, set themselves up as superior to constituted authority, brushed it aside, took the law into their own hands and left the government looking foolish and twiddling its thumbs.

Constituted authority in Georgia has shown itself to be sigularly helpless, or disinclined, to deal with mobs which trample the law under foot and take human life in the heat of passion. Now that it has suffered the humiliation and the disgrace of premeditated, deliberate cold-blooded murder and overriding of its authority, what is it going to do about it? Lie contentedly in its disgrace, make a hypocritical gesture toward trying to bring the masked criminals to justice, or round them up and punish them as murderers?

Negro Anti-Lynching Congress To Be Held

Advertiser

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—(AP)—The National Equal Rights League and Race Congress, with headquarters here, today announced a national Negro Anti-Lynching Congress would be held in Washington, Nov. 24 and 25. William Monroe Trotter, executive secretary, said the Congress would offer a united protest to the National Government and the American people and adopt plans for self-protection.

10-17-30

Montgomery, Ala.

The organization today sent a letter to Gov. Henry C. Caulfield of Missouri, asking prompt punishment for the attempted lynching of a negro letter-carrier who refused to leave his home when ordered to by a mob.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
Tuesday, September 30, 1930

Mob Law

Very recently announcement was made of the organization of a commission, composed of leading Southerners, to study the problem presented by the resurgence of lynching in this section. The marked increase in manifestations of mob law was ample warrant for such a step involving the preoccupation of the finest intelligence of the South with this shocking development of backwardness.

And now we learn that martial law has to be declared for the protection of a negro prisoner lodged in the jail of one of Alabama's most progressive cities. This action is apparently in response to an urgent threat which has been met with that military promptness which could be expected from Gov. Graves. It is to be hoped that the mere show of force will be sufficient and that no bloodletting will be needed to make the efforts of the National Guard effective. But that is not to say that anything should be permitted to prevent the enforcement of the law at all costs.

For what happened at Darien, Ga., not so long ago is still remembered as an amazing exhibition of weakness on the part of officers and soldiers engaged in the maintenance of order in the face of a threatened lynching. Somehow, the mob had its way, despite the presence of the militia. Once before such a thing happened at Statesboro, Ga., a good many years ago, and for that a company's commander was held responsible. In this later case, it was a colonel who proved useless.

No similar incompetence is likely to be shown in Alabama. The Huntsville situation will be dealt with satisfactorily, we may be sure. And that is a comforting realization, for if that were not assured, we would have to be doubly ashamed, and under the necessity of facing the scorn of the country on two grounds. Not whether martial law has turned the trick, but that there should be any occasion for this help to civil authority, is the matter which should concern the people of this state.

It is not easy to explain the rise in lynchings which has taken place this year. Perhaps the depression has figured in bringing about the sad state of affairs. Unemployment makes for breaches of the law, just as it helps to add idlers to the crowd on a rampage. In any event, it is obvious that the splendid record of the South over a course of years showing a steady decline in mob outrages has received a terrible blemish. It is high time for the noblest will and the clearest vision we have to concentrate on the road to be taken out of this ugly reaction and toward the high ground we had been approaching.

RMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD

OCT 2 19[illegible]

A Georgia Lynching

Alabama has had so close a shave in the Huntsville attempt at a lynching that it may seem unbecoming for The Age-Herald to express its feelings about the horrible business in Cartersville, Ga., accounts of which indicate that the local and state authorities clearly failed to give the mob's victim the protection which he should have had under the circumstances. But in that very fact, which contrasts so strikingly with the successful vigor shown in this state, lies the justification for saying that Georgia is disgraced by this vicious upflare of primitive blood-lust, to which the authorities seem to have lent themselves through weakness or intention.

A negro had killed the chief of police of Cartersville. Because mob violence was being threatened, he was removed for safe-keeping to Atlanta. Then he was brought back for trial, and it was then that he was taken from jail by a masked band which proceeded to hang him in orthodox fashion. One would have imagined that proper precautions had been taken to prevent this atrocity. One would have imagined that the sheriff would be ready for the emergency which developed. One would have imagined that the governor of Georgia would take cognizance of the ugly possibilities of the situation.

But apparently none of these evidences of diligence figured in the arrangements. "They were orderly and quiet, but descended upon us like a cyclone," the sheriff reports concerning the experience against which he should have prepared himself. "They were in the jail before I was awake, overpowered the turnkey and got their man. They were all masked so that we could not recognize anyone."

It is easy to understand that no arrests have been made of members of the mob. It is easy to understand why the sheriff should think the situation is now "calm." In Cartersville, it is not considered necessary to take even elementary measures to prevent a lynching. And when that which was pre-ordained occurs, the sheriff has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that the lynchers have gone home after killing "their man."

This affair is a very serious disclosure of the savagery which springs up so frequently in the South as to justify the reproaches which we, as a section, are quick to resent. The negro had not committed the unmentionable offense which is held in some quarters to be the warrant for a lynching bee. He was a murderer, but no one dreams of lynching a white murderer. No, it was the fact that this man was black, which damned him in the eyes of the criminals who composed that cowardly mob.

Julian Harris, of Atlanta, is on the special commission which is studying the increase of lynchings this year. He is near enough to Cartersville to be able to learn from personal inspection what has taken place there. This ghastly outrage goes far toward canceling the praises won by Georgia courts a short time ago for their striking insistence on justice to the negro.

Valdosta, Ga. Times
Thursday, October 2. 1930

CHURCHMEN FLAY LYNCHINGS HERE

Say Lynchings Due to Neglect of Church Leaders to Warn People of Its Evils

IN ATLANTA MEETING

Atlanta, Oct. 2.—(AP)—A group of prominent clerical and lay members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in a statement issued for publication today, ascribed the persistence of lynching to the neglect of religious leaders to impress the people with "solemn warnings of the church on this subject" and weakness and complicity on the part of public officials.

The statement urged that measures be taken "to bring such recreant officials to account in the courts of justice and at the bar of outraged public opinion."

The statement also said "the situation, as we see it, is serious in the extreme and challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this belighting survival of barbarism."

Dr. J. W. Werry, Nashville, Tenn., home missionary secretary; Prof. N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Atlanta; Dr. E. C. Peters, president Payne College, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. J. J. McEachern, Atlanta, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, signed the statement, which was made public today.

WHEELING, W. VA.
TELEGRAPH
News

OCT 7 - 193

MOB ACTION

A quiet and orderly mob descended upon Bartow County jail at Cen[illegible]rsville, Georgia, the other day, over powered the turnkey, seized John Willie Clark, confessed slayer of a policeman, and hanged him. This is just one of many lynchings that have occurred throughout the country during the las[redacted] of them have taken place in the south, although that section does not run away with the honors entirely.

It seems as inconceivable that a masked mob should take the law into its own hands today as it would be should an individual constitute himself a police force in a city and endeavor personally to punish traffic violators. Possibly the slow process of the law and the possibilities of delay and mistrial have attracted favor to the cheaper and quicker method of lynching. By this method a man is punished quickly. His guilt may be determined later.

In an effort to enforce law, law is flaunted and it is seldom that members of the mob are called to account. Such actions are reminiscent of the days of feudalism when a party of lords would band together to enforce their will upon the land. Mob action is far from the ideals of the twentieth century. It indicates a disrespect for constituted authority which should not be tolerated today.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

OCT 22 193

INNOCENT MAN LYNCHED.

South Carolina has just had [redacted] and impressive demonstration of one of the dangers very often present when a mob takes the law into its hands and goes out to lynch a negro or anybody else for an alleged crime. At Walhalla last Spring a woman claimed to have been attacked by a negro, and Allen Green, despite his good record and reputation in the community, was hanged by a mob to the same tree under which several years ago he had committed an act of heroism that brought him citations of honor.

~~Now it is~~ proven to the satisfaction of a jury in Oconee County that the negro who was lynched was not guilty of the crime charged against him, but his life is gone and can not be restored to him. A terrible mistake was made. Nothing can be done now to give the negro the justice due him; nor can he be restored to his family. The best that can be done, (and that much is to the credit of South Carolina) is the payment of $2,000 to his widow. The law requires this of the county in which the lynching occurred.

Lynching would be a terrible crime against the State, even though the mob had absolute proof of the guilt of its victim, but the Constitution guarantees to every citizen, black as well as white, a fair trial by a jury to decide his guilt or innocence, and there is not one of us who would be willing to have an angry mob decide for us the question of our guilt or innocence of any crime that might be charged against us. No member of a mob would be willing, in any case, to have an angry mob decide his fate. Which is an admission of the injustice of mob law and of its fallibility as an agency for determining facts.

WOMEN TO MEET HERE TO COMBAT LYNCHING

Constitution

Headquarters of the commission on international co-operation announced Thursday that a meeting of prominent women from seven southeastern states would be held here November 1 "to consider the lynching situation" and to plan for the "eradication of such crmes."

10-31-30

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Atlanta, who heads the department of woman's work of the commission, will open the meeting. Representatives have been invited, the commission said, from the principal religious and club organizations of women and acceptances have been received from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Ketucky.

Atlanta Ga.

A similar meeting, it was announced, will be held in Dallas, Texas, November 6, with women from the states of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana attending. A group in [illegible]ginia, the commission said, had [illegible]sted that a similar meeting be he[illegible] [illegible]hat state.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern.)

3049

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD NEWS

SEP 29 1930

Editorial Comment

AN ACCOMMODATING SHERIFF.

(From the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.)

The story of the lynching in Thomasville, Ga., of Willie [redacted], a negro charged with attacking a white girl, makes it clear that the prisoner was in the hands of the sheriff from some hour before midnight until some hour after 8 a. m., when he was murdered, and that during the whole of that time the sheriff and all other officers and the community generally knew and understood thoroughly that feeling against Kirkland was strong and that a lynching was being threatened. During thta period the sheriff, ministers, and prominent citizens spoke to the mob athered about the stockade where the prisoner was kept, and pleaded for law and order. Their efforts were of no avail, and eventually "the sheriff, realizing the crowd was growing restless, planned to take Kirkland to another jail." Accordingly, he came out of the stockade with the prisoner and walked straight into the heart of the mob. It overpowered him, seized the prisoner, murdered him, dragged him by a rope from an automobile and indulged in other barbarities which accompany such events. As a result, the sheriff has been commended by a coroner's jury "for the quiet and orderly manner in which he handled the angry crowd....and for the prevention of other bloodshed."

Since the lynching near Savannah a few weeks ago, in which a colonel and a detachment of the Georgia National Guard permitted a mob to seize a prisoner in jail they were guarding, there has been serious doubt whether Georgia troops are of any avail in such an emergency. But the Thomasville sheriff, officially cited for preventing other bloodshed, had at least eight hours and probably much more time in which to obtain protection against a lynching threat which he and everybody else in Thomasville knew about. If he made any effort to obtain additional protection, it is not revealed in the dispatches. On the contrary, the implication is that he made it easier for the mob to appease its desire for blood.

Let the committee of the Southern Interracial Commission appointed to gather and analyze the facts of lynchings dig into this case. If it finds that the sheriff performed his duty or adopted reasonable measures to guard his prisoner, the information coming out of Thomasville thus far has been grossly misleading.

THE COST OF RIGHT-OF-WAY.

(From the Lynchburg Advance.)

One of the items of highway costs in Virginia is the expenditures for securing right-of-way for new roads or for new locations on existing routes. In his report for the year ending July 1, Chairman Shirley of the State Highway Commission, reveals that the cost was $273,000 more than in the preceding year. The report says:

"It is with a great deal of regret that the commission has to make this report of excess cost of right-of-way, but every effort has been made to secure property at fair and reasonable prices. In many instances the property owners have been generous in giving their property and others have been very reasonable, but there was a certain number that asked exceedingly exorbitant prices and the commission was compelled to pay the same after being condemned.

"It is again recommended that the present law be changed so that one commissioner (condemnation) be taken from the county in which the project is located, and two from the outside.

"During the fiscal years the highway commission awarded 144 contracts covering 386 miles of roads. Property needed as right-of-way cost the State $614,023.86."

The State should adequately protect citizens through whose property highways are to be run. At the same time the highway commission should not be forced to pay exorbitant prices for rights-of-way. It is not often that the location of a highway damages property; it is not often that a highway does not enhance the value of abutting property. For that reason there is no excuse for certain land owners to demand, and occasionally receive, for a small strip of property an amount equal to the entire assessed value of the whole farm. Virginia needs to complete the State system of highways at the earliest possible time, but excessive costs for rights-of-way seriously delay the construction of the system. It is to be regretted that sometimes certain citizens can not resist the temptation to make the state pay handsomely for actually providing them with a valuable asset in the way of a modern highway.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

OCT 2 1930

The Georgia Lynching.

A masked mob took [redacted] negro from the county jail in Cartersville, Ga., yesterday and lynched him on the cross-beam of a telephone pole. It was the second mob murder within a week in Georgia.

The negro was charged with killing a police chief. Two weeks ago a mob tried to lynch him but the national guard was called out and he was taken to Atlanta for safe-keeping. When he was brought back to Cartersville for trial a mob had no difficulty in taking him away from the sheriff and his deputies and lynching him.

This lynching could easily have been averted had the state of Georgia used the proper precaution in protecting the prisoner's life. Since one attempt had been made to lynch the negro it was to be expected that trouble would arise when he was taken back to Cartersville where sentiment was raging against him.

The prompt action of Governor Bibb Graves, of Alabama, and his national guardsmen, prevented a lynching in that state, at Huntsville Monday. The same thing could have been done in Georgia yesterday. Georgia did not profit by the splendid example of her sister state. One lynching is a shameful record for a state; two within a week is an inexcusable disgrace.

The lynching in Georgia yesterday was the twentieth to occur in the United States to date in 1930. Only 12 were lynched during 1929.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

OCT 3 1930

THE LATEST LYNCHING.

The lynching [redacted], Clark, at Cartersville, early Wednesday morning by a small mob of lawless men, is commented upon by the Chattanooga Times in these proper terms:

> "Their premeditation involved not only the taking of a human life, but also the trampling under foot of the sovereignty and authority of the people of Georgia as expressed in their government. . . . It was a deliberate defiance of the state and local governments."

And The Times asks of Georgia: "What is it going to do about it? Lie contentedly in its disgrace, make a hypocritical gesture toward trying to bring the masked criminals to justice, or round them up and punish them as murderers?"

That question appeals to the honor and self-respect of our people, and especially so to the judge of the superior court of Bartow county. On Monday he delivered to the grand jury of the county a timely and striking charge in the interest of the due course of justice and within twelve hours all he said was blown to the winds, his court and authority damned by the contempt of a cowardly mob and shame poured upon the county, the state and its whole machinery of justice.

No court can maintain its righteous character and the confidence of the people that permits itself to be thus defied. Every interest of sovereign justice demands that the court recover its even scales and sword and visit upon those who usurped them the most prompt and condign punishment.

It will not do to try and ram down the throats of the honest people of Georgia that the members of that Cartersville mob cannot be ferreted out and brought to the bar of justice. Such a claim and such a failure will be the rankest of insults to the intelligence and honor of the people of this state.

If this defiant contempt of a court, this outrage upon lawful justice, this absolutely unnecessary insult to the majesty of the state is permitted to find immunity, to go unpursued by judge, grand jury and sheriff, condoned by whatever element of the community, then the humiliation of Georgia before the gaze of the nation will be complete.

We cannot claim a sufferable place in the ranks of civilized people if we are to allow our jails to be invaded by mobs, our courts violently robbed of their jurisdiction and the good name of the state smeared with the gruesome blood of lynch murders. The tendency to such anarchy is intolerable and the fair-minded, conscientious citizens of the state must be as one in demanding that it be quenched by every authority and power that the state possesses.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

OCT 2 1930

LYNCHING BLAMED ON LEGAL DELAY

Charges Made by Attorney Williamson Refuted by Bartow Official.

Following charges by Marion Williamson, Atlanta attorney, that he and his associate, Harold Sheats, had been ordered out of Cartersville on two occasions by Bartow county citizens while representing John Will Clark and his brother, Sidney, negroes, County Commissioner A. V. Neal Wednesday night issued a statement in which he claimed the lynching of John Will Clark r[redacted] activities of Atlanta [redacted] case.

John Will Clark, accused of having slain Joe Ben Jenkins, chief of police of Cartersville, was taken from the Bartow county jail early Wednesday morning and hanged to a telephone pole. His body was discovered and cut down at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, a coroner's inquest held and a verdict of death "at the hands of persons unknown" returned.

Upon his return to Atlanta from the north Georgia town Wednesday night, Mr. Williamson declared that while he was endeavoring to confer with Judge C. C. Pittman in an effort to obtain approval of his application to have the brother of the lynched negro released and allowed to be brought back to Atlanta, he was approached by several men and told that he "had better get out of town."

Despite these commands, the attorney said, Judge Pittman agreed that the negro would be safer out of Cartersville, and the sheriff having no further charges against him, he was released in the custody of his lawyers.

A public statement as to the cause of the lynching was issued by Commissioner Neal to M. L. Fleetwood, Cartersville correspondent of The Constitution Wednesday night:

"Had it not been for the appearance of Atlanta lawyers in this case Tuesday and their actions in filing a bill of exceptions which caused postponement of the trial, there would have been no lynching.

"The people of Cartersville and Bartow county were a unit in agreeing that Clark should have a fair and impartial trial, feeling sure that the sentence would have been death in the electric chair.

"However, the action taken by the Atlanta lawyers causing postponement of the hearing for an indefinite period so incensed our people that I believe I am safe in saying the action of the en who took the negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

CLARK REMOVED AND HANGED TO POLE.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1.—P)—John Will Clark, negro, charged with the murder of Chief of Police Joe Ben Jenkins, was taken from the ounty jail here today and lynched y between 45 and 50 citizens in automobiles.

Clark was taken from the jail about o'clock this morning and several ours later the police reported finding the body hanging by a rope from a telephone pole. It was apparent, authorities said, that he died from strangulation. Officers said the body bore no other marks of violence.

A previous effort to lynch Clark was made two weeks ago last Sunday and he was removed to another jail for safe keeping, being returned here yesterday for trial.

When the previous effort was made to take him from officers, national guardsmen were called to duty from Atlanta and Marietta and extra officers employed. The guardsmen took charge of the jail and Clark was removed to Atlanta.

A special term of superior court was convened here Monday and Clark was to have been tried at the session.

Lynchers Were Unarmed.

The lynching party came to the jail in nine or ten automobiles. Ten of the men, all unarmed so far as officers were able to determine, entered the jail office where the deputies were on duty, took the key to Clark's cell from Deputy A. J. McCoy, unlocked the cell, seized their prey, and departed. Clark was bundled into the lead car of the motorcade and was speeded eastward.

"It was all over in five minutes," McCoy said. "We had no time to draw our guns, the men overpowering us as soon as they entered the office."

McCoy said he was not able to recognize any members of the mob. Sheriff Gaddis was asleep at the time the mob entered, but arose before they departed. After Clark was taken away he and another deputy went downtown in a futile effort to learn where the mob went. Unable to find out he retired and the search was continued by others.

Since the body of the negro was found hanging to a telephone pole, Judge Pittman has made no statement for publication, and Sheriff Gaddis says he has made no statement, other than that the crowd which came to he jail in early hours of Wednesday mply overpowered him and took the [illegible]soner.

Clark was taken a few hours after his attorneys had appealed to the higher courts for a change of venue on the grounds he could not obtain a fair trial here. Judge Pittman had denied the plea after several witnesses testified Clark could be tried impartially in Bartow county.

Negro Had Been Held in Atlanta.

Clark was brought here Monday from Atlanta, where he had been held for safe-keeping since the effort to lynch him immediately after his capture on September 14. He was ordered held here by Judge Pittman after the petition for change of venue was denied.

Chief Jenkins was killed on the night of September 5 in a scuffle with two negroes who had halted their automobile in front of his home and whom the chief said were creating a disturbance. He was shot with his own gun. Clark at that time was an escaped convict.

The negro was wounded in the thigh at the time of his capture and was unable to walk during the previous lynching attempt. Officers said he confessed to killing Chief Jenkins, but said the shooting was accidental during the scuffle.

Immediately after he was brought here a mob surrounded the jail, increasing to several hundred during Sunday night. Some were local citizens, but many came from nearby communities and from as far away as Atlanta. National guardsmen were mobilized in Atlanta and Marietta and extra officers were called on duty to the jail. Without making a show of force, however ,the sheriff dissuaded any members of the mob from entering the jail, telling them that a special term of court had been called to try Clark and "justice will be done."

"We'll be back if justice is not done," several of the mobsmen shouted as they left.

The guardsmen took possession of the jail yard early on the morning of September 15 and on the same day transferred Clark to Atlanta.

Two Lynchings in Week.

The special court session convened Monday and Judge Pittman delivered a lengthy charge to the grand jury on law and order, citing a Georgia statute that makes combined resistance to lawful authority punishable with death. He also informed the jurymen that a sheriff who fails to attempt to suppress mob violence is guilty of a misdemeanor, and he urged that if any of the code sections had been violated "you ought to indict."

"The reign of the mob," the judge said, "is the reign of anarchy, and must not, and will not be tolerated by a free, liberty-loving and law-abiding people."

The lynching of Clark was the second within a week in Georgia. The other victim was Willie Kirkland, Thomasville negro, who was hanged last Thursday by local citizens for an attempted attack on a white schoolgirl.

NEWS & COURIER
CHARLESTON, S. C.
OCT 5 - 1930

When Congress Breeds Crimes

The deplorable and inexcusable increase in lynchings in the last ten months has again set going the talk of a federal anti-lynching law. For this the lynchers and their defenders are responsible, it would be no more than they deserve were they tried by drum-head court martial, and The News and Courier, far from saying a word that would give them comfort, would not protest were they sent to the penitentiaries in droves. Nevertheless, it is for rational people to point out the folly of those who wish to destroy the states, who cannot think except in terms of the national government, and The News and Courier, so doing, re[illegible] to say anything that is pleasing to lynchers.

Why look to a "federal law" to reduce lynching? Is this a time when the success of federal law in reducing any species of crime is a thing to boast? Are not the same politicians and newspapers of New York who proclaim the collapse of the federal prohibition laws demanding a federal anti-lynching statute? On what do they ground their hope that the federal courts and juries in South Carolina would be more effective than the state courts to punish lynchers?

Were trials of lynchers in South Carolina transferred to federal courts, public opinion would instantly array itself against the federal courts. Memory of the time when these courts were hated in the South has not quite faded—it would easily be rekindled. They were hated by reason of prosecutions growing out of the relations of the two races. The federal juries are largely drawn from rural counties—it is in rural localities that most of the lynching occur. Try the lynchers in the federal courts and the result would be the stirring of the resentment of the increasing numbers of white men who are doing their utmost to put down lynching. White men on juries, some of them strong and good men, would refuse to find verdicts of guilty against lynchers, whatever the evidence, because prisoners had been dragged to federal courts, because they would not submit to what they would look on as usurpation of the rights of the state. Much as the state right feeling in the South has been betrayed by the Southerners in their haste and ignorance, it is still alive, deep in Southern nature.

"But more negroes could be placed on federal juries," one retorts. We wonder if the negroes have among their Northern friends fools of that magnitude? If they want to arm the negro-hating and negro-baiting demagogues of the South with argument to inflame the ignorant mobs, let them try that. Whatever their motives, they would by the undertaking instigate race riot, set the mischief of race war afoot.

Why should murder by mobs more than any other kind of murder be referred to federal courts? Gang murder is an unusual kind of crime, it seems to be peculiar to great cities—gangs, which after all are organized lynching parties of continuing operation, not dispersing after a single crime, are, seemingly confined to great cities, as Chicago. Shall they be tried in federal courts? Why not? Gangs in one Northern city lynch more men in a year than mobs in South Carolina lynch in half a century—and if the gangs are not lynchers, what are they? Their methods are more skilful, more deadly, more fruitful in corpses, than are those Southern mobs, but the victim of "racketeers" is, after all, the victim of a mob.

Evidence is not wanting that the more federal criminal statutes we have the more crimes are done. The congress is usually a crime breeder when it strays into the field of crime legislation.

Women Against Lynchings

Macon, Ga.

Telegraph

For 60 years, those who lynch and those who write letters to the newspapers defending lynchings, have said they were necessary for the protection of Southern womanhood. Those who lynch simply because they are bestial enough and indifferent enough to human life and contemptuous enough of law, to do so, have never troubled to give any excuse, but those who have ever attempted to make a defense have always endeavored to justify it by a false chivalry.

11/4/30

The resolution of women gathered from eight Southern states to consider the lynching question is significant, because it cuts the ground from under the justifiers. They said, among other things, "Distressed by the recent upsurge of lynchings, and noting that people still condone such crimes on the ground that they are necessary to the protection of womanhood, we, a group of white women representing eight Southern states, desire publicly to repudiate and condemn such defense of lynching and to put ourselves definitely on record as opposed to this crime in every form and under all circumstances. We are profoundly convinced that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or anything else, but rather a menace to private and public safety and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions."

If the women become seriously enough aroused, they may be able to do what men have not done, because they have been too apathetic or too timid: force the sheriffs into fulfillment of their oaths to protect their prisoners. The Telegraph long ago came to the conclusion that in nine cases out of ten, at least, lynchings were due to cowardice on the part of some civil officer. No officer who convinces a mob that he means business with his gun will have a prisoner taken away from him, because the primary characteristic of a mob is cowardice. If the women, having deprived lynchers of their justification, will not build fires under sheriffs, they will have brought the lynching era to its death-bed.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern.)

3050

IN MY OPINION

By COLEMAN HILL

News that Gov. L. G. Hardman intends to foster an investigation of the murder of the Negro prisoner at Darien, comes as a distinct shock to those of us who have observed the great man's doings since he came into office.

For, in the midst of this terrifying year in which we have come to expect each day's front page to carry tidings of another lynching, the head of our State has maintained his customary policy of aggressive inaction. He has listened, not to the rumblings of the lawless rebellion that is sweeping Georgia, but to the radio whimsies of Amos and Andy.

Seemingly, in this period when lynchings have become commonplace, the Governor has abandoned even the amenities of this quaint Southern pastime. The shortest memory can recall the time when an outbreak of mob violence brought from the capitol an honest denunciation of the crime, a demand for prompt inquiry, an offer of the State's help, sometimes a posting of reward for the leaders. Our present chieftain has seen fit to forget these little courtesies of the trade which, though perhaps only slightly effective in the eventual administration of justice, at least gave us the assurance of official disapproval.

Mr. Hardman, while lynchings have taken place all about him, has gone blandly on the way he has elected for the lasting immortality of history. He will be known as the American executive who felt the bumps on criminals' heads and advocated the finger-printing of all the students in State universities.

10-9-30

In an age when Tom Thumb golf and Austin cars are the mode, Georgia finds herself with a governor of commensurate dimensions.

* * *

Macon, Ga.

In Favor of the Inevitable

The lynching history of this year is convincing proof that only one hope remains for eliminating our blight of mass-murder.

I have never been one to desire suppression of evils by law. In the entire course of this column I have not, so far as I can recall, urged legislation as a remedy for social ills. The disastrous administration of the Volstead act has been sufficient evidence that statute may be useless.

Yet in the present emergency I believe a Federal anti-lynching law the only possible cure.

Perhaps it will not work. The need is so pressing that it MUST be tried.

* * *

Only Grounds for Disagreement

Opponents of such a law can rest their attitude on one of two arguments: either they believe the State able to prevent lynchings or punish lynchers; or they think the action of the mob is right.

Now, the experience of past months has proved indisputably that the State either cannot, or will not, make the effort demanded of it. In 1926, when a white man, not a Negro, was lynched in Coffee county, a judge and a solicitor who respected their oaths of office, saw to it that the offenders were tried and sentenced. That example, as well as the better economic conditions of ensuing months, kept Georgia free of such [illegible] crimes for three years.

Last winter Ocilla, Ga., gave the signal for resumption of the rope. And the law lay supine before this affront to it. Since then, in one part of the State after another, black men have been strung up and shot, without apparent legal attempt to exact that retribution our code is supposed to require. The final breakdown of lawful method is openly accepted by County Commissioner A. V. Neal, of Cartersville, who, speaking of the recent lynching in his town, boldly told the newspapers:

"I believe I am safe in saying the action of the men who took the Negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

In the face of this official utterance, no sane person may longer maintain that the State is able to look after itself.

The other alternative, the approval of mob rule, leaves only hopelessness and despair in its wake. If—as Commissioner Neal does, as many citizens of Ocilla did—one finds lynchings ever, for any offense, justifiable,—then our government may as well be given into the hands of anarchists and communists. For, in that event, we are faced with the complete disruption of our entire system.

* * *

The State Must Take Responsibility

And so I see no hope for the South save in the possibility of an effective anti-lynching law from Washington. A recent news note told that representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York, were engaged in drawing up a statute to be introduced in the next session of Congress; and, because I value our character more than our pride, I heartily hope it will go through.

What form the measure will take, I do not know. The Dyer bill, passed in 1922 by 230 to 119 votes in the House, but defeated by a filibuster in the Senate, will doubtless provide the model. That ordinance, according to a resume of it given in Walter White's Rope and Faggot, did not plan to "supersede or nullify State action against lynchers, since Federal action would, under the bill's provisions, be possible only in certain contingencies; 'when the State or county officers do not try to prevent or punish a lynching they are criminally liable, the county is made subject to a fine (of $10,000) and the Federal court, with its jury drawn from a broader district than the county panel, shall try the lynchers.' Instead of relieving the States from the task of preventing and punishing lynchings they are given every inducement and opportunity to act before the Federal power would be operative."

* * *

One Way Out

Dr. White also tells of a proposal made by Governor Atkinson, a predecessor of the bump-feeling Hardman, who ruled this State in the early 1890's. He recommended that, in the event a peace officer entrusted with a prisoner found himself unable or unwilling to protect him from a menacing mob, the officer be required to remove the handcuffs and free and arm the prisoner.

Thus, where officials were too weak to do so, the man would have a chance to defend his own life. Mr. Atkinson reasoned that a mob was composed of cowards; that any firm and obstinate resistance to it, though by a single man at bay would frighten it away.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
Thursday, October 2, 1930

A Georgia Lynching

Alabama has had so close a shave in the Huntsville attempt at a lynching that it may seem unbecoming for The Age-Herald to express its feelings about the horrible business in Cartersville, Ga., accounts of which indicate that the local and state authorities clearly failed to give the mob's victim the protection which he should have had under the circumstances. But in that very fact, which contrasts so strikingly with the successful vigor shown in this state, lies the justification for saying that Georgia is disgraced by this vicious upflare of primitive blood-lust, to which the authorities seem to have lent themselves through weakness or intention.

A negro had killed the chief of police of Cartersville. Because mob violence was being threatened, he was removed for safe-keeping to Atlanta. Then he was brought back for trial, and it was then that he was taken from jail by a masked band which proceeded to hang him in orthodox fashion. One would have imagined that proper precautions had been taken to prevent this atrocity. One would have imagined that the sheriff would be ready for the emergency which developed. One would have imagined that the governor of Georgia would take cognizance of the ugly possibilities of the situation.

But apparently none of these evidences of diligence figured in the arrangements. "They were orderly and quiet, but descended upon us like a cyclone," the sheriff reports concerning the experience against which he should have prepared himself. "They were in the jail before I was awake, overpowered the turnkey and got their man. They were all masked so that we could not recognize anyone."

It is easy to understand that no arrests have been made of members of the mob. It is easy to understand why the sheriff should think the situation is now "calm." In Cartersville, it is not considered necessary to take even elementary measures to prevent a lynching. And when that which was pre-ordained occurs, the sheriff has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that the lynchers have gone home after killing "their man."

This affair is a very serious disclosure of the savagery which springs up so frequently in the South as to justify the reproaches which we, as a section, are quick to resent. The negro had not committed the unmentionable offense which is held in some quarters to be the warrant for a lynching bee. He was a murderer, but no one dreams of lynching a white murderer. No, it was the fact that this man was black, which damned him in the eyes of the criminals who composed that cowardly mob.

Julian Harris, of Atlanta, is on the special commission which is studying the increase of lynchings this year. He is near enough to Cartersville to be able to learn from personal inspection what has taken place there. This ghastly outrage goes far toward canceling the praises won by Georgia courts a short time ago for their striking insistence on justice to the negro.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.
OCT 21 1930

Making Sheriffs Responsible for Lynchings

Legislation has been attempted both in Congress and in several state legislatures to make sheriffs responsible for lynchings either by dismissal from office or by heavy fine, but no such drastic cure for the evil has yet been enacted. The Dyer anti-lynching bill which had a good deal of powerful support in Congress provided for a $10,000 fine for the sheriff of a county who failed to protect his prisoner from mob violence. Up in Indiana a grand jury has just returned a true bill against a sheriff who allowed a mob to take a prisoner from him. The prisoner was subsequently lynched.

It is not very clear just how far the law should go in putting responsibility on sheriffs on such critical occasions, but it will not be denied that if a heavy fine or forfeiture of office should be prescribed, these officials would not be outwitted and overpowered by mobs so frequently, and would be more alert in safeguarding their prisoners. It is the common excuse of sheriffs and deputies that they were taken by surprise, or were outnumbered or found it futile to resist. This is often a lame excuse, for it is usually well known when feeling is tense and a mob outbreak is imminent. Under such conditions officers with a right conception of their duties, will spirit their prisoners to safety or throw adequate guards about them. The plea of being "overpowered" is also known to be of a very flimsy texture for one determined, couregous sheriff can stand off and put to rout a half dozen mobs. It has often been done. A mob is usually just as ready to run as it is to advance. It acts when its members know they have the "drop" and the numerical advantage. The officer owes it to the state to go the limit, and die with his boots on when the exigency requires. Mobs not only defy constituted authority but ursurp the functions of the government itselt. It is a fact not to be disputed that if officers knew failure to protect prisoners meant expulsion from office, more mobs would be circumvented and fewer helpless prisoners put to death.

ASSERT LAWLESS ACT NOT DEFENSE OF WOMANHOOD

Constitution

11-2-30

Atlanta Ga.

Resolutions Brand Lynch Law as "Deadly Blow at Our Most Sacred Institutions."

OFFICIALS CALLED TO STOP "ANARCHY"

Plea Made to Religious Leaders To "Cry Aloud Against This Crime 'Til It Ceases To Exist."

Twenty-one women, prominent in the religious, educational and social life of the south, met in Atlanta Saturday, broadcast to the world a repudiation of lynching as "a defense of womanhood," and called upon America to make an end of this crime "which discredits our civilization and our religion around the globe." Eight southern states were represented in the meeting.

"We are convinced that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or of anything else," said the women in their statement, "but rather a menace to private and public safety and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions." Lynching, according to the group, "is not alone the crime of ignorant and irresponsible mobs, but every citizen who condones it, even by his silence, must accept a share of its guilt."

Anti-Mob Crusade Planned.

The meeting, called by the commission on interracial co-operation, spent the day planning a sustained southwide crusade, through all available agencies, against mob violence. Efforts will be made to enlist the organized bodies of women, religious and civic, and a special appeal will be made to the governors of the various states, in the belief that their influence may be made an effective factor in the prevention of lynching, as has been demonstrated in Alabama,

North Carolina and other states. Most of them are officially connected with large and influential bodies of women. Those present at the meeting were:

Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens and Miss M. M. Lackey, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Ernest Moore, Clarksdale, Miss.; Mrs. W. C. Winsborough, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Athens, Ala.; Mrs. Maud Henderson, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. W. A. Newell, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; Miss Louise Young, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. R. L. Harris and Mrs G. V. Patterson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Willie Snow Ethridge, Macon Ga.; Mrs. W. Frank Smith, Mrs. W. T. Martin and Miss Elizabeth Head Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. L. H. Jennings Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. P. O. Arrowsmith, Kingstree, S. C.; Mrs. W. A Turner, Newnan, Ga.; Miss Abigail Curlee and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames Decatur, Ga. Mrs. Ames, who is director of the woman's work department of the interracial commission presided at the meeting. Follow is the statement which was unanimously adopted and given to the public:

Oppose Lynch "Defense."

"Distressed by the recent upsurge of lynchings, and noting that people still condone such crimes on the ground that they are necessary to the protection of womanhood, we, a group of white women representing eight southern states, desire publicly to repudiate and condemn such defense of lynching, and to put ourselves definitely on record as opposed to this crime in every form and under all circumstances.

"We are profoundly convinced that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or of anything else, but rather a menace to private and public safety, and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions. Instead of deterring irresponsible and criminal classes from further crime, as it is argued, lynching tends inevitably to destroy all respect for law and order. It represents the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy. It brutalizes the community where it occurs, including the women and children who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants. In its indiscriminate haste for revenge, the mob sometimes takes the lives of innocent persons, and often inflicts death for minor offenses. It brings contempt upon America as the only country where such crimes occur, discredits our civilization, and discounts the Christian religion around the globe.

Constitution 11-2-30

"We would call attention to the fact that lynching is not alone the crime of ignorant and irresponsible mobs, but that every citizen who condones it, even by his silence, must accept a share of its guilt.

"We, therefore, call upon all our public officials to use every power at their disposal to protect from mob anarchy the laws they are sworn to defend; upon our religious leaders to cry aloud against this crime till it ceases to exist; upon parents and teachers to train up a generation incapable of such relapses into barbarism, and upon all right-thinking men and women to do their utmost in every way for the complete eradication of this crime."

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

OCT 16 1930

Lynching—Its Cause and Cure.

Editor The News.

I note with pleasure that there has been a commission appointed of six southerners, with you as chairman, to make a significant study of the problem of lynching and that you have already begun its survey. I am glad this step had been taken. If there ever was an evil that needed correction this one does, for it is a hideous black blotch on our civilization. I wish I could do or say something that would help you to bury the crime. It needs no debate to prove that it is bad —very bad!

It's Cause.—Let us be not like the man who was a few yards below the spring trying to clarify the muddy stream. While he was filtering away working hard to no avail trying to clarify the stream, a sage that happened to be passing saw what the poor fellow was trying to do, said, "Friend if you will stop that hog from wallowing in that spring the stream will clarify itself!" Find the cause first and then remove it, if possible.

There is not a shadow of a doubt in my mind as to what is the cause of lynching? There is a cause. We do not live in a world of "happen so!" Things occur because something makes them occur, and here it is. A lack of confidence upon the part of the people in the execution of our laws is the mother of lynching!

Let us learn a lesson on the execution of law from the Africans. I heard one W. J. David, who had spent forty years as a missionary in Africa tell how thew execute their laws.

One accused of a crime had to prove he was innocent or else he was adjudged guilty and the penalty without exception was enforced and that was the fellow's head was cut off and hoisted on a pole and remained there thirty days. The consequences were there was the smallest per cent of any crime, such as murder, adultery, theft, etc., committed and no lynching. No lawyers there for they would starve to death there if they depended on the practice of law for a living. Now I am not pleading for "head chopping." I am pleading for a full, fair, faithful execution of our laws alike on black and white, rich and poor, high and low, old and young, which would cure the evil of lynching.

As it is today with our slack execution of our laws any thoughtful reader of this article knows that if I had the money I could commit a brutal crime and that in the presence of a plenty of witnesses and then hire some lawyer like Clarence Darrow, and he would "save my neck." They might let me go and keep company for a few years with Leopold and Loeb with the strong hopes of getting out of there on insanity or some other false pretense.

Its cure is a proper execution of the law which would restore the people's confidence in its execution. Then when a criminal was run down and caught the offended party would say "all right boys, take him to the courts He will get his just reward there." But now what would you say, reader? I know what you would justly say. "Well if we trust in the "law having its course" some lawyer would pull him through some of the loopholes, and he would get out of it, so we will have to take the case in hand and execute him ourselves."

Why do we so often hear it said, "There is no justice in law?"

Now Mr. Chairman. I admit that there is occasionally one that does get his just reward at the courts of our land, but so few. I also admit that it's going to be a hard, long job to bring about the needed necessary reform in the execution of the law, for so many citizens fail to realize the need of it and worse, so many lawyers and other executive officers get their bread and butter out of "getting the criminal out of it."

The pardoning power of the governor also is so badly abused, but he feels that he is following the wishes of the people when (shame on them) such long petitions are presented to him—petitions with citizens, lawyers, jurors, judges names on it—praying him to grant full pardon to someone. All of which encourages mob violence. Yours truly,

J. L. WILLIAMS.

Enterprise, Miss., October 13.

Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen
Thursday, October 16, 1930

A Brighter Side

"The evil men do lives after them," and, assuredly, the evil men do is most widely broadcast. Georgia is getting extensive advertising because of atrocious lynchings that have occurred recently. Terrible they were and inexcusable, and justly is the state criticized.

But there is a brighter light in the state that gets very little publicity. Law enforcement is the rule, whereas mob violence is the exception. The treatment of the negro in this state is not down to the level of the mob. Work is being done, by individuals, by organizations and state institutions, to help the negro.

A county agent has recently been appointed by the state and federal extension service to work among the negro farmers of Thomas, Brooks and Lowndes counties. This service is to be furnished to aid those of the colored race to become better citizens and to give them a better chance to prove an asset to the state.

"When the subject of Georgia's handling of the negro is discussed, remember there are several phases of it that do not "make the headlines."

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

OCT 13 1930

The Church Against Lynching Evil

The notable increase in lynchings during the past 12 months has been the source of much concern and anxiety among civic leaders and well-wishers of the South and her people, and the complaint is made that the churches have not spoken out vigorously against mob violence or taken active measures to suppress these crimes which leave a stigma on our civilization. But these charges are not supported by the evidence.

The truth is that the church bodies in the South year in and year out have voiced their opposition to lynching and gone on record asking for its suppression. For example, in Georgia, the other day the Methodist conference, in condemning lynchings in that state, adopted a resolution saying "What has happened in Georgia challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism." During the present year the Southern Baptist convention and the Southern Methodist General conference have each unanimously condemned lynching. The Methodist conference that met in Dallas last May promptly by unaimous vote condemned the lynching outrage at Sherman, Tex. No organizations have done more to discourage the practice of lynching than have the Southern churches, uniformed racial to the con[illegible]y, notwithstand

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ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 15 1930

A STEP IN TIME

GOVERNOR CAULFIELD evidently is determined that Missouri shall not be disgraced by another lynching or race riot during his administration. He sends troops to place Ste. Genevieve under military control for the second time within a week. The governor seems to think that it is better to risk criticism by sending out troops when they may not be needed than to wait until after a mob crime has been committed. That's a wise attitude. Putting a town under martial law may bring a state a little uncomplimentary publicity but if it prevents a lynching or a race riot it is cheap at the price.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press. (Southern.)

3051

Constitution
9-5-30
Atlanta Ga.

THE LATEST LYNCHING.

The lynching of the negro Clark, at Cartersville early Wednesday morning by a small mob of lawless men, is commented upon by the Chattanooga Times in these proper terms:

"Their premeditation involved not only the taking of a human life, but also the trampling under foot of the sovereignty and authority of the people of Georgia as expressed in their government. . . . It was a deliberate defiance of the state and local governments."

And The Times asks of Georgia: "What is it going to do about it? Lie contentedly in its disgrace, make a hypocritical gesture toward trying to bring the masked criminals to justice, or round them up and punish them as murderers?"

That question appeals to the honor and self-respect of our people, and especially so to the judge of the superior court of Bartow county. On Monday he delivered to the grand jury of the county a timely and striking charge in the interest of the due course of justice and within twelve hours all he said was blown to the winds, his court and authority damned by the contempt of a cowardly mob and shame poured upon the county, the state and its whole machinery of justice.

No court can maintain its righteous character and the confidence of the people that permits itself to be thus defied. Every interest of sovereign justice demands that the court recover its even scales and sword and visit upon those who usurped them the most prompt and condign punishment.

It will not do to try and ram down the throats of the honest people of Georgia that the members of that Cartersville mob cannot be ferreted out and brought to the bar of justice. Such a claim and such a failure will be the rankest of insults to the intelligence and honor of the people of this state.

If this defiant contempt of a court, this outrage upon lawful justice, this absolutely unnecessary insult to the majesty of the state is permitted to find immunity, to go unpursued by judge, grand jury and sheriff, condoned by whatever element of the community, then the humiliation of Georgia before the gaze of the nation will be complete.

We cannot claim a sufferable place in the ranks of civilized people if we are to allow our jails to be invaded by mobs, our courts violently robbed of their jurisdiction and the good name of the state smeared with the gruesome blood of lynch murders. The tendency to such anarchy is intolerable and the fair-minded, conscientious citizens of the state must be as one in demanding that it be quenched by every authority and power that the state possesses.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

SEP 24 1930

Seeking Light on Lynchings

JUST when it seemed that eradication of the lynching evil had been all but accomplished a recrudescence of mob violence appeared, and the year 1930 will probably record more instances of this crime than in a decade. There have already been twice as many lynchings this year as there were last year, and the lawless wave shows no signs of abating.

What shall be done about it? Many forces in the past have united in their efforts to stamp out this form of lawlessness. The press, educational and religious leaders, social workers, and many persons prominent in political life have striven to arouse public sentiment against tolerating lynching. In recent years, officers of the law more and more have shown a determination not to be overriden by mobs, and officers have been responsible for preventing many lynchings.

Still, now and then some one has fallen victim to a mob. And this year's record is truly discouraging to every supporter of law and order, and of an orderly and legal administration of justice. What is to be done about this revival of barbarity, which has been manifest particularly in the South this year?

To a number of leaders of thought in the South it has occurred that one of the first things to be done should be the making of a study of the causes of lynching. Most anyone can advance, in general terms, the cause of mob violence. Loss of control by groups of men whose passions have been whipped to a frenzy by some heinous crime, disgust at the law's delays, and fears that offenders will not be adequately punished by the law. These are some of the reasons for lynching, in the opinion of the average person.

But, the idea of making a scientific study of each case of lynching, to get down to the rock bottom facts regarding the causes, has induced the citizens referred to above to undertake a thorough investigation of the 1930 lynching record. The commission on interracial cooperation will sponsor the commission.

The standing of the men who are to serve on this new fact-finding commission is such as to command for the body instant respect from the whole country. Included in the commission's personnel are George Fort Milton, editor Chattanooga News and noted Southern Democratic leader; Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the social science research bureau of the University of North Carolina; Julian Harris of the Atlanta Constitution; Alex. W. Spence, attorney, of Dallas; Dr. W. P. King, book editor of the Southern Methodist church, distinguished minister, author and editor; Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president Furman university, Greenville, S. C., and president Southern Baptist convention. The colored members of the commission take first rank in their respective fields. They are Dr. R. R. Moton, principal Tuskegee institute; John Hope, president Atlanta university; Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, Nashville, and B. F. Hubert, president Georgia State college at Savannah.

Setting this commission to work shows that a more serious effort than has ever been made before to eradicate mob violence is going to be made in the South. The commission's findings doubtless will shed light on lynching causes that will enable the foes of the evil to fight it more intelligently and more effectually in the future.

DOTHAN, ALA.
EAGLE

SEP 27 1930

AGAINST LYNCHINGS

Contrary to the aims, aspirations and hopes of ex-Senator Blease, South Carolina gamecock, and Senator "Tom Tom" Heflin, Alabama's gift to the humor of the nation, Southern leaders have made a significant step towards abolition of lynching in the Southern states.

The unusually large number of lynchings that have taken place this year has led a commission of Southern leaders to undertake a study of each case to determine the cause of the violence and to formulate an effective preventive program.

Lynchings this year already total more than twice the number last year. And only yesterday a Georgia mob brutally murdered a 20-year-old negro boy and then drug his body around Thomasville on the back of a truck.

With howls and curses of "Nordic supremacy," bigoted and sensational public men of the South have continually howled to the prejudices of the white illiterate, while the innocent majority of Southern people get the blame.

As a means to end lynching, the commission has been formed and will be sponsored by the commission on inter-racial co-operation, an organization of Southern people. This commission will assist the committee to study lynchings in the South. Not only will the actual lynching cases be studied, but those attempted lynchings which were frustrated for some reason or other, will be thoroughly investigated.

Julian Harris, son of the famous Joel Chandler Harris, Pulitzer prize winner for 1926, former editor of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun and now state editor for the Atlanta Constitution, is one of the two journalists on the committee. Mr. Harris while hounded by financial difficulties, his life threatened, his paper maligned and his home dynamited, plead for tolerance, justice for the negro and poor white and received as a reward the loss of his paper and the curses of Southern editors, who labeled his work, "as an effort to win Northern publicity at the cost of Southern journalism."

Dr. Howard W. Odum, head of the department for social research at the University of North Carolina, distinguished sociologist and editor of the Journal of Social forces of the university, and author of several books about the negro, is another man on the commission of international reputation. Dr. Odum is an authority on negroes and is one of the leading sociologists today.

Other men on the commission are: George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News; Alex W. Spence, Dallas, Texas, attorney; Dr. W. J. McGilthin, president of Furman university, Greenville, S. C.; Dr. W. P. King, book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute; John Hope, president of the Atlanta university; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fiske university, Nashville; and B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State college, Savannah.

COLUMBUS, GA.
LEDGER

SEP 25 1930

Another Lynching

Another human life sacrificed to the hate and anger of the mob. A negro, accused of a heinous crime, but denied trial by jury as provided by the laws of the state and the nation, is murdered at Thomasville, his body is dragged through the streets and left on the public square, a mangled, bleeding example of disregard for law.

The word again goes out to other states that lawlessness reigns in Georgia: that racial antagonism exists. The situation is deplored by all good men of both races. Georgia stands disgraced in the eyes of good citizens everywhere.

And what good can come of this mob violence? If the negro who paid the horrible death penalty at Thomasville was the guilty criminal he would have been punished by law. Justice would have done her work and the members of the mob would not carry on their hands to their graves the blood of a human being. No good can come of it.

BEAUMONT, TEX.
ENTERPRISE

SEP 27 1930

A LYNCHING IN GEORGIA

Compared to some of the lynchings that have disgraced the state of Georgia, the lynching at Thomasville, Thursday, was a mild affair. The negro victim was not burned at the stake. His body was not hacked to pieces, or drawn through the streets of the town tied to the rear axle of an automobile. He was merely shot and then dumped on the courthouse grounds, for the "duly constituted authorities" to dispose of, as they saw fit. Georgia has had much more sensational lynchings. That state can do itself proud, even as Texas can, when it starts on a lynching spree.

But an ironic touch is given to the Thomasville lynching by a jury that actually commends the sheriff "for the quiet and orderly manner in which he handled the angry crowd at the jail and stockade and for the prevention of other bloodshed." The sheriff will be re-elected when he runs again.

The sheriff maintained comparative peace and quiet and prevented "other bloodshed" by the simple expedient of not doing his duty, if the press reports accurately describe what occurred. Not only did he fail to do his duty after he was face to face with a mob bent upon lynching his prisoner, but he seems to have taken no precautions whatever to protect the negro after it was evident to practically everybody in the town that a lynching was brewing.

To begin at the beginning, the negro, little more than a boy, accosted a white schoolgirl. He did not harm her, although he probably intended to do so. But it is a fact that the "usual crime" was not committed. The sheriff had ample warning of intended violence. Had the sheriff wanted to, he could have spirited his prisoner away. In the meantime the customary appeals were made by ministers and other good people to let the law take its course. Talking that way to a mob determined to lynch a negro is like trying to sweep back the ocean with a broom, unless a few shotguns and pistols are exhibited by the sheriff's force to back up the remarks.

The sheriff had all night to take some measures for preventing a lynching. According to the press report from Thomasville, not until next day did the fact dawn upon him that the crowd was growing restless. Then he "planned" to remove the negro to some other jail. It seems that all the time the negro had been kept in the stockade, instead of the jail. Issuing from the stockade with his prisoner, the sheriff was "attacked and disarmed." A few minutes later another lynching was added to Georgia's lengthy list of mob outbreaks.

The sheriff could not identify any members of the mob, he said, being the sole witness before the jury. Then the jury complacently rendered the usual verdict. Unless the governor takes some action, the incident, so far as the commonwealth of Georgia is concerned, is closed.

EXPRESS
San Antonio, Tex.

SEP 10 1930

GEORGIA RETURNS TO THE LYNCHING RECORD

For many years, Georgia ran Mississippi, Texas and Florida a close race to head the annual lynch-murder roll. However, after two years' comparative quiet, the State experienced but one mob crime in 1926—and that produced unprecedented consequences:

Law officers arrested 12 of the lynchers, who were arraigned in Coffee County in November following the mob's crime in August. Nine pleaded guilty; Judge Reed sentenced the confessed leader for life, and eight accomplices to four to 20 years each, in State's prison; the other three later were convicted and given similar indeterminate sentences.

That was almost four years ago and, until lately, Georgia had been sensationally conspicuous by its absence from the lynching record. To be sure, one or two attempts at lynching occurred, and a mob had released a prisoner—convinced of his innocence—which also set a precedent for Judge Lynch. By contrast, Georgia had suffered nine such crimes in 1920, eleven each in 1921 and 1922, four in 1923, two each in 1924 and 1925.

It may have been merely a coincidence that the clean slate followed the vigorous assertion of constituted authority in Coffee County—but the appearance of cause and effect is there.

Now Georgia suffers another mob outbreak—at Darien—under unusual circumstances: A watchman accosted two negroes, seen loitering about a bank at midnight; they fled to the swamps after one had shot at him. The next day the police chief was killed and three other officers were wounded in a pitched battle with the fugitives, one of whom was taken and lodged in jail.

Though a National Guard company was at the scene, a mob stormed the jail and ignored Col. Neal's orders that the negro "be not shot." That officer had no guns at the jail to enforce his command. Sheriff Poppell was absent, lured away by a fake telephone call. Governor Hardman had sent troops to keep order—which included preventing a lynching—but the mob leaders evidently surprised and outwitted the officials.

After the lynching, the Governor proclaimed martial law and Guardsmen sought the second negro. The situation calls for a thorough inquiry to determine responsibility for official neglect, if any, as well as to punish the mob murderers.

In the Coffee County case four years ago, the victim was a white man. Now it remains to be seen whether Georgia authorities will arrest, try and convict citizens who lynched a negro. That procedure there demands even more moral courage, but it would exert a correspondingly greater restraining influence upon would-be lynchers hereafter.

MIAMI, FLA.
HERALD

SEP 29 1930

LYNCHING ABSURDITY

To the already excessive and disgraceful lynching record of the South this year was added another, this time at Thomasville, Ga. A negro trusty was accused of assailing a girl. He was surrendered to a mob by the sheriff, and then later the jury commended the sheriff for performing his duty. Thus we have an amazing absurdity plus a crime.

According to The Associated Press dispatch the negro prisoner was within the stockade. The crowd gathered before it. Sheriff Davis, realizing that the mob was growing restless, took his prisoner from the protection of the stockade on the pretense that he was going to move him to another jail. This was convenient for the posse. Naturally the sheriff was attacked and the negro taken from him.

The comedy in the tragedy was supplied by the jury, which said it believed Willie Kirkland, the negro, had come to his death either from gunshot wounds or by being hanged by unknown parties. It could not even determine the cause of death. But the verdict further said:

"We wish to commend our sheriff for the quiet and orderly manner in which he handled the angry crowd at the jail and stockade and for the prevention of other bloodshed. We feel assured he did his duty in every respect."

Apparently his duty was to help a mob execute a prisoner and not attempt to protect him. His method of handling an angry crowd was to feed it the victim desired. He avoided further trouble by closing his eyes and refusing even to slap somebody on the wrist. The law went into hiding when the prisoner was brought out into the open.

Lynchings - 1930
& Discussions.

White Press, (Southern)

3052

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
CITIZEN
SEP 26 1930

A Federal Anti-Lynching Law?

As was to have been expected, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has reopened its campaign for the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching law. This organization, best known in this part of the country for its activities in connection with the defeat of Judge Parker for the United States Supreme Court, has been pushing the Dyer bill for years. It is endeavoring now to commit all candidates for the House and Senate to support of a similar measure.

The opening gun of its present battle is a statement from President Hoover, given to the association under date of August 15th. "Every decent citizen must condemn the lynching evil as an undermining of the very essence of both justice and democracy," the President is quoted as saying. No one can quarrel with that. It is absolutely and literally true. Mr. Hoover does not, it will be noted, commit himself to support of a Federal anti-lynching law; but the Republican platform of 1928 did promise the early enactment of a law "to exterminate the hideous crime of lynching."

With eighteen lynchings already in 1930—twice as many as in the whole of 1929—it is not surprising that the National Association for the Advancemnet of Colored People should have seized the present opportunity to make the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching law a political issue if possible. The Dyer bill passed the House several years ago by a 2-to-1 vote and was then put to sleep in the Senate. We do not believe that such legislation is the way to put an end to lynchings. There is serious possibility, we think, that it might, for a time at least, increase the number of lynchings. But the imminent possibility of the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching law must be taken into account.

Unquestionably, the [illegible] of mob violence since the first of the present year have been extremely discouraging to those of us who had hoped that the lynch law was in process of steady disappearance. The depressing record, as Dr. Will W. Alexander, chairman of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, says, "has seriously shaken our confidence and revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we hoped we were leaving behind." How the recent increase in lynching is to be explained we do not know. Dr. Alexander's commission has appointed a special commission, composed of a number of well known Southern men, to make a special study of the situation with a view to discovering, if possible, the causes of lynching as revealed in the record of recent months and present, if they can, "an effective preventive program."

The commission which is making this study includes on its membership several leading Southern negroes as well as a number of well known educators and publicists. Its report should at least give us a comprehensive picture of the situation.

SUFFOLK, VA.
NEWS HERALD
SEP 26 1930

IN THROES OF LYNCHING COMPLEX

The fair name of our sister state of Georgia was dragged into the mire again yesterday when a mob rose up, took a Negro from the custody of sworn officers of the law and strung him to a tree. The lynching crime is all the more infamous and despicable because it proves that parts at least of that great commonwealth are unable or unwilling to guarantee to its citizens the usual safeguards thrown by law around their lives. It is apparent that the state is incapable of maintaining ordered government. A Negro charged with any offense in that state stands no more chance of escaping the fury of the mob than a jack rabbit in a prairie fire.

Georgia has become the darkest blot in our civilization not with the consent of the better class of its citizenry but in spite of them. The press of no state in the Union has more bitterly arraigned the murder mobs than that of Georgia. No state in the Republic has a higher or better quality of people or a more homogeneous population than to be found there. But we are forced to believe that they are too prone to accept the old political order which puts men into office who would rather be popular with the mob than respected by the men who are the moral backbone and fibre of the commonwealth. It is to be feared that the whole political system is honeycombed by an insidious system which makes the black man common prey to the vicious, lawless whites whose chief sport is blood-letting. They are simply insatiable.

The mob complex holds Georgia in its grip. The charge of outlawry hurled against it by every state in the Union is without effect. The philippics of pulpit and press fall to the ground no sooner than uttered. Cowardly sheriffs and deputies, whose duty it is to see that human beings, be they never so low, are protected, quail before a hand full of other greater cowards who would not dare to put their threats into action in the face of one brave, determined officer with a spark of human courage in his heart. Yesterday the sheriff showed yellow to the core; but that is not as bad as the other spectacle of the soldiery standing by while an unconvicted man, fiend though he may have been, was done to death. If the governor of Georgia really desires to banish the lynching mobs in his state he should begin with the wholesale dismissal of all the white-livered sheriffs, who, if they do not openly connive with their outlaw constituents, at least throw no obstacles in their way to wreak their fury upon men made helpless by the very law that is presumed to protect them until convicted and legally executed by the recognized rules of civilization. Georgia presents a pitiable position. Perhaps we do her wrong to criticize her and to add further to her shame. But those who sow the wind must reap the whirlwind.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD
SEP 26 1930

Lynching No. 19.

Willie Kirkland was the victim in lynching No. 19 in Georgia yesterday. We lynched only 12 in 1929. This year, counting Willie, we have already lynched 19, and we still have more than three months before the year ends. Mob rule is becoming more popular. Even North Carolina which hadn't had a lynching for nearly ten years staged one this year.

Willie Kirkland was a 20-year-old negro doing time on a Georgia chaingang for stealing a horse. A 9-year-old school girl in Thomasville, Ga., is said to have identified him as the man who attempted to attack her. A mob took Willie away from the sheriff and his deputies and strung him to a tree in the suburbs of the city. Then they cut the body down, tied it to a truck, drove about the city and finally dumped the corpse on the courthouse square. The spot for depositing the body was presumably selected with the idea of suggesting to the courts of Georgia how "justice" should be administered.

It may be that the mob got the wrong man, not that anyone in particular seems to care. But it does seem possible that a mistake was made. For instance, the warden at the convict camp where Willie was serving his sentence was quoted as saying that the negro did not leave the camp on the day of the alleged crime. Five other negroes were arrested along with the one who was lynched. Could the little girl have been mistaken?

A few years ago stories of German atrocities upon the weak and the defenseless stirred us to a frenzy of righteous indignation. The world must be made "safe for democracy!" We plunged into the greatest war of all time to insure the survival of right against might. Did we win? At lynching No. 19, and at every other lynching which has taken place in the United States, we have tortured and murdered our own countrymen in a manner just as brutal, just as savage, as any ever practiced by the most ruthless killers on the rosters of the Kaiser's army.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Wednesday, October 1, 1930

LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

The Infernal Spirit That Robs the Law and Disgraces the State.

In the 58 years that I have been a newspaperman I have seen five men lynched by mobs. In one case I saw two of them hung together from the same limb of a giant live oak tree.

One of the five was a negro murderer, who was hung from a lamp-post on the public square at Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, in front of the police station with brave old Captain Yates, chief of police, and all his men at immediate hand fighting like wildcats to penetrate the mob and rescue the victim.

Talk about "wild beasts of the field"—they are not in it at all with one of those troops of infuriated men, forgetting all training, all law, all civilization and fired with the blood-lust of vengeance!

* * * *

A Strange Cycle of Passion.

In this America of ours, where lynching seems more indigenous than in any other so-called civilized land, the psychology that urges to it seems to have its cycles. It flames and fades by seasons, as it were, for there are in localities long seasons when there are no mob demonstrations, and then will ensue a period when almost any major crime set up a community cry of "lynch him, hang him, burn him!"

The south, since the long-ago interstates war, has been peculiarly the field in which the lynching spirit has been most prevalent and popular.

I say "popular" because there have been so few cases of lynchers being indicted, successfully prosecuted and punished for their murders. Our record in that line of law and justice is one of the most shameful to be found among professedly Christian mankind.

* * * *

Mob Murders Flow and Ebb.

Looking over the record back to 1885 one finds that up to this year we have had 4,291 reported lynchings. That is more than 97 a year and more than 8 per month.

The highest annual number was in 1892 when 255 were lynched and the lowest number in a year was 1928 when only 9 were recorded.

This year the lynching spirit seems to be once more flaming over the country, especially in our southland, and already we are adding up a record bloodier than for a decade past.

Georgia has the honor, if anybody wishes to so regard it, of having the top place on the lynching roll. From 1889 to 1927 the nearest full record at hand, we lynched 24 white persons and 433 negroes, a total of 457. Mississippi was our nearest rival, she having lynched 26 whites and 416 negroes, a total of 442.

There were in that time lynchings in every state except the six in New England and New Jersey.

* * * *

Who the Victims Happened to Be.

Of the 3,680 persons lynched between 1889 and 1928 the whites were 783 and the negroes were 2,897.

Perhaps there is somebody living who is wise enough and honest enough to tell the world why nearly four times as many negroes should have been lynched than white men were for the same crimes—with the white criminals of the nation outnumbering the negro criminals by largely more than four to one?

All of those negroes but 110 were lynched in the southern states—our toll being 2,787.

These are figures that deserve to be most seriously studied by Christian men, by public officers, legislators and jurists who have the care and administration of the laws of life, liberty and property in their sworn keeping. There is much that is rotten in a civilization with that record.

* * * *

The Hinge of the Whole Matter.

The God's truth is that among the ignorant and low-bred class of whites throughout the south there is an intense and bitter hatred of the negro.

There was a great leaven of it among us long before the negroes were set free and it was mutual between the well-kept, well-fed blacks on the plantations and home-lots and the "po' white trash," shiftless and thriftless on the outside.

But in those days the negro-hating whites did not dare to lay hands upon the big white man's "nigger," and the negro felt the security and pride of that immunity.

The freeing of the negroes at the end of the War Between the States sunk that immunity and the enmity between the two classes became open. It has largely continued until now and is not likely to be soon entirely quenched by preachments from the pulpit or sermons from the judicial bench.

* * * *

What the Cure Must Be.

There will be no ending finally of this damnable spirit of lynching lawlessness until our communities are permeated with a stronger and deeper respect for the sacredness of life and law.

Whatever security for life is needed can be afforded by righteous and bravely enforced law. It is the right of a sovereign state only to condemn to death and execute the penalty.

A mob breaking a jail, or overpowering officers of the law, to wreak its vengeance upon a helpless prisoner, however vile and bloody, is a big consolidated coward of which every member is an equally cowardly atom.

Of the five men whom I have seen lynched all were safely in the hands of the law until the mob overrode the law and committed murder upon them. When Georgia shall have electrocuted a few lynchers she will begin to feel herself better civilized.

We Get a Letter

Macon Telegraph

10-14-30

Macon, Ga.

We have the following letter from J. Z Dooly, who lives near Darien:

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

You seem to enjoy knocking someone you know nothing about. The latest I notice in your dark complected paper today, as I sit in a cafe in the little city of Tifton. It appears that you want to hop on Adjutant General Parker for the Darien trouble a few weeks ago.

I do not approve of anything like that but still I keep my nose out of other people's affairs even if they are wrong. I know nothing of the affair at all, just like you, but when a man tries to uphold Negroes in certain crimes like you seem to do, well, all I can see is it makes them more determined to commit these same crimes that are sweeping the South.

If something was not done where would it end? They care nothing for law—what little we have.

Mr. Dark Cloud, just wait. If anything happens close to home or any of your relatives what would you do?

I have never had the agony of looking at you, so won't you publish your picture in your rotten paper. Let the people see your mug. Bet that will let them know you came from Tuskegee. Or are you being paid by that institute for all your remarks?

I live not far from Darien. You ought to visit there sometime. Another town about one hundred and fifteen miles sures loves you.

I may write more when I get back home.

Mr. Dooly promises to write us more when he gets back home. We hope he does. He has the virtue of saying something, even if it is all wrong. For his benefit, we list a few of things he has wrong.

We have not hopped on Adjutant-General Parker for what happened at Darien. He was on leave of absence when that crime was committed. We urged him to make a complete investigation of the Guard's conduct at Darien. He has not done that.

We do not uphold Negroes in their crimes. But we do not know any logic under which crimes of white people, especially lynching, can be justified either. The lynching at Darien was not provoked by rape, which is the only crime for which anybody has ever undertaken to justify mob murder.

Mr. Dooly asks what we would do if the crime came close home. We answered that once previously by saying that we might revert so far to barbarism as to participate in a lynching, but if we did, we should at least have a repulsive reaction to it. We should not endeavor to justify it by conniving in official lying and hypocrisy. We should probably be ready to admit that all the centuries of civilizing influences since our ancestors swung their clubs in the forests of Europe and worshipped their idols had been wasted on us. We should be ready to admit that all the influences of religion had fallen on the stone of our soul. We should be ready to admit that all the arraignment of mob cowardice that has made it so despicable, has fallen on deaf ears. We should be ready to admit that we had forgot the stream of blood that has flowed down the centuries of time to buy for the common man the right to have his day in court. We should be ready to admit that we had violated every concept of a religion to which this country gives lip service, at least; that we had outraged every guarantee of due process of law that had been won; that we had violated every instinct of manly character by joining a lawless gang; that we had resorted to superior numbers to achieve what we did not have courage enough to do alone. In other words, since Mr. Dooly asks us, we might join a mob, but we would not defend it, as he does.

Mr. Dooly flatters us when he asks for our picture. It really doesn't do us justice. He wouldn't like it, even if it were good.

HERALD
Albany, Ga.
OCT 2 1930

How the mighty has fallen! On the first of January Georgia held her head high as a state that had gone through another year with not a single lynching to mar its record. But now——! ! !

Tifton, Ga. Gazette
Thursday, October 2. 1930

LYNCHING DUE TO WEAK OFFICIALS

Says Church Leaders, Who Also Place Part of Blame on Churchmen.

Atlanta, October 2.—(AP)—A group of prominent clerical and lay leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, today issued a statement ascribing the persistence of lynching to the neglect of religious leaders to impress the people with "the solemn warnings of the church on the subject" and the weakness and complicity on the part of the public officials.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern).

3653

NASHVILLE, TENN., TENNESSEAN
SEPT. 1, 1930

North Carolina Lynching.

North Carolina's fine record of nine years without a lynching has been broken. This unfortunate event will afford the first opportunity for testing the new and drastic statute of that state designed to prevent this evil. The terms of this law are stern and Governor Gardner has acted promptly with a view to identifying the members of the mob and invoking the provisions of the act.

In sucstance this law provides that every member of a mob that injures a person is subject to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. If the victim is killed every member of the mob is liable to trial for murder. Civil damages can be claimed from the family of the victim from any participant in the mob. Where a lynching occurs the governor is given authority to designate the attorney-general or other special attorneys to assist in the prosecution and authority is given for the expenditure of public funds for the apprehension of members of the mob.

These statutes may have a deterrent effect. It is well that ample authority is conferred upon the chief executive for the apprehension and conviction of those who bring disgrace upon the state and discredit its judicial machinery. At the same time, judging by past experience we are inclined to doubt the efficacy of legislation alone to eradicate the lynching evil from our country.

The only sure remedy will be through the education of the people. In spite of the recurrence of this evil during the present year in a number of states we are persuaded that we have made progress in recent years in creating a sounder and healthier public sentiment against mob violence.

It is much better to prevent the mob's work than to depend upon the conviction of the members after the crime is committed. If officials of the law were only more alert and more determined there would be fewer of these crimes to disgrace the annals of our country. From the reports of the North Carolina lynching it does not appear that the sheriff took every possible precaution to protect the victim. He presumed too much upon the restraint of the mob although the crime was an especially heinous one. The identification of mob members has always been a difficult task. Even when that is accomplished convictions have been exceedingly rare. Hence, the best way to bring about reform is through an enlightened public sentiment and by the election of such officials as are wholly dependable in every grave emergency.

Tuskegee

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
Tuesday, September 16, 1930

LYNCHING A HABIT?

55

Among the various disquieting criminal activities occurring recently, the recurrence of the lynching mania in a number of states is one of the most distressing. Already the list for 1930 outnumbers that of 1929, and the outlook for the balance of the year is not reassuring, the lust for that particular crime feeling largely upon the frequency of its own gratification.

When certain crimes, such as murder or rape, are committed by irresponsible persons — Negroes, for instance, in the south—the impelling urge to "lynch" is stimulated by the example of mob violence reported as the method certain other communities adopt in dealing with such offenders. If a community in Georgia or Mississippi, for instance, lynches a murderer or a rapist, then mobs in Alabama, North Carolina and other states, apparently believe it is incumbent on them to show that they have the same sort of lawless contempt for the perpetrators of such crimes as their fellow citizens in other states.

Our neighbor, Cartersville, Ga., has just been menaced with a mob murder to its discredit, and perhaps, because down at Darien, lower Georgia, the other day a mob put a Negro, charged with murder, to death without judge or jury. Fortunately feeling against the slayer of Police Chief Jenkins, of Cartersville, did not get out of bounds. Sheriff G. W. Gaddis is reported to have been of the opinion that the crowd of 200 gathered merely out of curiosity. Be that as it may, the mayor of Cartersville would appear to have acted wisely in appealing to Gov. Hardman in an effort to prevent possible development of serious trouble. And subsequent removal of the prisoner to the Fulton county jail at Atlanta has precluded the possibility of an outbreak of violence in this case.

Disposition on the part of the public to let the law take its course, together with a proper degree of self-control, is the best safeguard against lynchings. But in the absence of these things, there is need for courage, resourcefulness and faithfulness to duty on the part of officers of the law. And when the officer is faithless to his trust or is overrun by the mob, it is incumbent on a civilized society deserving to be called such to see to it that those who take the law into their own hands are brought to the bar of justice and properly punished.

Unfortunately efforts by constituted authorities to bring lynchers to account for their crimes have largely been mere gestures, although in some few cases members of such mobs have been convicted and punished.

The Lynching Problem.

Lynchings during the present year have increased considerably for the simple reason that the crimes which cause lynchings have increased in number and heinousness. The total number of lynchings will be published later as usual, but their publication will be entirely unfair unless the list is accompanied also by another list that contains not only the number of lynchings actually prevented, but also the honest and earnest efforts made to punish the members of mobs guilty of lynchings.

The case of Huntsville, Ala., right now in the public eye, can not in fairness be eliminated from any statement that would be intended to show the status of mob lawlessness in the United States. Prompt and vigorous action in that city by Governor Graves and other officials have prevented a lynching most effectively. And the action of the Alabama governor is but a repetition of the course followed by other southern executives during the present year, when lynchings either were committed or were threatened in their states.

The real truth about the lynching problem during the year 1930 would be that it is nearer solution than it has ever been, despite the increase in the number of victims of mob violence. The whole record and not a part of it should be presented to the American people, so that they might judge for themselves.

BLAME FOR LYNCHINGS FIXED BY CHURCHMEN

Constitution

In a statement given out here Wednesday by a commission of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, the persistence of lynching was laid to neglect on the part of preachers to impress their people with the heinousness of this crime, together with weakness and complicity on the part of public officials. Composed of a number of prominent churchmen, clerical and lay, the commission appealed to preachers, officers and good citizens in general to "wage determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism."

Officers who "weakly or willingly yield to mobs," according to the commission, "should be made to feel the full weight of public execration, and if possible to answer legally for their breach of public trust."

The paper was signed by Dr. J. W. Perry, home mission secretary, of Nashville, Tenn.; Professor N. C. Newbold, of the state department of education, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Theodore H. Jack, of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. E. C. Peters, president of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. J. J. McEachern, of Atlanta, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. The statement in full is as follows:

"Year after year our church, through its various conferences and other official groups, has voiced the severest condemnation of lynching, as a sin against God and a crime against society. Yet lynchings have gone on, to the world-wide discredit of our boasted civilization and our most sacred professions of faith. Just now we are in the midst of a peculiarly depressing resurgence of this type of crime.

"It appears obvious that the solemn warnings of the church on this subject have not been taken seriously, due in no small measure, we fear, to the failure of religious leaders themselves to bring them seriously to the attention of the people. We therefore appeal [illegible] to every pastor in our connection to cry aloud against this 'crime or crime' until every community is determined that it must be ended once for all.

Oct-4-30

Atlanta
Ga

"It is obvious, also, that in many cases officers under oath to uphold the law have weakly or willingly yielded to the mob, thus becoming equally guilty with the actual lynchers themselves. Such officials should be made to feel the full weight of public execration, and if possible to answer legally for their breach of public trust. We call upon all good citizens and upon the executive and judicial departments of the several states to do their utmost to bring such recreant officials to account in the courts of justice and at the bar of outraged public opinion.

"It is the sacred duty of the courts, also, to do everything possible to bring to justice all the members of lynching mobs, to the end that the law may be vindicated and others deterred from committing like crimes.

"The situation, as we see it, is serious in the extreme and challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen to determined and unrelenting war upon this blighting survival of barbarism. Otherwise we well may question whether civilization itself can survive."

Birmingham, Ala. News
Thursday, October 2, 1930

METHODISTS RAP MOBBING

Prominent M. E.'s Issue Statement Condemning Lynching

ATLANTA, Oct. 2—(AP)—A group of prominent clerical and lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a statement issued for publication Thursday, ascribed the persistence of lynching to the neglect of religious leaders to impress people with the "solemn warnings of the church on this subject" and weakness and complicity on the part of public officials.

The statement urged that measures be taken "to bring such recreant officials to account in the courts of justice and at the bar of outraged public opinion."

The statement also said "the situation, as we see it, is serious in the extreme and challenges every religious leader, public official and Christian citizen."

Dr. J. W. Perry, Nashville, Tenn., home missionary secretary; Prof. N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Theodore H. Jack, Atlanta; Dr. E. C. Peters, president, Payne College, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. J. J. McEachern, Atlanta, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial cooperation, signed the statement made public Thursday.

SAVANNAH, GA.
PRESS

OCT 1 1930

ANOTHER LYNCHING IN GEORGIA.

JUDGE CLAUDE C. PITTMAN had hardly delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of Bartow county, now in session in Cartersville, on the horrors of lynching, before the negro, John Will Clark, was taken from the county jail and put to death.

Bartow was recently threatened with the lynching of a murderer, who killed the Cartersville Chief of Police in the execution of the officer's duty.

This untimely act of a mob was prevented at that time by the law officers of the county who received military support. Judge Pittman, in his charge to the jury, emphasized the constitutional guarantee of a fair and impartial trial of men accused of crime, however bloody and exasperating. He appealed to the conscience of the good men and true of Bartow county. He denounced mob law as dangerous to the bulwarks of life, liberty and property.

This event was dramatic in its horror. The papers in Georgia were full of commendation yesterday of Judge Pittman's charge. It was commended by the best people who read it, and by the papers which noticed it. It seemed to breathe the free air of obedience to law. It praised the recent resistence of officers of the law, supported by the military, which prevented a deplorable happening at the time when excitement was rife.

It was supposed that the hysterical feeling had died down. The criminal had been brought back to jail in Cartersville. The Grand Jury had been called, and had heard the words of truth and soberness from the bench. Then came this terrible occurrence when a mob of fifty citizens overpowered the civil guard of the jail, and took the prisoner on his death ride in an automobile.

The anti-mob spirit must be put down, and the best way to put it down is to arouse public sentiment in every county. That sentiment exists if it is aroused, and the development of that sentiment is the best insurance against lawless outrages. As the Atlanta Constitution says;

"It would serve greatly to establish an anti-mob public spirit and courage in every county of this commonwealth if all our judges would deliver to their grand juries law obedience and enforcement charges as that delivered by Judge Pittman. The better people of every community, as a rule, give a respectful and even reverent heed to the calm and solemn utterances of their judges, openly delivered from the bench. So the example of Judge Pittman is worth being repeated all over the State.

There have been appeals in this direction since ecent unfortunate happenings in Georgia. Bishop teese has written an admirable letter on this line nd his advice is good, not because he is chairman f the Interracial Relations Committee in Georgia, ut because such appeals as he makes as a good itizen and a man of God—are for creating a sentiment of obedience to law.

This is the best way to put down lynching. Such sentiment should be advocated by our best men off and on the bench, and endorsed by our people.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

OCT 5 1930

Blaming the Church in Part for Lynching.

(From The High Point Enterprise.)

After several years of repression that gave the country reason to hope that the lynching spirit was under control, it breaks out virulently. A series of lynchings that has occurred in several States in the South moves a "group of prominent clerical and lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," to issue a statement in which the group attempts to allocate responsibility. The churchmen assume for the church a measure of that responsibility.

The failure of religious leaders to "impress the people with the solemn warnings of the church on this subject" is declared one cause of lynching and the other is given as "weakness and complicity on the part of public officials."

The statement is thoughtful. The press has laid more emphasis on the "weakness and complicity" of officers in fixing the blame, but the prime defect is in public opinion back of the officers and the religious leaders very properly are doctors of that. The press also bears some of the responsibility for public opinion but it is enlisted generally in vigorous, unrelenting antagonism to the lawlessness of the mob.

KEY WEST, FLA.
CITIZEN

SEP 27 1930

Georgia, apparently, is doing her level best to prove herself the most lawless state in the Union. Lynching there Thursday of a negro about whose guilt there is grave doubt, is a crime against the whole nation. Too, the fact that the murder was committed in broad daylight; that the victim's body was hitched to the rear of a truck and dragged through the streets of a county seat; that it was then thrown on the court house lawn, makes the crime all the more offensive. It is hard to imagine more flagrant, open, insolent defiance of law.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

OCT 3 1930

NEGRO'S LAWYERS DEPLORE LYNCHING

Statement Declares Action of Mob Proved Need for Venue Change.

Contending that the statement of A. V. Neal, commissioner of Bartow county, attributing the lynching Wednesday of a negro [illegible] suspect to activities of Atlanta lawyers, was an effort to "whitewash" Cartersville officials, Marion Williamson, Harold Sheats and George C. Dean, Atlanta attorneys, Thursday afternoon issued a statement in which they deplored the action of the mob and declared that their efforts need no defense.

The statement, addressed to the editor of The Constitution, was as follows:

"October 2, 1930.

"Noticing the prominence given in this morning's Constitution to the statement of County Commissioner Neal in his effort to whitewash his officials in their deplorable conduct of last Tuesday and Tuesday night when John Willie Clark was taken from the county jail of Bartow county and foully murdered, we believe you will give equal prominence to the following in an early issue of your esteemed paper.

"We make no defense of our action in asking for a change of venue from Bartow county and none is needed. Subsequent events seem to me to prove conclusively that such an action was the only correct one under the circumstances. That the action of the mob in lynching the accused is so unanimously approved, according to County Commissioner Neal, by the good people of Bartow county is a situation that should cause all interested in their constitutional rights and free government to pause and consider the trend of the times.

"Few people know the following facts: That the [illegible] small stature and weak physique, was maliciously and unnecessarily shot when captured; that an attempt was made in Bartow county to lynch him the night of his previous capture and was saved only by the prompt intervention of the national guard, who brought him to Atlanta for safekeeping; that orders were issued from Bartow county to allow no one to see the accused except the Cartersville attorneys who had been appointed by the court and that the attorneys employed by the accused himself were refused admission to confer with him and achieved access to him only a short time before his trial and then only after the intervention of a Fulton county superior court judge; that the trial of the accused was set for Wednesday and that his attorneys went to Cartersville to present their motion for a change of venue believing that it would be heard quietly while the accused was safe in Atlanta until the question could be determined finally by a fair and impartial tribunal and found upon arriving there that the case had been moved up to Tuesday and the first knowledge they had that the accused was in Cartersville was when someone mentioned his presence in the courtroom; that the trial was immediately called and only a previously prepared appeal to the supreme court prevented his trial in spite of the motion for a change of venue; the reason for the delay was carefully explained to the assembled populace and it was publicly stated that the accused was to be held in Cartersville until his trial in order to show his attorneys from Atlanta that there was no ill feeling against the accused in Cartersville.

"That they misinterpreted the mood of at least some of the people of Cartersville is now a matter of history.

Defense Had Merit.

"To the intelligent and the lovers of justice and fair play we merely want to state in passing that after a most thorough and painstaking investigation and study of this case, we came to the conclusion that John Willie Clark had a meritorious defense to an indictment for murder and was not the self-confessed murderer and brutal fiend he had been assumed to be.

"In confounding those who, in advocating a new type of justice, fail to understand or comprehend the majesty of the law or to respect the greatest safeguard of human life and liberty, and justify a lynching on the grounds that the accused through his attorneys was, in a legal and orderly manner, seeking to secure for himself that measure of freedom and right for which our English forefathers so valiantly fought to wrest from Prince John at Runnymede, we can only quote the words of a great chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, Justice Bleckley, (62Ga732).

"'Those who are impatient with the forms of the law ought to reflect that it is through form that organization is reached. Matter without form is chaos; power without form is anarchy. The state, were it to disregard forms, would not be a government, but a mob. Its action would not be administration, but violence. The state, though sovereign, cannot act upon the citizens in a different manner from that which the laws have ordained. It cannot inflict capital punishment without first trying the prisoner according to the law. There is no dispensing power. Why try him at all, if he is not to be tried as the law prescribes?'

(Signed) "MARION WILLIAMSON,
"HAROLD SHEATS,
"GEORGE C. DEAN,
"Attorneys for John Willie Clark."

Tifton, Ga. Gazette
Saturday, September 27, 1930

MASS. GOP FAVORS ANTI-LYNCH LAW

Boston, Sept. 27.—(AP)—The Republican state convention today adopted a platform including planks favoring the enforcement of all laws and one deploring lynching and recommending a federal anti-lynching law.

Lynchings - 1930
&
Discussions

White Press (Southern)

3055

The Lynching Problem.

Commercial Appeal

The increase in the number of lynchings during the present year is calculated to cause some discouragement. It should not, however, cause the least amount of distrust or despair. To the contrary the quick reaction that is appearing in the form of a commission of honest, earnest and able men of the southern states to study and report on lynchings is the most hopeful sort of a development. This commission is setting out to make a thorough investigation of all facts and circumstances in all cases of mob violence with the hope that the knowledge gained will suggest measures for the solution of the problem.

9-25-30

The coming into being of this commission should of itself be most encouraging. It is expressive of the new order in the states where lynchings occur. There was a time not so long ago when public officers made no attempt whatsoever, or else a mere sham attempt, to protect prisoners guilty of certain crimes. And there was a time when some seekers after place or position openly defended the actions of mobs in some cases. But this order is changing. We now find governors of states and other officials taking drastic action to prevent lynchings when they are threatened and to punish members of mobs guilty of the crime. Also it is very rare indeed nowadays to hear any political leader either attempt justification or excuse for mob violence.

Ultimately this change of sentiment and this new process of thought will eliminate mob violence entirely from the land. But this elimination must be gradual. It cannot be entirely successful in a month, a year or a number of years. The roots of mob violence must be torn from the minds of the masses and it will take some time to do this. But, eventually, it will be done. Of that there is no doubt. The commission which has sprung into being because of the increase in lynchings is but one among other guarantees that lynchings will some day be unknown in the land.

Tuesday, July 29, 1930
Charleston, S. C., News & Courier

BLEASE LYNCHING STAND ATTACKED

He Extended Clemency to 77 Persons Convicted of Assault, Harris Says

St. George, July 28.—(AP): About 100 Dorchester county voters today heard Leon W. Harris attack the position of Senator Cole L. Blease on lynching, as the aspirants to the United States senate resumed hostilities after a week of rest. Senator Blease continued to cite from his record, while James F. Byrnes, third candidate, discussed the tariff and other economic questions.

Harris, first speaker, in referring to Senator Blease's recent speech at Union, in which the senator was quoted as saying "To hell with the constitution," asked "are Mr. Blease's hands clean in this connection?"

Blease Pardon Record

The Anderson solicitor said Blease's record while governor showed a total of 77 instances of clemency to persons convicted of the crime (rape) Blease thinks justifies lynching. He declared rumors were going around that he is a candidate solely for the purpose of slinging mud at one candidate so that another might "go in."

"I want to brand such a rumor as false," he said. "I am in this race to win and because I want South Carolina represented in the Democratic caucus of the United States senate.

Senator Blease prefaced his address proper by saying the newspapers have "painted me very badly in South Carolina and they haven't quit yet." The senator said he had worked for the past five years toward reduction of freight rates on farm products, declaring that railroads now see their mistake in having the rates fixed so high since automobile trucks are hauling large quantities of freight that railroads would get if the rates were lower.

Blease Against Tariff

He touched on the tariff, saying "the protective tariff protects nobody but the eastern manufacturer." Discussing this he said he had worked consistently to help defeat the tariff or to have the debenture provision included.

Byrnes said while he was serving in congress from the second district he not only introduced a bill to pay for a church destroyed by the northern army "but I got the money for two of them." Blease previously had said he introduced such a bill, and told of his efforts to try to pass it.

Byrnes went into the matter of economics by declaring that the farmers is "losing his purchasing power" and asking, "if he does lose it what is to become of our merchants; what have those in authority done for the farmer.

Alliance With West

He added that there is no hope for the southern farmer unless he has an alliance with the western farmer. As to the tariff, Byrnes declared it "makes you take less for what you must sell and makes you pay more for what you must buy."

"Congress passed the bill," he added, "and you've got to pay the the bill."

DEMOCRAT
Greenville, Miss
AUG 12 1930

MORE LYNCHING

The lynching curve is rising again. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a very serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the customary number a few years ago.

Lynchings are not confined to the South any more, as is shown in a dispatch from Marion, Ind., last week when two negroes were lynched for the slaying of a young man and a criminal attack on a young white woman. It simply shows that the Northern man, in at least one respect like his Southern brother, comes to the defense of his women and demands his revenge in the same "barbarous" fashion.

But, there is no excuse for mob law and the same people who would demand justice through the execution of a mob sentence, would serve better in their efforts to deter crime if they will demand of their courts, their juries and their state executives, the swift execution of our laws as they are planned for the protection of society. The ballot can bring about one hundred per cent efficiency in our courts if only the public will study the men and select men for their public officials who are above reproach and they don't have to select a politician or a man trained in the art of politics to do it, either.

The shocking situation of the mob law of today is by no means a hopeless case. Seven Southern governors have recently given expression to their opposition of the lynch law after it had been upheld by a Southern senator. A number of lynchings have been averted in Mississippi during the past few years by the manly action of sheriffs and their deputies, who warded off mobs.

The people as a whole are opposed to lynchings, but when one that is near and dear to you has been wronged it is very little trouble to arouse the heat of passion to such an extent as to bring a mob to gather to avenge the wrong. Quick acting courts, minus executive clemency, will defeat the mob quicker than anything else.

Linden, Tenn., Countain
Friday, September 19, 1930

Lawrence Mob Foiled

A mob of between 100 and 150 men seeking John L. Spindle, 1[illegible]-year-old negro who, it was, alleged, attempted to assault Mrs. J. E. McKissack at her home 15 miles north of Lawrenceburg, Wednesday, were Saturday night thwarted by Sheriff Neal Morrow when he removed the negro to a neighboring county.

It was said that the attempted assault was kept quiet by the McKissack family and officers in order to capture the negro, occurred Wednesday morning when Mrs. McKissack was at home with her 3-year-old child. The negro, who lives about a quarter of a mile from the McKissack farm, entered the home where Mrs. McKissack, who had been ill, was lying on a bed. After his unsuccessful attempt the negro fled.

Mr. McKissack swore out a warrant for Spindle and it was found that he had gone to Maury county. The sheric's office kept the story quiet and swore in three men to aid in the search.

Saturday Sheriff Morrow received word that Spindle was on his way here and about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon one of the posse met him on a street of the town. Sheriff Morrow immediately rushed him out of the county, as word of the search had already spread and word that a mob was forming had been received.

Saturday night about 11 o'clock, the mob of more than 100 men appeared at the jail, where Mrs. Morrow and her brother were alone and demanded the negro. In order to show them that he was not there, Mrs. Morrow's brother took Mr. McKissack through the jail while Mrs. Morrow stood in the doorway and held the others out. When it was seen that the negro was not in the Lawrenceburg jail the mob dispersed quietly.

(Lawrence Democrat-Union.)

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Sunday, September 21, 1930

A Study of Violence

A case of study of the causes of lynchings in the South, such as will be made by a committee of the Inter-Racial commission, announced today, ought to be illuminating.

This year has been the worst in the recent history of lynching. For almost a quarter of a century, responsible people in the South have inveighed against it; for a decade or more, there have been instances in which lynching was actually punished. It had begun to appear that the work of a quarter of a century was about to bear fruit in the virtual elimination of a barbaric and anti-social practice, when, in 1930, an epidemic occurred.

Undoubtedly the economic situation has a profound effect upon the violence chart. A number of lynchings this year have resulted from robbery; the robberies have been induced by dire necessity for food and clothing. Neither race is wholly responsible. Criminally-inclined Negroes have resorted to criminality to supply their needs and criminally-inclined white people have punished them by extra-legal methods. The two lynchings at Scooba, Miss., resulted entirely from robbery. The trouble at Emelle, Ala., came from a dispute over money; the lynching at Darien was the outgrowth of burglary.

A case study ought to be particularly illumining in that it will be made when passions have subsided and when it is possible to get at the real truth and the real history of the cases. The study, we believe, will establish the direct connection between economic depressions and violence. Certainly it will destroy the most ancient defense of lynching: the false sense of chivalry. A casual survey of lynchings that have occurred this year places the protection of womanhood as the cause of less than have the crimes of mobs.

Bristol, Tenn. Herald-Courier
Sunday, September 14, 1930

More Mob Murders.

Three months ago a Negro attacked and killed a white woman at Shamrock, Texas. Following the crime mob rioting became so serious that all colored people were forced to flee the town, and a lynching was only averted by the action of the authorities in secreting the accused Negro across the border in Oklahoma. Later he was tried and convicted and now has been legally put to death.

There never is an excuse for lynching when a Negro assaults a white woman or commits a murder. The penalty for these crimes is death and the courts may be depended upon to exact the penalty. Yet mobs continue to wreak lawless vengeance upon Negroes and sometimes upon white persons. Only a few days ago a Negro accused of killing an officer of the law at Darien, Georgia, died at the hands of a mob.

And since then there has been a double lynching at Scooba, Mississippi, which reminds that it is not always necessary for a Negro or even a white person to commit a capital offense to become a victim of mob lawlessness. Two Negroes arrested at Scooba on the charge of robbing a white man and his wife were taken from two Deputy Sheriffs by a masked band of fifteen men and hanged to trees.

There were nine mob murders last year, which was just nine too many, but compared with the lynching record of most previous years the number was so small as to encourage the belief that we were getting away from mob lawlessness. There were predictions that there would be still fewer lynchings this year, but with nearly four months of the year remaining there have been perhaps twice as many lynchings as occurred last year.

The country will await news from Georgia and Mississippi with the hope that the members of the Darien and Scooba mobs will be brought to justice. The people of the Southern States, where nearly all of the lynchings occur, must demonstrate that they are determined to destroy the mob and all its outrageous works if they would not see the Federal Government take a hand in suppressing this species of crime.

EDINBURG, TEX.
VALLEY REVIEW

SEP 11 1930

Georgia Returns to the Lynching Record

For many years, Georgia [illegible]ppi, Texas and Florida a close race to head the annual lynch-murder roll. However, after two years' comparative quiet, the State experienced but one mob crime in 1926—and that produced unprecedented consequences:

Law officers arrested 12 of the lynchers, who were arraigned in Coffee County in November following the mob's crime in August. Nine pleaded guilty; Judge Reed sentenced the confessed leader for life, and eight accomplices to four to 20 years each, in State's prison; the other three later were convicted and given smaller indeterminate sentences.

That was almost four years ago and, until lately, Georgia had been sensationally conspicuous by its absence from the lynching record. To be sure, one or two attempts at lynching occured, and a mob had released a prisoner—convicted of his innocence—which also set a precedent for Judge Lynch. By contrast Georgia had suffered nine such crimes in 1920, eleven each in 1921 and 1922, four in 1923, two each in 1924 and 1925.

It may have been merely a coincidence that the clean slate followed the vigorous assertion of constituted auority in Coffee County—but the appearance of cause and effect is there.

New Georgia suffers auother mob outbreak—at Darien—under unusual circumstances: A watchman accosted two negroes, seen loitering about a bank at midnight; they fled to the swamps after one had shot at him. The next day the police chief was killed and three other officers were wounded in a pitched battle with the fugitives, one of whom was taken and lodged in jail.

Though a National Guard Company was at the scene, a mob stormed the jail and ignored Col. Neal's orders that the negro "be not shot." That officer had no guns at the jail to enforce his command. Sheriff Poppell was absent, lured away by a fake telephone call. Governor Hardman had sent troops to keep order—which included preventing a lynching—but the mob leaders evidently surprised and outwitted the officials.

After the lynching, the Governor proclaimed martial law and Guardsmen sought the second negro. The situation calls for a thorough inquiry to determine responsibility for official neglect, if any, as well as to punish the mob murderers.

In the Coffee County case four years ago, the victim was a white man. Now it remains to be seen whether Georgia authorities will arrest, try and convict citizens who lynched a negro. That procedure there demands even more moral courage, but it would exert a correspondingly greater restraining influence upon would-be lynchers hereafter.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

SEP 11 1930

Guardsmen Who Failed to Guard

In no quarter, as far as press reports go, has there been any challenge of the first accounts of the lynching of George Grant, in Darien, Ga. Accordingly these statements still stand: that after Chief of Police Freeman was fatally shot and three other men were wounded in a fight which followed efforts to arrest Grant and another Negro, Col. Roy Neal, of the Savannah unit of the Georgia National Guard, and 25 guardsmen were ordered to Darien; that they arrived in time to place machine guns in the streets and to assist in the capture of Grant; that Grant was taken to the jail by Colonel Neal and that the National Guard detachment was guarding him; and that in spite of the National Guard colonel and his 25 soldiers, in spite of their machine guns and other arms, the mob forced its way into the jail, seized the prisoner and killed him.

Other aspects of this latest addition to the long roll of mob murders in the South this year deserve attention. One of these is that the killing of a police officer who was trying to arrest men accused of robbery, regrettable as it is, happens with deplorable frequency in the United States and is not ordinarily made the pretext for private vengeance by mob action. Another is that Grant had been captured and was in jail. He would have been brought to trial shortly. In the circumstances, it is reasonable to assume that, if guilty, he would have received swift and severe punishment, probably the death penalty.

But over and above the manifestation of mob spirit, under these conditions, is the spectacle of a National Guard detachment, ordered to the spot to help preserve the peace and fully armed for that assignment, wholly powerless to defend a prisoner held in jail. That failure calls for explanation. Unless the dispatches have not given the true picture, the public must judge the guardsmen as deficient in that intelligence or determination which it has a right to expect of them. Twenty-five soldiers, ably officered and amply armed, ought to be able to defend a jail. They did not do it in Darien.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press. (southern)

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

JUN 8 - 1930

Responsibility for Mob Violence

HENRY ARGO, a Negro held in the Grady county jail, die from wounds received at the hands of some member or members of the mob that sought his life and damaged property in its effort to get the prisoner. Members of the mob, and particularly leaders of the mob, should pay the penalty for the murder that someone committed, but it is doubtful if they will. It is difficult to fix responsibility for mob violence, and hard to convict members of a mob in a community in which a lynching occurs. J. Berry King, attorney general, should press charges against the offenders, if they can be identified. The whole state has a responsibility in the shameful episode at Chickasha, and that responsibility will not be met unless the criminals are brought to justice.

Nor should the failure of Sheriff Matt Sankey and his deputies to protect the prisoner be overlooked. That failure is convincing evidence of their inefficiency. We shall have fewer lynchings when there is a provision in our statutes for the summary ouster of any sheriff who loses a prisoner to a merciless and brutal mob. Captain E. R. Smith of the national guard unit, called out in the emergency, reports a lack of co-operation on the part of the sheriff's office. The guardsmen themselves bungled the mission for which they were ordered out. A resourceful commander should be able to disperse any mob with a handful of disciplined troops. Captain Smith should need no co-operation of civilian officers to scatter a blood-thirsty rabble, bent on slaying an unarmed prisoner.

Grady county needs an abler sheriff than Matt Sankey. His record in this case should be enough to warrant his removal. If he or his deputies failed to co-operate with the guardsmen, that policy is indefensible. At best, he failed to protect a prisoner in his custody. There should also be thorough investigation of the conduct of the guardsmen. They were ordered out to protect the prisoner, but he was not protecttd. Neither civil nor military authority can explain that fact away, and neither is to be absolved by passing the buck. If Oklahoma hopes to establish a reputation as a civilized state, it must put a stop to lynching and all manner of mob violence.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

JUN 6 - 1930

Lynching Shames a State

ETTERS in a recent issue of the London Times pointed the finger of scorn at Texas, because of the brutal lynching Sherman. The New York World lately printed an editorial nouncing the mob murder of Henry Agro, a Negro prisoner, the Chickasha jail. This editorial stressed the shameful inefficiency of the sheriff's force and the national guardsmen, d cited the utter folly of permitting spectators in the jail tly after the mob turmoil had subsided. The World urges Oklahoma to be energetic and resourceful in investigation and prosecution.

Thus Oklahoma, as a whole, bears some of the stigma of the outrage at Chickasha. It will deserve to bear it, unless the brutal murderers are brought to justice and the officers who failed to protect a prisoner entrusted to their care are removed from office. Any state that hopes to be regarded as civilized, must put a stop to lynching, and the state that will punish the leaders and members of mobs as they deserve, can stop these outbursts.

Paris, Ky.
NEWS

MAY 27 1930

THE TEXAS LYNCHING

The recent racial outburst in Texas is to be regretted, of course, but denunciation of mob fury does not end the incident. The authorities in the state seem to have used reasonable precaution, and the only matter of debate is whether the troops should have opened general fire upon those in the streets, or retired to the jail as they did.

Racial antipathy bursts the bounds of restraint in various sections of the world. The other day, in South Africa there was a race riot. Not many months ago, in California, the whites and Filipinos had trouble. There have been other disreputable performances in American states, mostly in the South, but yet, occasionally, in Illinois Missouri and elsewhere.

It is rather foolish to give vent to rabid utterances about what ought to be done, especially when the talker is hundreds of miles away. It is more desirable that all citizens, everywhere, try to create a more tolerant outlook, and encourage a spirit of friendliness and neighborliness among all races.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

MAY 28 1930

"LISTEN, WORLD"

By Elsie Robinson

WHY IS A MOB?

Horror in Texas. A negro on trial for an offense against a white woman. Men milling, muttering, thickening into dark clots. A nudge a whisper. Suddenly a yell. Then moiling madness—bodies gathering into a wave—rushing headlong—filling the air with one vast, slobbering snarl.

The rangers fought them. Locked the negro in a vault. But the mob came on. Some one threw a can. The stench of gasoline. A great, gulping roar. The court house bulged, buckled, belched torrents of flame. From the locked vault came howl upon howl. Even that wasn't enough. The mob waited, testing the heat. The moment the ashes cooled they were at that vault with an acetylene torch. Presently something—twisted, utterly abominable—was thrust out through the opening. As it came into view, men cheered, women clapped. Then fell upon it, each eager for his chance; wrapped it in chains; fastened it to an automobile. . . . One can't go on.

Appalling things—mob murders, race riots. Texas has no monopoly of them. Her fine citizens resent such shame as much as other decent men. All states share in that shame. Filipinos beaten in California. Hindus mobbed in the Northwest. Negroes shot in Illinois. What can be done about it? Call out the militia? Make laws? Preach sermons against cruelty? But what good does it do when all the time most of us have a sneaking admiration for strong men who mass to defend some noble cause?

But that's just the point, mobs aren't made of strong men defending noble causes. Mobs are made of weak men who want to appear strong and grab the spotlight. And this "noble cause" hullabaloo is just a cover-up for cowardice and viciousness and diseased egotism.

Nine out of ten men in mob murders or race riots are shoddy weaklings, often far more ignorant, vicious and worthless than the poor creatures they abuse or kill. The morons and moochers and mutterers—they are the ones who arise in their might to "defend" and "protect" and "avenge." Are they really animated by a desire to protect women or defend labor? They are not. Most of them consistently abuse or neglect their own women and avoid labor as a pest. They are both despicable and despised and have no rating among regular citizens. Nevertheless, being human, they crave a rating. They desire power, admiration and publicity and are consumed with envy and resentment because they do not receive them. The more they are hoboes, the more they want to be heroes—and mob violence offers them their opportunity.

For the easiest way for that kind of a white man to achieve herodom is to kill or torture some black or yellow man under some noble pretext. By abusing some despised "inferior" he makes himself seem superior. And unfortunately, many people who should have better sense, agree with him.

Why is a mob? That's why. And we will never cure mobs as long as we think of them as exhibitions of courage and righteous rage. They are not. They are exhibitions of cowardice—of frustrated conceit. Maggots running amuck.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWS

MAY 29 1930

SUGGESTION FOR A CARVING

According to a story in The Anderson *Independent*, the tree under which a negro was lynched in Oconee county has been cut down so that souvenir hunters may tear it apart and have tangible reminders of that historic event. A wood carver is said to be engaged in the pertinent task of shaping the limbs into "small articles of all shapes" to make neat decorations for homes where civilization sits enthroned. To commemorate this incident is a commendable appeal to all justice-loving patriots. And if suggestions are in order as to figures for the carvings, let us suggest the well-known one of Justice—with her hands to her eyes.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

MAY 29 1930

Negro Oconee ~~Mob Lynched~~ Once Was Hailed as a Hero

Lawless Crowd Slew Him April 23 on Same Spot Where 11 Years Before He Received Parole for 'Practically Saving' Walhalla

Walhalla, May 28.—(AP): The lynchers of Allen Green, who dragged him from jail and killed him on the night of April 23, had a sardonic sense of humor. They killed him under the same tree he received the news of a parole 11 years ago. And behind they left this note: "On this spot Allen Green got his parole and here he got his lynch."

This strange quirk in the lynching of the man who formerly was the hero of Walhalla came to light this week when 17 Oconee county citizens including the mayor of Walhalla were indicted by the grand jury on charge of murder.

There were few who recalled after the lynching that this same negro years ago was hailed as a hero. His ability as a fire-fighter was credited with "practically saving" the town from destruction.

The story of the Walhalla tribute to the negro can be found in the parole file in the governor's office at Columbia.

It goes back to July, 1915, when Green was convicted of attempted assault on a white woman and was sentenced to serve 13 years in prison.

There was an almost immediate effort to have him freed three years later, Kurtz P. Smith, who then was solicitor, joined prominent citizens in asking that he be paroled. Governor Richard I. Manning did not act in the case, however.

The next year, 1919, Governor Robert A. Cooper did grant the parole and news of the parole was brought to Green by the chaingang foreman under the tree which 11 years later was to be a witness to his death.

In the second appeal, signed by a number of prominent citizens, is the paragraph:

"Petitioners feel that the town of Walhalla is largely indebted to Allen Green as they recall that on two occasions of serious fires it was mainly through his ability and efforts as a fire-fighter that the town was practically saved from destruction by fire."

The signers of the petition said they doubted the truth of the woman's testimony in the case.

The solicitor, in commenting on this, said "there was some dissatisfaction with the verdict by some of the best people of Walhalla."

Among the signers was the complete list of jurors.

Green's lynching in April followed a preliminary hearing in magistrate's court in which a white woman testified he attacked her.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

MAY 29 1930

Listen, World!

Horror in Texas. A negro on trial for an offense against a white woman. Men milling, muttering, thickening into dark clots. A nudge, a whisper. Suddenly a yell. Then moiling madness—bodies gathering into a wave—rushing headlong—filling the air with one vast, slobbering snarl.

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But that's just the point. Mobs aren't made of strong men defending noble causes. Mobs made of weak men men who want to appear strong and grab the spotlight. And this "noble cause" hullabaloo is just a cover-up for cowardice and viciousness and diseased egotism.

Nine out of 10 men in mob murders or race riots are shoddy weaklings, often far more ignorant, vicious and worthless than the poor creatures they abuse ir kill. The morons and moochers and mutterers—they are the ones who arise in their might to "defend" and "protect" and "avenge." Are they really animated by a desire to Protect Women or Defend Labor? They are not. Most of them consistently abuse or neglect their own women and avoid labor as a pest. They are both despicable and despised and have no rating among regular citizens. Nevertheless, being human, they crave a rating. They desire Power, Admiration and Publicity and are consumed with envy and resentment because they do not receive them. The more they are hoboes, the more they want to be heroes—more mob violence offers them their opportunity.

For the easiest way for that kind of a white man to achieve herodom is to kill or torture some black or yellow man under some noble pretext. By abusing some despised "inferior" he makes himself seem superior. And unfortunately, many people who should have better sense, agree with him.

Why is a mob? That's why. And we will never cure mobs as long as we think of them as exhibitions of courage and righteous rage. They are not. They are exhibitions of cowardice—of frustrated conceit. Maggots running amuck.

Texas Ranger Sailing For London to Explain About That Lynching

Commercial Appeal

6-12-30

Memphis Tenn

NEW YORK, June 11.—(AP)—Capt. Tom Hickman, Texas ranger, sailed on the Leviathan today as an unofficial ambassador to London from the state of Texas.

Tom has been commissioned by Gov. Dan Moody of the Lone Star State to set Londoners right on that lynching at Sherman, Texas, a few weeks ago, by telling London newspapers just what happened.

One London newspaper telephoned to Governor Moody and asked him if that sort of thing occurred often. The governor said no, but reports have reached Texas that London papers printed accounts of the lynching which told of women tossing fuel into the flames.

Tom will assure London that nothing of the sort happened.

He sailed with the Simmons College Cowboy Band of Abilene, Texas, a 40-piece musical outfit which will spend six weeks playing in England and on the continent.

NEWS
SAVANNAH, GA.

JUN 18 1930

TO EXPLAIN LYNCHING

A story says that Gov. [redacted] Texas has sent a ranger to London to explain to the newspapers, and therefore the inhabitants there, just what happened during a recent lynching which was enjoyed by Sherman, Tex. One London newspaper called the Governor on the telephone to ask him about it, but the telephone conversation was necessarily brief and the Governor apparently thinks he could not "explain" sufficiently for the Londoners to understand. Possibly the ranger will do better at explaining, but it is doubtful. Lynchings are so hard to explain. They happen, and the reasons why they happen may be easy to see and understand, but even the reasons do not explain why the authorities permit them, and that's where the ranger's job is going to be about as difficult as any job any ranger ever had.

After the ranger gets through telling everything that happened, and even goes into the historical background of lynching, and the psychological background, and whatnot, some dense Londoner is likely to ask: "But what were the bobbies doing all that time?" And the ranger will blush and try to do some more explaining, and the Londoner will still be too dense to see the point.

About the only way to make a Londoner understand lynchings is just not to let them happen. He can understand that. And, after all, we folks here at home ought to be able to see that there is no sense, no civilization, in lynchings. We are very dense if we cannot see that lynchings are attacks on law, on organized society, on civilization. No wonder the Londoners cannot understand them. And no wonder they won't be able to see the Texas point even after Gov. Moody's emissary explains it laboriously and carefully. The truth is that the point is in the other direction. A people which permits lynching is just that far short of being civilized.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions

White Press. (Southern)

Johnson City, Tenn., Staff News
Thursday, January 30, 1930

Fewer Lynchings

Tuskegee Inst.

Last year there were ten lynchings in this country. In 1892, less than 40 years ago, there were 255 lynchings. Comparision of these two records and study of the years between with their slow but fairly steady decline in lynchings show that progress in this matter is real.

There are probably several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching, stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailers, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable effect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity decency and justice are worth striving for. Their achievement in one field foreshadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as lynching has been.

EXPERT THINKS LYNCHING TO BE EXTINC[illegible]OON

Evil [illegible]e Ended By 1940, [illegible]s Interacial Worker

Columbus

GREAT PROGRESS MADE

Enquirer Sun
1-12-30

Press And Women's Clubs Given Much Of Credit

Columbus, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—(AP)—Lynching will be a lost crime by 1940 — something for scientists to study and the rest of us to remember with unbelief — and you can thank, among others, radio, good roads and the gentlemen of the press.

So reasons Will W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, reviewing the commission's 10-year war with the mob.

"In 1919, when the commission was born, 83 persons were lynched," said Alexander. "This year the records show but 10, and those in only five states.

Townful Lynched

"During the decade 314 lost their lives at the hands of mobs, 298 in the first five years. The figures are startling when one finds 1,726 lynched between 1885 and 1894, our earliest records. All told, 4,377 persons have been lynched since 1885, a good sized town."

Lynching is almost galloping to extinction, Alexander believes.

"Ten years from now we will be wondering how it ever happened.

"Mob slayings are chiefly a rural art these days," he explained. "Only in the most backward regions, the last to be penetrated by progress, are lynchings found. The radio is penetrating them faster than they were ever penetrated before and good roads are bringing travelers from other parts. By contact the backwoods is acquiring civilization at a swift clip."

Press Praised

The press has been a leading factor in the decline of mob law, the commission head said.

"It has helped us rip away the taboos that have veiled the barbarism. Once it was immodest even to mention lynching in the south. No evil thing can flourish in the light and the press has thrown the spotlight on the mob.

"No longer is the lyncher a hero. For one thing, the various women's organizations are after him. Women in every state in the south have denounced the old defense of lynching—that it was necessary to protect southern womanhood. That is not the kind of chivalry they want, they decided."

The commission has filed workers in every state who, as soon as they learn of a mob in prospect, immediately inform the proper officials. In many towns groups of leading citizens operate as a sort of vigilantes society against lynchers, a constant guard to warn officials, said Alexander.

Officials Cooperate

"We are getting cooperation from officials, due to public opinion, that never came before and stringent measures to protect prisoners are not uncommon. One state, North Carolina, has not had a lynching in five years."

Sheriffs who protect their prisoners with unusual valor are awarded a medal by the commission, which is presented by the governor or a leading citizen.

Rising educational standards have played more than a minor role in the struggle for law and order, Alexander said.

"What is happening, I think, is that the two races in the south are learning to live together," he saidi.

SUMPTER, S. C.
ITEM
JAN 30 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Last year there were ten lynchings in this country. In 1892, less than 40 years ago, there were 255 lynchings. Comparison of those two records and study of the years between with their slow but fairly steady decline in lynchings show that progress in this matter is real.

There are probably several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching, stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailers, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable effect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity, decency and justice are worth striving for. Their achievement in one field fore-shadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as lynching has been.

Bainbridge, Ga., Post-Searchlight
Thursday, February 6, 1930

Th governor wants a report on the lynching over at Ocilla. Well that is easy. Negro attacked and then killed a fourteen year old girl, threw her body in a hog wallow. Folks rose up and lynched the negro that did it. That is all there is to it and that is all there is going to be to it. Terrible crime indeed. One that sets the blood of men on fire. Hypocritical canting about the state's record is not going to bring the girl back and while we are indeed sorry that the record has been smirched, we are darn sight more sorry that the poor little girl was butchered up in this manner by a brute in human form. 'Tis bad to have a mob, tis worse to kill an innocent young girl in such a manner. So just cuss around a little about it and shut up for that is all that can or will be done. If the man had been a white man his fate wold have been the same. here is no color line in that kind of stuff.

Homer, Ga., Journal
Friday, February 7, 1930

Negro Beaten to Death and Body Burned

Ocilla, Ga., Feb. 1.—Overpowering Sheriff W. S. Tyler and his deputies early Saturday, 500 men took Jimmy Levine, negro, from the officers and killed him ten miles from town. The negro had been arrested about an hour before at Mystic, Ga., for attacking and slaying a 14-year-old white girl.

Sheriff Tyler, who was roughly handled by a group of twenty-five or thirty members of the gang when he resisted their efforts to remove the prisoner from his automobile, Saturday night, said he had made little headway in investigating. He expected to be joined Sunday by Roy Foy, of Sylvester, solicitor general for this district, and steps will be taken to identify some of the members.

Sheriff Tyler and his deputies had located the negro in Mystic after an all night search and immediately started for jail here. In the center of town, the group met the officers and demanded the negro. Sheriff Tyler refused to surrender him and a crowd gathered about his car, finally succeeding in taking the negro.

With the prisoner in their hands, they set out in nearly 100 cars for the scene of the crime. Later the body was found on a blazing pyre of logs. Reports said the negro was beaten and his throat cut, after which the pyre was built. The logs and clothing of the negro were saturated with gasoline and a match applied.

Sheriff Tyler said he was unable to identify any of the men who surrounded his car as it was just before dawn and the light was poor. He said the negro had confessed to committing the crime before the mob got him.

The girl, daughter of a prominent planter, was attacked and slain near her home Friday and her body was found in a creek nearby. Sheriff Tyler said the assailant, after killing the girl, had dragged her body across a field to the creek where it was found. Her throat had been cut and her jaw broken.

More than 1,000 men from this (Irwin), Coffee, and Barrien Counties joined in the search for the negro Friday night.

HERALD
Albany, Ga.
FEB 3 1930

JUDGE LYNCH RETURNS TO GEORGIA.

After a banishment of several years during which the hope was oft expressed that Georgia would see him no more, Judge Lynch returned from exile last Saturday morning. He convened his court ten miles rom Ocilla, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced a wretch for whom death was entirely too good a fate, and turned him over to a mob of 500 men to kill, mutilate and burn.

A lynching can never be successfully defended. No logic can justify it. No thoughtful person can fail to realize that a lynching tremendously weakens the power of justice. It robs the courts of their functions and usurps their authority.

When a mob throngs the court over which Judge Lynch presides, the proceedings become a mockery, a travesty. They strike at the foundations of sacred institutions which civilized man has been at infinite pains to build through thousands of years of strife and sacrifice and bloodshed. They do damage which cannot be undone.

Yet we can understand why a lynching in Irwin County was all but inevitable Saturday morning. We can almost sympathize with members of that mob who had never before participated in a lynching, and who believed that under no circumstances would they ever be gripped by the mob spirit and swept along to the commission of revolting deeds of violence.

But that was before a 14-year-old white girl who had grown up in the community was waylaid as she walked along a country road—waylaid by a black brute who dragged her into the woods, stifled her cries with a blow that broke her jawbone; assaulted her, cut her throat and left her almost wholly nakeder body for neighbors to find.

Yes, we can understand what happened in that community, and so can you who read this. Those men turned from homes, stores, offices, garages, shops, to hunt the beast that had assaulted and murdered a child of their race. There were tears in their eyes, lumps in their throats, something red that blurred their vision, and in their hearts was a prayer that the creature they sought might not escape.

Perhaps the Sheriff should not have risked taking his prisoner, who confessed his unspeakable crime when arrested, back to Ocilla, though he may have regarded that as his best strategy. But only a miracle could have averted that Saturday morning lynching close to the scene of the horrible crime of the afternoon before.

The mob is not to be defended. The lynching thoughtful men and women can but deplore, the more because it was the first to occur in Georgia in several years. But we might as well face frankly the truth it does no good to ignore—that when crimes like the one which threw Irwin and the adjoining counties into a frenzy are committed, ordinarily sane men are going to do that which they can be expected to do when they "see red."

" 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true"—but it's true.

Douglas, Ga., Progress
Thursday, February 6, 1930

NEGRO PAYS PENALTY AT STAKE FOR ASSAULT AND MURDER OF GIRL

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap", is a Bibical injunction that may be fitting in the case of a negro, James Irvin, after a series of tragic events that transpired Friday and Saturday of last week in Irwin county, near Lax.

A white girl, 14 years of age, daughter of a highly respected farmer was on an errand that took her about a mile down a conspicuous highway leading by her home. It was about two o'clock on a bright day of sunshine. When about half-way, and while passing through a small branch she met James Irvin, a negro man 25 years of age, married and with one child. What happened cannot be described, but the little girl died an ignoble death after suffering every torture that could be bestowed. Five knife wounds penetrated her breast and her throat was cut, after which she was assaulted. Not long afterwards her body was found a few feet from the road, cast behind a dead log and a clump of bushes in the water. The body was not lifeless, a hand moving after discovered, but she then expired. Thus died the youngest member of one of the sections best citizens.

Irvin sped away in a wagon drawn by two mules. The lash was laid and it was said that for about eight miles he drove at a furious speed. When the team had become exhausted, he leaped from the wagon and sought the woods and swamps.

The terrible intelligence spread rapidly and in a few hours hundreds of men were scouring every space, guarding roads and trains, and permitting no method of escape. Bloodhounds were summoned from Ocilla, Douglas and Nashville. The track was taken up and followed first by dogs from Ocilla, then for hours by dogs from Douglas and finally by the Nashville pack. It is estimated that the negro traveled fifty miles on foot, and at one time a group of searchers came in sight and wounded him with shotguns, but fleet of foot, he sped on and on throughout the night. The crowd of searchers had been augmented until not hundreds, but literal thousands were combined to wreak vengence upon the perpetrator of a crime unexcelled in brutality in all the annals of this state.

The officers from several counties were leading in the man hunt and it was with the assistance of the Nashville dogs led by Sheriff Tyler of Irwin county, that the dogs came to a halt at a negro shanty near Mystic about fifteen miles from the scene of the assault. The negro living there told the officers that Irvin had been there and left. This did not appease the searchers and he was found secreted in the rear of the house. Taken into custody, he was spirited away, but the mania for blood was too great and escape was impossible. News of his capture reacher the posse of searchers and near Ocilla, the negro was taken from Sheriff Tyler, after his car had been shot and he himself slightly wounded.

The march began to the scene of the crime. No doubt the captive was unmercifully tortured on the trip. Arriving at the exact spot, he was tortured with knives and in many other ways. Parts of the body were cut off. He told in detail of his deeds and stated that he killed the girl because she was too strong to handle. His was an attitude of derision, and no mercy was asked, reports state. Finally, as a climax, a huge pile of lightwood was piled high beside a tree, gallons of gasoline poured over his head and a match applied. Flames leaped high into the air and around the writhing body. A very few minutes and another chapter was written into crime annals.

The charred remains remained hanging from about 8 o'clock in the morning Saturday until after twelve o'clock Saturday night when it was removed by the coroner of the county. A verdict of murder at the hands of parties unknown was returned by a jury. Many hundred of automobiles journeyed to scene from all over the section, women and men alike viewing the tragic scene.

Buena Vista, Ga., Patriot
Friday, February 7, 1930

"Trampling Upon the Majesty of the Law"

A Negro was lynched at Ocilla, Ga., last week for the crime for which Southerners usually relieve the courts of the time and truble of trying the culprit. Of course we do not condone disregard of the law at any time or for any cause, but what we want to say is that the usual apologies to the fanatics of the North may be expected from those editors in Georgia who can shed crocodile tears over the disrespect for "the majesty of the law" when a Negro is lynched, but who at the same time can, and d aid and abet the violation of the Prohibition Law by condemning it as "irrational," "unsound," "unpopular, "wanted only by a bunch of cranks," and that "it shoul be repealed because it cannot be enforced;" that "the wa to promote temperance and respect for the law is t repeal it."

We regret that another lynching has occurred in Georgia, but when the crime that provoked it is considered, w shall not "blush with shame" half as much as we do whe we read almost daily the tirades against the Prohibitio Law by editors who should be using their influence t win respect and obedience to all laws.

The people know the evil effects of alcoholic drinks they know the bad influences the manufacture and sale o whiskey and beer had upon the politics of the country and when, in the presidential election of 1928, they ha an opportunity to register their disapproval of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of these beverage they failed to do so, but apparently endorsed the laws b an overwhelming majority. The voice of the people i supreme. Why trample upon it?

In saying the only way to stop drinking and promot temperance is to repeal the laws prohibiting the makin and selling of intoxicants is about as logical as sayin to repeal the laws prohibiting rape and lynching wou put a stop to these crimes. If the law prohibiting ra were repealed, would fiends cease to attack women? A if the law prohibiting lynching were repealed, would i furiated mobs cease lynching the fiends? No. And wh

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions.

White Press. (Southern.)

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

APR 26 1930

What Lynchers Might Do

If you, a citizen, were accidentally to come upon a party of lynchers who were about o slaughter [illegible] commission of a einous and frightful crime and you were to y to them that they were about to commit hat the laws of the land call "murder," n't you think it possible that they would ynch you too? Yet "they say" that lynching only done to punish horrible crimes. It is ally no horrible crime to say that the urts and the law should be respected.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

APR 25 1930

A FLARE-BACK IN THE LYNCHING RECORD

ynch-murder latterly has been so equent as to arouse the hope that Nation soon might rid itself altoher of this infamy. But two mob mes in a day—in South Carolina d in Mississippi—come as a disartening flare-back.

The relapse in South Carolina is rticularly deplorable, as that State d been free of lynchings since 1926 —when, during an unusual wave of olence, it witnessed three. The st mob-victim—a 50-year-old negro Walhalla in Oconee County—was rged with the "usual crime," that attempted criminal assault. He had n in jail two days when the mob rpowered the sheriff, dragged the soner out, tied him to a tree and dled his body with bullets.

In recent years Mississippi frequenthas headed the lynching-roll, occaally sharing that disgrace with ia or Texas. A citizen posse at nison, Bolivar County, summarily nched a negro charged with having d a 17-year-old white lad. A ty sheriff said he reached the too late to arrest the accused As in South Carolina, the victim tied to a tree and shot to death. [illegible] then, the present-day [illegible] methods.

The officer said that an inquest was not likely and no investigation would be held before next fall. In Mississippi a lynching is not ordinarily important enough to bring about a special session of the grand jury. Traditionally, when a negro kills a white man in that State he incurs summary hanging by a mob. There is not even the pretense of an improvised trial, such as the Vigilantes on the frontier granted the cattle-rustler. The lynchers do not always take the trouble to wrest a confession from their victim.

Five years ago at Clarksdale, Coahoma county seat, a mob seized a negro who had just been acquitted—by a jury of white men—and hanged him. For that outrage upon justice not a man in the mob ever was brought to trial. Perhaps such a record of official inaction and the sentiment which condones, even applauds, it are largely responsible for the survival of the lynching evil in Mississippi. The first essential to righting the condition is enlightened public opinion.

NORFOLK, VA
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

APR 25 1930

Two Lynchings in 24 Hours

The two lynchings reported yesterday, from Walhalla, S. C., and Gunnison, Miss., break through the serenity since the last day of February when a Georgia mob seized Jimmy Levine from the sheriff who was carrying him to a safer jail, cut his throat and burned his body on a pyre. In the South Carolina lynching a masked mob "overpowered" a sheriff and took out of jail a 50-year-old man, carried him two miles, tied him to a tree and shot him to death. His body is described as "riddled with bullets." In the Mississippi instance, no formal arrest had been made, but the suspect, Dave Harris, was being held in a house and a deputy sheriff was on his way there. For all practical purposes he too was taken from the law. Like Allen Green in South Carolina he was fastened to a tree and several hundred shots were fired into his body.

As in the earlier Georgia lynching both of these victims were Negroes, one of whom was charged with attempting to attack a girl, presumably white, and the other of whom was accused of killing a boy, also presumably white. In view of the States in which these crimes took place, it is reasonable to assume that the accused persons would have been tried quickly and, with any reasonable evidence against them, would have been convicted and sentenced and the sentence carried out in a few weeks. To the disgrace of both States the law was helpless. The aroused passion of those who in such instances know only the spirit of the jungle was strong enough to ride roughshod over all judicial processes.

The prospect that the mob-murderers will be punished is slight. In South Carolina, where recent years have revealed a greater zeal in protecting prisoners, a greater faith in the courts and a stronger public opinion against gang madness, a serious effort at punishment is to be expected. Something is at least to be hoped for there. But nothing in the records indicates any real disposition in Mississippi to take lynchings seriously. The mobs of this State have lynched more persons nearly every year than any other State, and have suffered no embarrassment either through the activity of officials or the pressure of public opinion. Nearly 500 victims have preceded Dave Harris to a mob death in Mississippi since the records have been kept, and probably not 1 per cent of the murderers have been punished. That is the picture at which today the Governor of the State, every judge and every official and the intelligent and civilized portion of its citizenship have to look. They have to demonstrate once more whether it is a picture they approve.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

APR 26 1930

GOVERNOR RICHARDS AND THE WALHALLA LYNCHING

Thanks to swift action by Governor Richards, who sent detectives to the scene, and the assistance of county authorities, four men are behind the bars charged with participating in the mob attack on Oconee County jail at Walhalla (South Carolina); with assault upon Sheriff Thomas, who suffered a fractured skull; and with the lynching of a negro prisoner. The negro was in jail awaiting trial for attempted criminal assault.

Fifteen other lynching suspects also were arrested and released on their own recognizance. These determined steps to bring to justice the perpetrators of the outrage, are in sharp contrast to the familiar official inaction in such cases—by which the authorities tacitly condone, if they do not approve, the offense.

For example, no such report comes from Mississippi, which witnessed a lynching on the same day. And it will be recalled that after a horrible mob murder in that State two years ago—in which the torch was applied to the victim—Governor Bilbo weakly explained that he could do nothing in the face of overwhelming public sentiment. That was virtual acknowledgment from the Chief Executive that the mob spirit was uppermost in his State! So long as that attitude shall prevail, Mississippi is likely to be plagued with lynchings.

South Carolina officials have a precedent for their relatively bold course, however: By a show of like determination, Governor Robert A. Cooper put a stop to an epidemic of lynchings in that State back in 1921. Except for a relapse in 1926, South Carolina had been almost free of the evil—one lynching in 1922, one in 1924, none in 1927, 1928 and 1929.

It may be merely a coincidence that Georgia has not suffered a single mob murder since Judge Reed of Coffee County sentenced nine lynchers to State's prison—the leader for life and eight accomplices for four to twenty years each—in November, 1926. In that instance the victim was a white man. Previously, Georgia had stood at or near the top of the shameful roll. Now South Carolina may set a similar example.

The Way to Revive Lynchings.

Commercial Appeal
4-29-30

Slowly but surely lynchings and other violent expressions of the mob spirit are being eliminated from the record of the country. In the 1928, 11 persons were victims of lynchers and last year the number was reduced to 10, of which three were white and seven negroes. The 10 lynchings occurred in five states, thus furnishing a clean bill of health to 43 of the nation's commonwealths.

It makes no difference how many or how few lynchings there are, their superfluity is measured by their number. It is true that 10 are a great reduction from the record of a few years ago, but, even so, they are 10 too many. However, the continued reduction points the finger to the day in the not far distant future when every one of the 48 states can show a clean record as to mob violence.

The only way to prevent this certain and soon eventuation is for the federal government to take a hand in the matter and complicate the situation. It is possible, now and then or here and there, that some strong provocation may cause an outburst of the mob spirit and delay or set back temporarily the day of the lynchless nation. But sentiment is set against mob violence, and, if let alone, the authorities of the various states will settle the matter within a few years.

The only possible chance for a revival of the lynching spirit lies in the passage of such federal legislation as the Dyer act, which would interfere with the solution being made by the states and might cause an outbreak of the crimes for which lynchings is invoked through conveying to potential criminals the thought that they would be protected in provocative crimes by the national government. Lynchings will be eliminated if the states are allowed to handle them. They may be revived, if the states are subjected to federal interference.

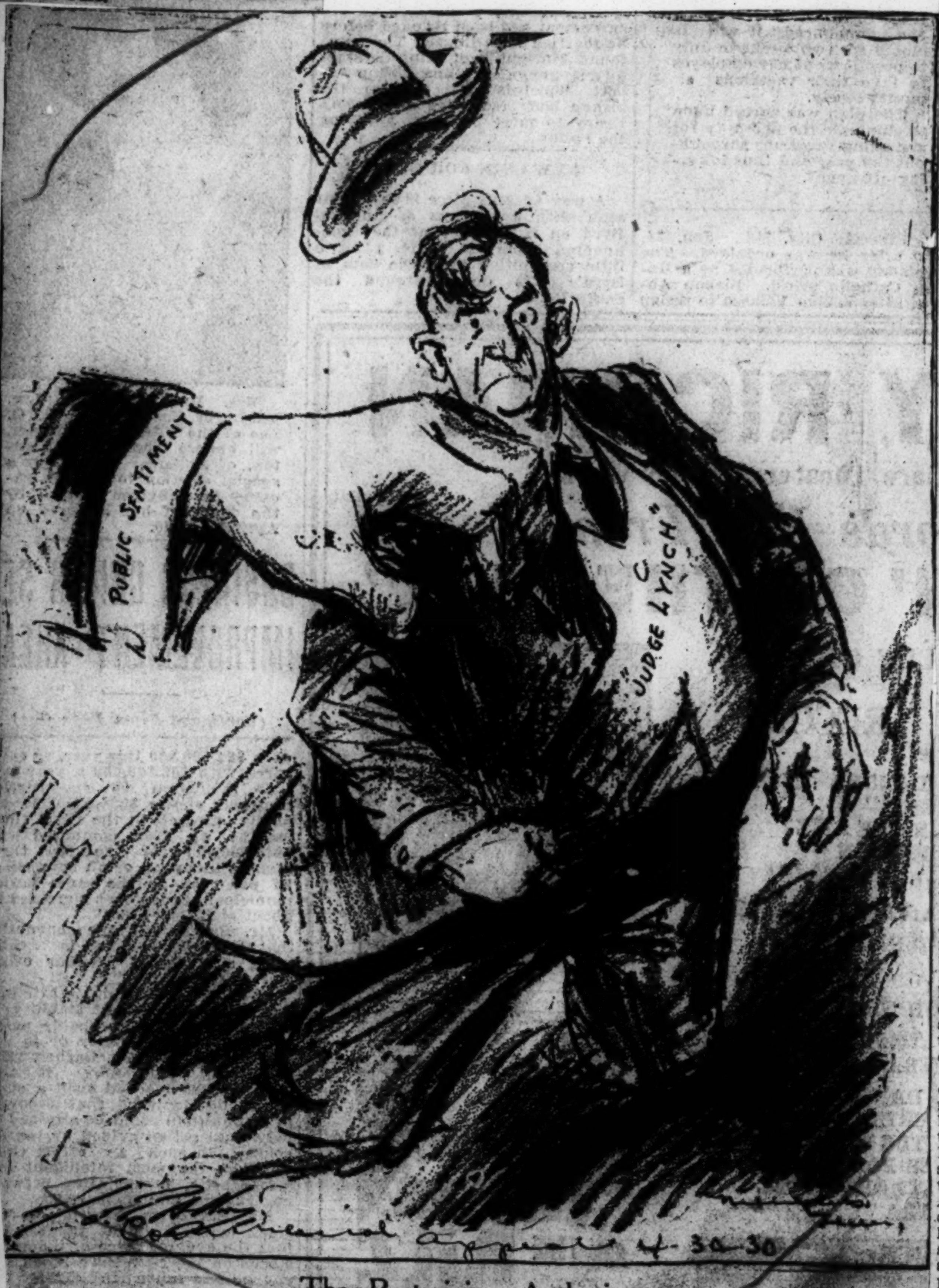
Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

APR 25 1930

Two Lynchings

Two lynchings in a single day cast a black mark on the 1930 record of the South. In Mississippi, a Negro accused of killing a white boy was captured by a mob of 250 men. He was told to run, and as he fled, 100 bullets pierced his body. In South Carolina, a 50-year-old negro accused of criminal assault was taken from a jail, hanged and his body riddled with bullets.

So far, no serious effort has been made to arrest members of the Mississippi mob, and probably none will be. In South Carolina, there has been a half-hearted official investigation. We have frequently stated that unless governors of the Southern states take steps to bring lynchers to justice, the South will continue to suffer from the savagery of mob rule.



Commercial Appeal 4-30-30

The Restraining Authority.

Appeal

5-8-30

THE LYNCHING EVIL

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Judging from two important happenings of the past few days, it would seem that we are in for a little more fun and frolic at the expense of our standing in the family of nations. I refer to two very recent lynchings—one at Rosedale, Miss., and the other at some point in South Carolina. I was born and reared in a backwoods section of Yazoo County, Miss., near the hamlet of Benton, the home of that venerable sage and scholar, John Sharp Williams. I say this to avoid any impression that I am an ex-northerner or something of that kind. I speak as one who knows the south from observation and contact as well.

Memphis Tennessee

From the standpoint of area, finance, mineral wealth and numbers in population, America is really a great country, but when you come to that very precious asset so necessary to the orderly existence of any natin, respect for law and order, she is simply not there.

By a great margin, the negro race has suffered more than any other group of our population when we go to consider lynching statistics, despite the fact that he constitutes only one-tenth of the total. Despite his centuries of service to this country, as slave, soldier and citizen, there are yet many among us who would hate him and deprive him of so much as the creature comforts of life, to say nothing of his rights under the constitution.

Regardless of the estimation in which a nation is held by other nations, her true status must always be determined by the caliber of her citizenship, and especially the respect shown for the laws enacted for her own guidance. There is a saying that "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," and you are safe when you bet "all the steel in Pittsburgh" that this is true. It does not require a knowledge of science and philosophy to know this either.

While the facilities for the education of the negro are generally inadequate, he has made substantial progress in the acquisition of learning since his liberation. As long as there is a high percentage of illiteracy among the negroes, or any other group, the country or nation must content itself to pay huge dividends one way or the other.

The negro is a citizen of this country because the white man made him so. To be more original, he is living in this country because the white man brought him here. He is, therefore, entitled to the same protection under the law that the white man enjoys. As an American citizen, I think we have about camouflaged race relations long enough. Any one with any sense at all, with normal optics and ears, knows that much of the propaganda spread through the country from year to year by highly enthused optimists concerning race relations is not true. They say we have no race problem. If not, then, what is it?

We may sing our melodius songs and preach our pulpit masterpieces to visible and invisible audiences, but there is one thing certain—unless we recognize the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, all these empty gestures will in the end avail us nothing. Let us get together and take an assessment on the true value of our consistency and try to "be ourselves." Respectfully,

W. A. ROBINSON.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
TIMES

APR 28 1930

Editorial Reaction

A SELF-IMPOSED EDUCATIONAL TAX
(Norfolk Journal and Guide)

The report of the Rosenwald Fund for 1929 shows that Southern rural Negroes raised out of their private resources $306,909 as their contribution toward the erection of 326 Rosenwald schools during the year. This amount represents a heavy, yet courageously met sacrifice the South's double-tax system for providing Negro educational facilities imposed upon these people in a single year. But as impressive as these figures are they fall considerably short of representing the actual financial burden outside of direct payment of taxes that colored people of the rural South shoulder annually in order that their children may have educational advantages that even approximate those which public taxation provided for white children.

For instance, it is this time of the year that Negro parents in Southern states, especially ~~and~~ North Carolina, are stinting themselves and otherwise making heroic efforts to provide through their Parent-Teacher leagues sufficient funds to extend their legal five and six-month school terms to six or seven months in the counties where the white children have school terms that outrun the colored by sixty to ninety days.

It is a striking spectacle: these county school leagues making desperate efforts during this month to keep open for an additional four or six weeks their schools which began in October and November and are scheduled to close between the first and middle of April. The figures are not available at the moment, but it is certain that this laudable but unfairly imposed effort adds several thousand dollars annually to the cost of Southern rural colored parents in the education of their children, in addition to their impressive contributions to the Rosenwald building program. And all of this raising money represents an extra tax Negroes levy upon themselves to have educational facilities that are admittedly measurably inferior to those the Whites enjoy purely from public taxation.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern)

3059

Eliminate the Crime and Stop Lynching.'

Commercial Appeal

One night last week a mob broke into the jail at Marion, Ind., took three negroes out, lynched two of them, and administered a severe beating to the third. The negroes were accused of attacking a young woman and killing her escort. The crime is a familiar cause for lynching.

8-12-30

There are more lunchings in the south than in other parts of the country because the crime, which almost inevitably occasions lynching, is peculiar to the south. The lynching in Indiana indicates that people may be expected in any community to take the law in their hands whenever such a crime is committed. The people of the south are not less civilized than people of other sections, as some have tried to prove by lynching statistics. On the other hand, it is conclusive that those who provoke lynchings are less civilized where most lynchings occur.

Memphis, Tenn

It is interesting to observe that it was necessary for the governor of Indiana to call out state troops and declare martial law for the protection of all negroes in the vicinity of Marion following the lynching. No such emergency arises in the south. When a crime such as the Indiana negroes were lynched for occurs in the south, the guilty are strung up and no innocent person is molested.

In the south the indignation is against the perpetrator of the crime. In the north if the criminal is a negro, he is not only lynched, but the affair becomes a race question.

In studying the record of lynching, it would be well to seek its solution in the prevention of crime. When the crime is eliminated lynching will come to an end, and not before, all argument for the supremacy of the law notwithstanding. The Indiana lynching is a fair illustration of the temper of the people everywhere and the steps they take to punish the guilty regardless of sectional lines, when confronted with the same situa-

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"LAY OFF," SAY LETTERS

Commercial Appeal

Threaten Death to Prosecutor of Marion Lynching Case.

8-13-30

MARION, Ind., Aug. 12.—(UP) Letters threatening the life of Harlen Hardin, Grant County prosecutor, and warning him to "lay off" prosecution of leaders of the mob which lynched two negroes in Marion last Thursday night, were received today at the prosecutor's office.

Memphis, Tenn

One of the letters was postmarked Chicago and the other Indianapolis. Neither letter was signed.

Hardin said he was not in the least alarmed by the death threats and announced that he would continue to push prosecution.

SAVANNAH, GA.
Press
AUG 8 - 1930

Marion, Ind., gets into the newspapers with a lynching story that is gruesome and barbarous. Negro men held for killing the companion of a girl and for assaulting the girl were put to death in the court house yard at Marion under the most appaling conditions and circumstances. The Associated Press says the women were very active as members of the mob. The whole thing is of course unfortunate and horrible. It shows that there is nothing sectional in the work of mobs of this character. This latest outrage against justice did not take place in the South.

BRISTOL, TENN., HER.-COUR
Monday, August 11. 1930

A Lynching Flareback.

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Two companies of the Indiana National guard are now stationed at Marion in that State to aid in policing the city. And what is the trouble in Marion? The trouble there is that the community has had an experience in mob lawlessness and there are fears either of a new outbreak or of reprisals for the lynching.

On Wednesday night a young man and a girl were parked on a country road near Marion when four Negroes approached the automobile and ordered the young man to throw up his hands. The Negroes then shot the youth to death and one of them assaulted the girl. They were arrested on Thursday and placed in jail at Marion, and on Thursday night a mob of a thousand or two persons stormed the jail, secured two of the Negroes and hanged them on the courthouse square.

The first attempt to enter the jail was frustrated and the would-be lynchers were dispersed by tear gas bombs thrown by Sheriff's officers. One wonders why these officers could not also have frustrated the second attempt, which seems to have met with little or no resistance. The mad mob, further maddened by its failure to secure all four of the accused Negroes, maintained a menacing attitude throughout the night and other Negroes confined in the jail were spirited away for safe-keeping. The mob prevented attempts to cut down the bodies of the two men who were hanged until after daylight Friday morning.

A Coroner's Jury viewed the bodies and returned a verdict that the Negroes "met their deaths by hanging by a mob composed of persons so far unknown." The "so far unknown" encourages the belief that the responsible authorities of Marion and Grant County and Indiana will make a sincere effort to apprehend the lynchers and that their leaders will be found and brought to account. It is to be hoped that is what will happen. The four Negroes were guilty of a heinous crime and deserved to die, but they should have died at the hands of the State and not at the hands of a mob. There is and can be no defense of mob lawlessness in any section of the country as long as there is law to deal with those who commit crimes.

There were nine lynchings in the United States last year. That was nine too many, but it was one of the fewest if not the fewest number of such outrages to occur in any year since lynching records have been kept and seemed to warrant the hope that the mob was disappearing. But already there have been several more lynchings this year than last, and the year is little more than half gone. Still, despite this apparent flareback, the hope persists, and not without reason or justification, that the day of mob lawlessness is drawing to a close.

Johnson City, Tenn., Chron
Friday, August 8, 1930

MORE LYNCHING

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The lynching curve is rising again. As many persons were killed by mobs in this country during the last six months as in the whole of last year. An increase of 100 per cent in a year is a pretty serious thing, even if the total indicated for 1930 is not so great as the usual customary a few years ago. We like to feel that we are gaining in civilization, and mob-murders are barbarism.

There is hope, though, even in this shocking situation. It is found not only in the greater horror which the general public has come to feel for these murders, but in the courageous stand taken by public executives in states frequently desecrated in the past by such crimes. Recent utterances from the governors of seven states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas—answering the public statement of a southern senator who upheld lynch law, have condemned lynching without reservation. Their position is supported by the manly action of several sheriffs in recent months, risking their own lives in defying mobs and upholding the honor and dignity of the law when the easy thing would have been to yield.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JOURNAL
Tuesday, August 12, 1930

The Marion Lynching

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The country as a whole, and without recrimination, takes sober thought of the recent exhibition of lynch law in Marion, Indiana.

There were in this story all the elements in which Southern mobs have long tried to find justifiable defense for the same uncouth and barbarous custom of taking the law into their own hands.

The same call to anger against another race touches the same brute rage, no matter what side of Mason and Dixon's line.

The fact in all such cases remains the same. The beastiliness that retaliates in kind against a beastly crime puts itself on a level with the brute, North or South, it makes no difference.

In Marion, as any other place, it goes without saying that the better people of a community so disgraced take no part in such outrages.

A feeling of race superiority, if no more high or noble reason and restraint, forbids their falling to the level of the criminal they would punish.

They realize also that it is a low level of mentality and an utter lack of finer sensibility, of imagination, and of justice and respect for law that allows any people to reach such vulgar depths of vengeance as is measured by mob violence like this.

The best people, as we know have no share in these barbarous outbreaks. But the time is past when the people of any part of a community can escape responsibility for such things. Whether they take actual part in them or not, they rarely prevent them and never punish their perpetrators.

More is asked of people of intelligence than of those of lesser minds and duller sensibilities.

It is left for those who realized the brutality of mob law and who feel the disgrace they bring on every community that countenances them, to see to it that an end is made of them.

And by every chance that brings the unspeakable experience home to the people of the North, we that much more can discuss such violence as a national shame and the more surely unite our efforts against it.

Our civilization is put to the blush as long as such things are accepted.

Our sincerity is in question as long as we do not put an end to them.

It is no excuse to say that the worst element is guilty. All the more is the best element of a community in honor bound to stop it.

In studying the record of lynching, it would be well to seek its solution in the prevention of crime. When the crime is eliminated lynching will come to an end, and not before, all argument for the supremacy of the law notwithstanding. The Indiana lynching is a fair illustration of the temper of the people everywhere and the steps they take to punish the guilty regardless of sectional lines, when confronted with the same situation.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUG 13 1930

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dragged therefrom two negroes accused of crimes and hanged them to a nearby tree. The occurrence had all the characteristics that have brought denunciation for similar outbreaks when they occurred. The lynched pair were negroes; their victims were a young white woman and her escort.

It will be interesting to observe subsequent developments in the Indiana case. One of the chief bases of criticism of Southern communities in similar outbreaks is the comparative failure of prosecution of members of the mob. Perhaps the Indiana community will show up with a complete clean-up of the mob, with all active members identified, tried, convicted and sentenced. But it is to be doubted.

The fact is that human nature is pretty much the same all over this country. There are crimes which make less lawabiding citizens of a community desire to take the law into their own hands to punish the perpetrators, and it matters little whether the scene is in the South or the North.

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to take its course, and the accused was taken from jail, strung from a tree and shot to death.

Lynch law is dangerous in any community. In fact it is but a step removed from anarchy. It should not be difficult to ascertain the identity of the persons who took the law into their own hands in this case, and if the county authorities do not act in the matter the State of North Carolina should, and without delay.

MEMPHIS. TENN., COM.-APPEAL
Tuesday, August 12. 1930

Eliminate the Crime and Stop Lynching.

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One night last week a mob broke into the jail at Marion, Ind., took three negroes out, lynched two of them, and administered a severe beating to the third. The negroes were accused of attacking a young woman and killing her escort. The crime is a familiar cause for lynching.

There are more lynchings in the south than in other parts of the country because the crime, which almost inevitably occasions lynching, is peculiar to the south. The lynching in Indiana indicates that people may be expected in any community to take the law in their hands whenever such a crime is committed. The people of the south are not less civilized than people of other sections, as some have tried to prove by lynching statistics. On the other hand, it is conclusive that those who provoke lynchings are less civilized where most lynchings occur.

It is interesting to observe that it was necessary for the governor of Indiana to call out state troops and declare martial law for the protection of all negroes in the vicinity of Marion following the lynching. No such emergency arises in the south. When a crime such as the Indiana negroes were lynched for occurs in the south, the guilty are strung up and no innocent person is molested.

In the south the indignation is against the perpetrator of the crime. In the north if the criminal is a negro, he is not only lynched but the affair becomes a race question.

Methodists Rebuke Lynching

"Politicians who stir up race antagonism in order to win votes - - - should be regarded as enemies of society" and they "do more than any other group to destroy friendly co-operation between the races and to set them at each others' throats." That is the expression in a statement adopted by the missionary conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session at Lake Junaluska, N. C. "The statement was adopted without dissent, by an audience numbering several hundred, gathered from all parts of the Southeast."

It will be noted that even those few politicians who defend lynching for a single cause are careful to bring out incidentally sometimes that they are members of the Christian church, and that church the Southern Methodist.

It is a singular paradox, but it is true, that there are politicians in the South who do not hesitate to seek votes both as Methodists and as excusers of lynchers.

The statement of the Southern Methodist Conference, unanimously adopted, represents the overwhelming opinion of the Christian people of every denomination, Protestant and Roman Catholic, of all sorts and conditions and of all races.

There is no politician in South Carolina claiming a church connection who would dare to defend lynching for any cause or in any circumstances in a gathering of his fellow churchmen.

The Southern Methodists rebuke the defenders of lynching.

Star
FORT WORTH
TEXAS

AUG 9 - 1930

LYNCHING IN THE NORTH.

THE attention of those Northern critics who reproach the South for lynchings is respectfully referred to the news from Indiana, where, in approved fashion, a mob battered its way into a jail and

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TIMES HERALD
DALLES, TEX.

AUG 11 1930

NOT ALWAYS IN THE SOUTH

WHILE A PORT ARTHUR negro, who had been rescued from mob violence by courageous officers, was being executed at Huntsville the other night in the due process of law, two other negroes were being lynched at Marion, Ind.

A mob of 2,000 persons in this Northern town stormed the jail and took the prisoners out and hanged them while the sheriff and his deputies were offering virtually no opposition. Not a gun was fired, and it seems that not even fire hose or tear gas was used to dispel the mob.

Northern deplorers of lynching are beginning to realize that the mob spirit is not confined to the South, but there are still many of them who write and speak as if these outrages were to be expected only in the Southern states. This affair in Indiana was a typical lyunching, just as violent as anything of the kind ever experienced in the South. And it cannot be claimed that the officers made a more serious effort to prevent violence than is made by officers in this part of the country.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA
DAILY PRESS

AUG 21 1930

LYNCH LAW.

Governor Gardner accurately sums up the situation when he says that the lynching of Oliver Moore, a negro, is "a disgrace to North Carolina." The negro was charged with a crime for which there is no excuse, and at which the blood of decent persons always boils. But he had been apprehended and was awaiting trial. If proven guilty the law would have dealt with him, and in record time.

The mob, however, could not wait for the law

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

AUG 24 1930

Alabama Slips

The lynching of the negro in July at Emelle will mar a six year's record of freedom from this sort of thing in Alabama. Incidentally many citizens were mortified at this flaring up of the mob spirit. Of course, the lynching was wholly unnecessary. The accused was in custody and all the processes of the law could have been set in motion to administer justice to him. The mob cheated the law, ursurped the functions of the courts, put a blot upon the record of the state, committed murder and brought discouragement to law-respecting people all over the country who have been gratified at the growing reduction in these crimes of violence and had hoped the lynching evil would be completely eliminated. The grand jury has now further besmirched the good name of the state by condoning the outrage and making no effort to apprehend the perpetrators. As a by-product of the outbreak, three other negroes were done to death, and the whole debacle has been passed over by those sworn to uphold the law and invoke its penalties.

Lynchings - 1930
Discussions.

White Press (southern)

3060

POST
VICKSBURG, MISS.
JUL 8 - 1930

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

No longer can the members of lynching mobs expect immunity from punishment with the old-time confidence, according to a statement issued by the commission on inter-racial co-operation, which sees in the arrest and pending trials of a large number of suspected lynchers the one encouraging aspect of the recent lynching epidemic.

"No less than forty-nine men are now awaiting trial in connection with the three lynchings in Walhalla, S. C.; Sherman, Texas, and Chickasha, Oklahoma," says the commission. "In each of these cases arrests were made with commendable promptness and the authorities appear determined that justice shall be done if possible.

"In the Walhalla case seventeen men are under indictment, including the mayor of the town, and the state has retained special counsel to assist in the prosecution. The prompt and vigorous action of Governor Richards in this case, as well as his efforts to prevent the later lynching at Union, were most commendable.

"A total of seventy indictments were returned against fourteen men in the Sherman case, based on evidence secured by a military court which started its investigation immediately after the outbreak. These cases have been ordered tried in Dallas, the better to guarantee an impartial hearing. Reports from Chickasha indicate that nineteen suspects are being held in jail for preliminary trials, which is set for July 8. A number of these are held also on federal charges growing out of the lynching.

"The significance of these facts is evident when it is remembered that a few years ago the arrest and trial of lynchers was practically unknown. The first important break with the old order appears to have occurred in Georgia in 1922, when in three different lynching cases twenty-two men were convicted and imprisoned for long terms, whereas in the preceding forty years, with several hundred lynchings in the state, there was record of only one indictment and not a single conviction. Since that time the lynching record in Georgia has diminished almost to the vanishing point.

"Whether in the recent cases we shall have convictions as well as arrests will depend largely on public opinion. That the guilty should be convicted is of the utmost importance, not at all as a matter of vengeance but as a vindication of orderly government and a deterrent of those who might hereafter feel disposed to attack it by outbreaks of mob violence."

NASHVILLE, TENN.
TENNESSEAN
JUL 9 - 1930

The Lynching Record.

It is distressing to note that during the first six months of this year the number of lynchings in the United States practically equaled the number during the whole year 1929. Since the beginning of the second half of the year another death from mob violence has occurred. At the present rate we are going to have the most unenviable record in this respect during 1930 that we have had in several years.

"Deplorable, however, as the situation appears from a mere recital of the figures this year as compared with last, there is nevertheless no reason to be discouraged. If we go back eight or ten years we will soon find that even the adverse record for this year is a very wholesome and gratifying improvement over conditions that obtained a decade ago. We are persuaded that in almost all sections of the South there is a far more militant and intelligent sentiment against lynching than there has ever been. More and more the people who were formerly indifferent to this threat against law and order are becoming aware of the menace that lies 'in countenancing mob vilence."

More and more we are realizing the utter futility of lynching. It does not solve any problems. It never has and it never will. It is not the victims of mob violence who are the worst sufferers. It is the community and state that permits such ghoulish and barbaric exhibitions that loses most. In the great majority of lynchings there is really little to palliate the offense. These crimes are an assault upon our institutions. They imply an utter lack of confidence in the machinery which has been set up for the enforcement of the law. They are a condemnation in advance of trial of the courts of our land.

If only people would remember that in practically every case the victim of the mob would certainly be punished through the orderly processes of the law there would be far less sympathy for this vengeful method of meting out primitive justice. We hardly know of a case in the annals of mob law where anyone with friends, standing or influence, no matter what his offense, was ever the victim. We confess in sorrow and in shame that there are far too many miscarriages of justice in our courts. But the mob never vents its revenge upon the beneficiaries of these cases. Hence there is no logic whatever in the argument sometimes made that the mob is the only avenue through which certain offenders can be assured their just desserts. It is well nigh impossible as experience has demonstrated to convict or punish the members of mobs. Our remedy for this evil, therefore, lies largely in education. We must arouse our people to a higher sense of civic duties.

COMMONWEALTH
GREENWOOD, MISS.
JUL 2 - 1930

FEDERAL LYNCHING LAW LOOMS

With the statement that lynchings during the first half of the year 1930 have surpassed the total for the entire year of 1929, comes the announcement that the Association for the Advancement of Colored People will seek the passage of an anti-lynching law by the national congress.

Several such suggestions have been made within the past few years, but with the gradual diminution in the number of lynchings little interest has been engendered in the proposal.

It is difficult to conceive of a federal anti-lynching law which could pass the tests of the courts. Matters of local policing are reserved to the states and the lynchings which occur are over and done with so speedily that the claim that a mob is in insurrection and a rebellion against the government cannot be substantiated.

The federal government has its hands full right now with enforcing the laws against liquor. It would be idle to create another army of federal agents to guard against possible lynchings.

There are some crimes which almost always will arouse a populace to take vengeance in its own hands. That statement is not a defense of lynching, it is a statement of fact and all the sentimentalizing will not change it.

If the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Races, which is the organization now calling for the federal law on lynching, will bend its efforts to eliminate those members of the colored race who in ninety per cent of the cases are the objects of lynching, the lynching total will drop to practically zero.

The passage of a federal law on the subject would do more harm than good.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR
JUL 2 - 1930

HOW LONG WILL THEY HOLD?

Lynching, which has been on the decline for a number of years, shows a startling tendency to increase, according to figures for the first six months of 1930 as released by the Department of Research of Tuskegee Institute. To-date there have been nine cases of mob violence as compared with four for the corresponding period of 1929; and equal to the record of 1928.

The Tuskegee figures show the victims of this year's lynchings were predominantly negro, there being eight of that race to one white man. Texas leads the procession with three, and South Carolina runs a close second with two. The remaining four are divided between Oklahoma, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

At a period when respect for the law is at the lowest ebb in the history of the American people, this noticeable increase in mob violence is sufficient to cause considerable misgivings. The Tuskegee researchers with commendable fairness, include in their records those cases where armed mobs visit death upon an alleged law violator, and where racial issues are either involved or implied. A closer scrutiny, however, would reveal that there are other forms of law defiance that might well be grouped under the classification of lynching, and where there are no racial prejudices concerned.

The levees of law respect are none too secure against the possibility that they be bursted by the waves of lawlessness they hold in check.

DISPATCH
DALLAS, TEX.
JUL 3 - 1930

GOVERNOR TO IGNORE TELEGRAM ON LYNCHINGS

Austin, July 3.—Gov. Dan Moody will not reply to a telegram from the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race, which has been sent to him protesting against lynchings. "We are opposed to lynchings just as they are," said the governor. "Lynchings result from outbreaks of feeling that can not be controlled."

GOLDSBORO, N. C.
NEWS ARGUS
JUL 2 - 1930

THE LYNCHING RECORD

The South generally has reason to be ashamed of the fact that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings, five more than during the first six months of last year. Indeed the South will have reason to be ashamed until the time shall come when lynchings have passed away entirely.

For the first six months of 1930, Texas leads in the record of horror with three lynchings, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma one each.

North Carolina has a right to be proud of the fact that her name is not listed among the blemished states. There has been no lynching for several years in North Carolina now. This is explained in part by the growing public sentiment against lynching and in part by the prompt action of county and state officials in taking steps to prevent a lynching when the danger is near.

Governor Gardner's firmness in ordering the Charlotte National Guard to the Cabarrus jail, where three accused Negroes were held, a few days ago is an example. The outspoken stand which Governor Gardner ordered Cabarrus officers to take, and the dispatch with which troops were provided, no doubt prevented a lynching.

Texas and South Carolina can do well to study the methods which North Carolina has employed in preventing lynchings.

NEW BERN, N. C.
SUN JOURNAL
JUL 7 - 1930

The Lynching Record

Records kept at Tuskegee Institute, a leading Southern school for negroes in Alabama, show nine lynchings for the first six months of 1930. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in annual session in Springfield, Mass., places the six months record at twelve. Texas is credited by the latter organiation with four, while the Tuskegee Institute records three against that state.

Fortunately, North Carolina is not listed among those states which have to answer for that type of violent death during the first six months of this year; and it is to be hoped that such a record may still exist when the last month of 1930 has passed into history.

On the other hand, there have been threats of mob action a number of times in this state in the past six months. Eastern North Carolina has not been without them. It would seem that the number of such crimes as most often lead to lynchings has shown unusual increase this year.

Most potent in preventing lynchings is prompt and efficient handling of the cases by the officers of the law and the courts. Eastern North Carolina has much to pride herself on in the efficiency of her courts.

KINGSPORT, TENN., TIMES
Thursday, July 17, 1930

Comment From the Press

A " SOUTHERN STATESMAN"

The question of whether lynching is justifiable is figuring in the United States senatorial campaign in South Carolina, unbelievable as it may seem

Senator Coleman L. Blease, up for relection, discussed the subject in a campaign address.

"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of white women in South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution," Blease is quoted as saying. When he was governor, he added, he did not call out the militia to protect negroes against mobs, and asked that when a suspect was caught that he be not notified until the next morning.

It would be difficult to equal such a statement for sheer barbarity and demagogism. It is a deliberate invitation to the people of South Carolina by an acknowledged leader, who boasts that he has held more political offices than any other man in the history of the state, to supersede normal legal processes with lynch law and mob violence. And there has been plenty of that in the South in recent weeks.

We cannot believe that such savagery reflects the views of the people of South Carolina, As a matter of fact, Blease's opponent in the senatorial race is now engaged in prosecuting 17 men accused of lynching a negro, and has asked heavy penalties for them.

Obviously men like Blease have no place in the Senate or in any other public office. It will be interesting to observe whether the decent people of South Carolina are willing to bear the stigma of having him again represent them.

—Knoxville Sentir

BLEASE'S DEFENSE OF LYNCHING

Senator Cole Blease, of South Carolina, has done harm to the cause of law and order by his defense, in a campaign address, of the practice of lynching. He has done harm also to the reputation not only of his own State, but of the entire South.

Blease has made lynching an issue in the Senatorial campaign in South Carolina, and he is on the side of lynching. Moreover, according to a dispatch from Charleston, lynching has developed as an issue in the gubernatorial campaign in that State.

In an address at Union, scene of the recent lynching of a Negro for an attack on a white woman, Blease declared that Negroes who commit such crimes should be lynched, and that when the Constitution of the United States stands between the protection of the honor of the South's women, "to hell with the Constitution."

Such inflammatory utterances as this can only do harm. Blease's advocacy of lynching can only serve to stir up passion and prejudice which can have none but evil consequences.

Senator Blease is no more zealous for the protection of the white women of the South than any other Southerner. Nor is he any more desirous of seeing such crimes punished. But such crimes, like all other crimes, should be punished by law, and not by mob violence.

Blease's statement has not been allowed to go unchallenged in South Carolina. Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan, of Charleston, chairman of the South Carolina Committee on Race Relations, has issued a statement in which she declares that the use of the phrase, "the white women of South Carolina," as a cloak for mob violence, has been repudiated by women of virtually every Southern State. "The women of the South are not afraid to stand by the Constitution of the United States," the statement declared.

We believe that Mrs. McGowan's statement is representative of the feeling of the majority of Southern women, and of the majority of Southern men. We have always believed that the spirit of mob violence is confined to a relative few in the South, and that it is condemned by the great majority.

Lynching is a criminal and barbarous practice, and deserves no defense. More and more it has been recognized as such in the South, and this section has made remarkable progress in putting down this form of mob violence. But much of the good work that has been done can be undone by such men as Cole Blease. Blease is a demagogue of the worst type, and he has never been above inflaming people for his own selfish purposes. Blease thought that his defense of lynching would win him votes among those who are easily inflamed. He thought he was saying something that would be popular. We trust he will find that he was mistaken.

POST
CHARLESTON, S. C.
JUL 8 - 1930

ANTI-LYNCHING LAWS

In the statement [illegible] the National Association [illegible] the Advancement of Colored People on the lynching record of 1930, there is food for thought, especially on the part of the Southern States that have for years had to fight to prevent the enactment of a federal anti-lynching act. It will be recalled that at one time it seemed as if the Dyer act, a drastic measure clearly violative of State rights and aimed at giving the federal government control of the lynching problem, might pass and it is possible that the comparative good record made in the few years prior to this one was a factor in inducing Congress to forbear.

The association, pointing to the fact that in the first six months of 1930 there were as many lynchings as in all of 1929, charges that State government cannot cope with the situation and that it will be necessary for the federal government to step in and take charge of it. The statement may be but the beginning of a new movement to push a federal anti-lynching bill through Congress and in view of the influence brought to bear in the Parker nomination and other recent incidents, such a movement might meet with more success than has been the case in the past.

The situation is such that it is more than ever important that in every lynching in any State, the State authorities act vigorously to discover and punish the guilty persons. Justice has always required such a course, but to it is now added expediency. Only by proof that the States are fully capable of dealing with lynchers as they should be dealt with, as of course the States are, can a federal anti-lynching movement be checked. If lynchings continue to go on in the South at the rate set in the first half of 1930, and if those that occur continue to go unpunished, it will be hard to present sufficiently strong arguments to prevent Congress from imposing on the country a form of federal interference that will not only prove an outrage in its own field, but will mark a new step in the steady encroachment of the federal government on the rights and powers of the State.

Lynchings—1930
Discussions.

White Press (Southern)

3061

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

JUN 30 1930

THE USUAL VIEWPOINT

Recent lynching of a Negro by a South Carolina mob is used by a New York tabloid as the basis for a vitrolic attack upon the South. The burden of the editorial is that Southern mobs, when things grow dull, stimulate their jaded nerves by stringing a Negro to a convenient tree.

There is nothing unusual in such attacks by Northern journals, which arise either from bias or ignorance or wont to distort the facts to suit themselves. However, the aforementioned tabloid blare is conspicuous in that it displays on the part of the writer a gross ignorance not only of the South, but of current news events, and an entire lack of knowledge of his subject.

With a mob, this newspaper has not the slightest sympathy. It yields to none in its opposition to mob violence. Conceding that lynchings occur more frequently in the South than in other sections of the country, we nevertheless submit that racial prejudices are no more violent in the South than elsewhere. It is purely a matter of geography. In the South race problems and race prejudices revolve around the Negro. In Chicago it hinges upon differences with foreigners, mostly from the Southern European countries. In California, it is the Oriental, who furnishes the fireworks, and in blase New York it is among other things the Southern White man.

However, the most uncalled for insult in the tabloid editorial is that it indicts the entire South for the offense of one or more States. By making its tirade all-inclusive it takes in North Carolina as well as South Carolina; Virginia as well as Texas.

Other commonwealths may speak for themselves. We speak only for our own State, but we challenge the New York tabs to show that a Negro's life is not as safe from mob violence in North Carolina as in New York We challenge them to show that as many Negroes are not lynched within the confines of his own city as in the State of North Carolina.

Charity demands that it be admitted that these are facts of which the newspaper referred to is ignorant. The general range of knowledge in the less informed circles of New York is strictly prescribed. It does not pierce even the more notable sections of the metropolis.

The newspapers that cater to this class speak the same language, share the same ignorance.

It would have been surprising had the South-hating tab taken a different view.

TIMES-HERALD
WACO, TEXAS
JUL 6 - 1930

Texas Led All

This is a news editorial, keeping the record straight. Nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida and Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slaying, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

Speaking of Texas with its four lynchings there were 4926 convicts in the state prison system on July 1, and the prediction is made that next fall when the court of criminal appeals reconvenes, the prison population will grow as convictions below are confirmed. There is a prison problem in Texas. There is a system that is as antequated as the seven hills of Rome. Why should the system grow cotton on its thousands of acres of land in direct competition with thousands of Texas cotton growers, land owners and tenants, who have been selling the fleecy staple far below the cost of production and who are facing a future which is not inviting in the markets of the world?

It is said that there are a thousand convicts who are entitled to the benefit of the parole law. These convicts have been orderly, they have obeyed the rules and regulations, they have atoned for their misdeeds; now why shouldn't mercy be shown them, clemency be granted and these unfortunate wards of the state sent home to their dependents to begin the battle of life anew and to provide the necessaries of life for those who have been living from hand to mouth or on the charity of kindly neighbors during the term or terms of incarceration of those convicted of violating the statutes of the commonwealth?

Why should the tax payers feed them when they are willing to work for their own feed and provide shelter and food and clothing for their dependents?

This does not apply to incorrigible criminals. It has no reference to those who are classed as dangerous criminals at all times. There are men who should be kept behind the walls for life; there are hundreds convicted of minor offenses who should be salvaged and given an opportunity to walk in that road called Straight.

Bristol, Tenn., News Bulletin
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

South's Lynching Record Condemned By Robert Taylor

Lynching Termed Supreme Expression of Anarchy; Beaumont Sheriff Is Warmly Commended

55

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1. (AP)—Lynchings in the south were condemned in a telegram dispatched to Governor Dan L. Moody of Texas by Robert Gray Taylor, chairman of the committee on race relations of Philadelphia yearly meetings of Friends, it was announced today at the annual convention of the national association for advancement of colored people.

The governor was called upon to set aside the Fourth of July as a day of mourning and sorrow and to seek the cooperation of governors of other southern states. The telegram also commended the sheriff of Beaumont, Texas, for his action in preventing a lynching Sunday.

In his message, Mr. Taylor termed lynching as the supreme expression of anarchy and declared that in the eyes of the civilized world, this country has acquired a repudiation as "a hotbed of anarchy". The telegram was read at the closing session of the convention. The text:

"The decent law abiding people of America are shocked at the record of 12 lynchings in our country this year. Lynching is the supreme expression of anarchy and it is that system which deprives human beings of life without due process of law guaranteed under the constitution. It is probably the worst crime known.

Governor's Sincerity Is Not Questioned

"We do not question your sincerity in attempting to blot out this crime. But this we do know; that such acts of murder in cold blood as have been witnessed in your state and in six others during this year are tending to give our nation, in the eyes of the civilized world, a justly merited reputation for being a hotbed of anarchy.

"We know your problem is a difficult one, that the best citizens of Texas and the south are ashamed and disgusted with it. It must be stopped and it is your duty as governor of Texas to stop it in your state.

"We suggest you issue a challenge to all the people fo Texas to set aside the Fourth of July as a day of mourning and sorrow; that all places of worship be opened and that you urge all your people to meet in silent and reverent prayer; that you appeal to the president of the United States and the congress for the immediate passage of an anti-lynching law at this session; or if impossible, that a special session of congress be immediately called for the purpose of passing such an act as an aid to you and all others who wish that this shame be blotted from our history.

"The other six states are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Oklahoma. We suggest that you appeal to the governors of these states for like action and hearty cooperation.

"We wish to commend the action of the sheriff of Beaumont in your state in aggressively resisting an attempted lynching Sunday. This seems to show that the use of ordinary police power in the hands of strong and determined public servants with the cooperation of state executives can blot out lynching in this country provided the decent people back up this kind of action.

"May the peace of God be with you in this hour of great national humiliation and may God strengthen you to do justice toward all people. While we concede failure to live up to this aim, we affirm our traditional position that all men are the sons of God—that there can be no inequality between sons of one common father and that the sons of God include, negroes, Catholics, Jews, and all other people, irrespective of race, creed or color."

The telegram was sent yesterday.

Lynch Law Defended By Senator Blease

Constitution
7-8-30
See
Atlanta

UNION, S. C., July 7.—(AP)—Senator Cole L. Blease, speaking here today in his campaign to retain his seat in the United States senate, advocated lynch law for rapists and declared that "whenever the constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say 'to hell with the constitution'."

"When I was governor of South Carolina," said Blease, "you did not hear of me calling out the state militia to protect negro rapists. In my South Carolina campaigns you heard me say, 'when you catch the brute that assaults a white woman, wait until the next morning to notify me'."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

JUL 1 - 1930

U. S. Intervention to Prevent Lynchings Urged.

Springfield, Mass., June 30.—(AP)—Commenting on the fact that 12 lynchings, or double the number of the entire 12 months of 1929, had occurred in the six months ending today, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its convention here today issued a statement saying.

"There is little, if any, prospect that known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world will be prosecuted or punished. State government again has broken down in the face of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the federal government to step in and preserve trial by a jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens.

"The sending of a brass band to England by the governor of Texas will not obscure the fact, known to all the civilized world, that Texas this year leads the roster of infamy with four [illegible] murderous outrages, one of them committed in the presence of members of the Texas rangers and involving the roasting alive of a human being who was confined in jail awaiting trial."

The Walker medal, presented annually by the association to the member of the race who has done most in the preceding year for Negroes through activities of the association, was presented today to T. Gillis Nutter of Charlestown, W. Va., a member of the legislature of that state.

Florence Kelley of New York, representing the National Consumers League, and Robert G. Taylor, chairman of the Race Relational Committee of the Society of Friends, urged that branches of the association to organize politically to effect the defeat of senators who voted for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker as Supreme Court justice.

SWEETWATER, TEX.
REPORTER

JUL 3 - 1930

OUR LYNCHINGS

EIGHT NEGROES and one white persons have been lynched in the United States this year, according to information sent out by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (for negroes).

This number is five more than in the first six months of last [illegible]

[illegible] leads (if it can be called [illegible]) in the number of lynchings, three of them having occurred in this state.

The name of our good state has been smeared by such affairs this year, starting with the terrible affair at Sherman, when the Grayson county courthouse was burned by an angry mob—persons who defied four famous Texas rangers and took the law in their own hands.

South Carolina has recorded two lynchings this year and one has occurred in each of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

PRESS
FORT WORTH, TEX.

JUL 4 - 1930

NEGRO PROTEST ON LYNCHINGS IS UNANSWERED

Moody Says Reply Useless As Mobs Can't Be Controlled

By United Press

AUSTIN, July 4—Governor Dan Moody has received a lengthy telegram from the Society for the Advancement of the Colored Race, containing a vigorous protest against the lynching of negroes in Texas. Two negroes have been killed, by mobs in the state in 1930.

The governor will not answer the protest, however. He doesn't feel that it calls for an answer from him.

"We are opposed to lynchings, just as they are," was his comment. "Lynchings result from outbreaks of feeling that cannot be controlled."

BROWNWOOD, TEX.
BULLETIN

JUL 1 - 1930

TOO MANY MOBS

THE MOB SPIRIT, once permitted to come to fruition in a lynching, spreads over a state like an epidemic of disease in a small community. Less than two months ago the worst instance of mob outlawry in the history of the Southwest occurred in North Texas at Sherman, and since that time there have been three other lynchings and two or three attempted lynchings in Texas, in addition to one lynching in Oklahoma. In the country at large there have been twelve lynchings this year, the same number as for all of last year; and Texas, be it remembered, has provided four of them.

It isn't worth while to review all the old excuses for mob outlawry—the delay of the courts, the uncertainty of justice,—because to do so is to apologize for the mob and to encourage the mob spirit.

The major reason for the lynching of any accused person by a mob of infuriated citizens is that officers whose duty it is to prevent mob outlawry have not done their duty. A fairly good illustration of the point comes in the news of the day from Beaumont, where a negro was identified as the perpetrator of a series of fiendish crimes. A mob sought to take him from the protection of officers who were holding him for legal trial, but the mob couldn't get him. Sheriff W. W. Covington had armed guards around the jail, and instructed them to shoot anybody who attempted to storm the prison. The crowd soon began to dwindle, and it was dispersed entirely when the sheriff walked over to the leader of the would-be lynchers and slapped him.

No mob is going to attempt to storm a jail and lynch a prisoner when it knows the prison is defended by a fearless sheriff who is determined to do his duty. When a mob succeeds in snatching a prisoner out of the hands of the officers and in lynching him, it is prima facie evidence either that the officers were wholly inefficient, or lacked courage to do the duty they had sworn they would do.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS-SEN.
Thursday, July 3, 1930

LYNCHERS LOSE OLD IMMUNITY

Commission Points to Prosecutions Pending.

Special To The News-Sentinel

ATLANTA, Ga.—No longer can the members of lynching mobs expect immunity from punishment with the old-time confidence, according to a statement issued by the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, which sees in the arrest and pending trials of a large number of suspected lynchers the one encouraging aspect of the recent lynching epidemic.

"No less than 49 men are now awaiting trial in connection with the three lynchings in Walhalla, S. C., Sherman, Texas, and Chickasha, Okla.," says the Commission. "In each of these cases arrests were made with commendable promptness and the authorities appear determined that justice shall be done if possible."

There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930 compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

TRIBUNE Concord N.C

JUL 30 1930

NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH LYNCH LAW.

The United Press, listing a few isolated instances in which lynch law has prevailed in the South within recent months, went to the Governors of several of these States and asked them what they thought of lynch law. It is to be noted that none of these agreed with Senator Cole Blease who has said "whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of the South, I say to hell with the Constitution."

Seven Governors were questioned and seven agreed that every agency of every State must be utilized to check the mob spirit and wipe out lynch law.

The statements were issued by Governors John Garland Pollard, of Virginia; Max Gardner, of North Carolina; John G. Richards, South Carolina; L. G. Hardman, Georgia; Flem D. Sampson, Kentucky; Huey P. Long, Louisiana, and Dan Moody, of Texas. The statement of Governor Gardner is representative:

"I regard lynching and every other form of mob violence not only as morally wrong in every instance, but as fundamentally destructive of the rights of every citizen. Under our system of government every man, irrespective of race, condition, or the crime he has committed, is entitled to a trial by jury, to be represented by counsel, and to have his guilt and punishment judicially determined in the light of law of facts."

This statement really expresses the sentiment of the majority of our good citizens as well as the sentiment of our Governors. A majority of the people do not want lynch law, They know full well that such a theory as Senator Blease has offered is contrary to good government They know it does nothing to stop crime. It has been the accepted policy of thousands of our people for generations, yet it hasn't stopped criminal attacks.

Senator Blease knows full well that the Constitution is full able to protect the virtue of our women. The Governors know it. The good citizens know it. The chief problem in such instances is to teach the masses that two wrongs never make a right, and that they don't strengthen the law or afford greater protection for themselves when they take the law into their own hands.

Stern measures may be necessary to bring such teaching, and that's the reason it is important to get the views of our Governors, for they alone can give such measures. When they stand firm the law is strengthened, and each test which proves a victory for law enforcement is another link in the chain which will eventually bring death to Lynch Law.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press. (southern.)

3062

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH

APR 25 1930

The Lynching Crime

NOT the least shocking news of the day deals with lynchings in two Southern States. A mob of 250 men stormed a Mississippi jail, led out a hapless Negro charged with the murder of a white youth, handcuffed their victim to a river levee and shot him to death. Further north, in South Carolina, the disgraceful feat was duplicated. Here, too, the fury of the mob was directed against a Negro man. In this case, however, the victim was accused of the unpardonable atrocity.

In no instance is lynching an offense which may be condoned by good citizens. It is revolting to the sensibilities of civilized men. In the procedure is revealed such irresponsibility as marks the participants unfit for partnership in the State. The very act of lynching is a scornful gesture toward orderly government. It is an affront to those institutions which are set up to the end that men may be punished in a judicial manner for their sins against society. Any person who takes a life, or is an accessory in the taking of one, without the sanction of the law, is himself a murderer and is subject to the penalty for that crime.

Lynching bees cannot but bring reproach upon the South. Apologists seek to excuse them on the ground that social conditions here are different from those obtaining in other sections of the country, but that is merely begging the question. It is true, of course, that the best and more responsible people of the South, believing firmly, as they do, in the orderly processes of government, neither participate in lynching bees nor condone them. That, too, however, excuses this class only in a degree. It is the business of these best and more responsible people to teach the thugs, through drastic action, that such mob murders as were committed Wednesday in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi will not be tolerated.

The lowliest person, be he white or colored, is entitled to his day in court after a charge has been preferred against him. He should enjoy all the protection the government can afford any prisoner, and every opportunity to plead his case before an unbiased jury. Only under such conditions can the State fulfill its destiny. Mob rule, if it continues, will head the community for the barbarism which characterized our uncivilized ancestors. It should be stamped out as the most subtle and effective influence at work in the undermining of government. Send a half dozen lynchers to the gallows or the electric chair and this dismal business would be rooted out of our modern life.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.

APR 26 1930

The Oconee Lynching.

Allen Green was killed by a mob in Oconee County. The shame of it is upon South Carolina.

Sheriff Thomas is reported to have a fractured skull as the result of the fracas preceding the taking of his prisoner from the jail. Sympathy will be felt for the sheriff if he is seriously injured. His discretion will be questioned for putting himself in position to receive a clubbing, when he could have defended himself and his prisoner without getting such direct injury. His discretion is also to be questioned for not having taken greater precautions for the protection of his prisoner. In the absence of that why did he not report the arrest of Allen Green with information as to the crime to the Governor so that the prisoner could have been sent elsewhere? His conduct should be the subject of investigation after all steps are taken to arrest the mob who "with handkerchiefs over their faces" took the Negro from the jail.

There is no sympathy for Allen Green if he was guilty of the crime charged. He deserved death, but death at the hands of the law, which he was in fair way to receive. But there is deep sympathy for South Carolina. Every court house in the State should be hung with mourning. Every sheriff who feels in his heart that he would not willingly lay down his life for the protection of the honor of the State as represented by the full care of any prisoner entrusted to him should resign his office. That is what he is paid for, and paid many times that of the policeman who daily carries his life in his hands, or the private soldier who in Nicaraugua, or Haiti or on a battle front lays down his life upon the word of command, though he may not know what it is all about. A sheriff who will not do this is a dastard and a hireling unworthy of his hire.

The Governor deplores the blot on the State and has acted promptly in sending detectives to aid local officers. His honor and that of the State are at stake and he doubtless will not be content with half way measures.

Solicitor Harris seems to be acting promptly and well. It is a supreme crisis in his life, and it will be to his everlasting glory when he meets the situation with fearlessness and an eye single to duty.

There will be some measure of atonement if Governor Richards, Solicitor Harris and the local officers with unswerving fidelity to the highest attributes succeed in bringing to justice these who were unmindful of the sacredness of laws and unconscious of honor due their State.

A Mob Goes in for Racketeering

Commercial Appeal

5-10-30

Memphis, Tenn.

A Grayson County, Texas, mob frustrated in an attempt to capture and lynch a negro prisoner, carries its point by setting fire to the courthouse. The negro was burned to death. Previously the mob had tried to dynamite the courthouse.

It must be said for the state rangers and the county peace officers that they took a determined and vigorous stand against the mob. Several times the rioters were dispersed by tear bombs. Every effort apparently was made to fight the flames.

The rangers appealed to Governor Moody for help. The governor sent this message: "Hold him if you can, but do not shoot anybody." The governor is seeking a third term. A mob that resorts to fire and dynamite forfeits every claim to coddling at the hands of the officers of the law.

It is the duty of Governor Moody and the Grayson County authorities to bring the instigators of the mob to justice.

Texas Negroes Are Threatened

Warnings To Leave Town Are Posted

Advertiser

5-16-30

Montgomery, Ala.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, May 13.—(AP)—A threat against the negro population of Sherman, scene of last Friday's rioting by a mob that destroyed the courthouse to take the life of George Hughes, a negro charged with attacking a white woman, was made today in the form of typewritten warnings tacked on several residences in an outlying negro settlement.

The warnings, threatening destruction by fire of negro homes unless occupants left Sherman within 24 hours, were discovered by National Guardsmen on duty under orders of Gov. Dan Moody.

Another warning was found at the business place of a Sherman contractor who employs a number of negroes, advising him he must discharge his negro workers within 36 hours.

Col. L. S. Davidson, provost marshal, advised the negroes and the contractor to disregard the warnings. He said the military court of inquiry had some leads on the latest activities and was prepared to make a thorough investigation.

The officer reiterated his statement that the lives and property of negroes would be protected and said the Guardsmen would shoot to kill if it became necessary to insure such protection. Guards in the negro district were augmented and orders were issued to shoot any one caught attempting incendiarism.

Texas Rangers, assisting military officers, continued their roundup of alleged rioters, making three arrests and bringing to 33 the number taken into custody. Those arrested today were held for incendiarism and inciting to riot.

Military authorities still were of the opinion that martial law, declared Saturday night could be lifted by the end of the week unless there were disturbances more serious than the posting of anonymous warnings.

EL PASO, TEX.
HERALD

MAY 5 - 1930

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Further [illegible] against the ravages of mob law was scored this week when the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America reported that a total of ten lynchings occurred in 1929 in five states as compared with eleven lynchings in five states in 1928.

Of last year's lynchings, four were in Florida, three in Texas, and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Seven of the victims were negroes, three whites. In addition to the actual lynchings, there were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. In this category were listed cases where prisoners were removed or prison guards augmented.

Four states in which lynchings occurred in 1928 had clean records in 1929.

They were Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Missouri.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

MAY 1 - 1930

Four Lynchings in Four Months

From February 1, when a Georgia mob broke a three-year record for that State to furnish the first lynching of the present year, until April [illegible]3, no other lynchings were reported. But on the latter date the armistice ended. Within twenty-four hours a Mississippi mob seized a Negro charged with killing a boy and after tying him to a tree fired several hundred shots into his body, and a South Carolina mob fractured the skull of a sheriff guarding his jail, took out a Negro prisoner accused of attempting to attack a white girl, fastened him to a tree and shot him to death. Less than a week later Tampa, Fla., reports that the body of John Hodaz has been found swinging from a tree, pierced by many bullets. He had been taken while en route to jail in custody of a deputy sheriff, by eight men who disappeared with their victim. The body was not found until two days later.

Thus after nearly three months during which the country was free from lynchings, Mississippi, South Carolina and Florida have supplied cases in rapid succession. The localities are far distant from each other, the offenses with which the men were charged are all different and no reason appears to suggest any connection between the three save only in the presense of the jungle spirit of revenge close under the surface and ready always to come out to wreak its savagery. The man Hodaz was a native of Hungary, 40 years old, who had served in the navy. He was charged with dynamiting two houses, in one of which a woman was seriously injured. A feud with the two families dating from an earlier robbery charge against Hodas and the flogging of another man by four persons who suspected him of knowing where Hodas was hiding, indicate much bitter and uncontrolled feeling in the community. Such a situation, suggesting a breakdown in local authority, ought to interest the Governor of Florida. Few States resent more quickly criticism from without, but no State can hold the country's esteem which permits examples of mob spirit to go unpunished.

LEDGER
NEWARK, N. J.

MAY 1 1 1930

[illegible] Lynchings in Texas

One [illegible] convincing arguments that [illegible] be presented for the abolition of [illegible] punishment was furnished at Sherman, [illegible] on Friday, by the infuriated, frenzied mob [illegible] burned down a $60,000 courthouse for the [illegible] purpose of burning alive an imprisoned [illegible] who was being held there on the charge of [illegible] a white woman.

His illegal execution was as horrifying an ex[illegible] as had been the atrocious torture and murder of any victim of the Middle Age inquisitions. The Texas mob, swayed by hysterical emotion, became as cruelly ferocious as any wild beast of the jungle, eager to torture and tear human flesh to pieces, clamoring, insanely, for a taste of blood.

The men guilty of this degrading atrocity are murderers. There crime is no less serious than that of the man they killed.

These men are killers because they had been taught to kill. Tell a man of little intelligence that the State has a right to kill legally, and he will assume the right, when his passions are aroused, to kill without the sanction of the law.

The tragic part of it all is that these modern inquisitors thought honestly that what they were doing would help to preserve law and order.

Their arguments and their alibis are precisely the ones we use when we murder a criminal in the electric chair.

Texas has, in the matter of lynching, a particularly unenviable record. Only one State, Florida, with four lynchings last year, has shown itself less civilized.

Half of all the lynchings in the United States during 1920 occured in these two States.

Cleveland Williams, who was accused without trial of writing anonymous notes to a woman, was seized on September 1, at Calvert, Texas, by a mob which riddled his body with bullets. The mortally wounded negro was tied to the back of an automobile and dragged through the streets until he was dead.

Two months later, Marshall Ratliff, a white man, under sentence to death for a bank robbery, was taken by a mob from the jail at Eastland, Texas, and hanged. The rope broke before he was dead, and his killers waited 15 minutes for a second rope and then hanged him again.

With even greater ferocity was perpetrated the mob murder of last Friday. Followers of Gandhi in India will read with horror of the "savages" in Texas.

Constitution
5-11-30
Atlanta Ga

THE SHERMAN AVENGERS.

The horrible vengeance taken by a mob at Sherman, Texas, on Friday for a criminal assault upon a white woman by a negro man, resulting in the burning of the courthouse and the cremation of the negro, is one of the most atavistic events of recent years.

The press reports of the affair show the desperate efforts of the officers of the county and state to prevent the infuriated people in the mob from wreaking their revenge upon the negro for his unspeakable crime. The officials and guardsmen in charge of his protection while actually upon trial in a regular court cannot be held responsible for what happened. They seemed sufficient in number and determination, but the fury of the maddened mass that fell upon them could not be stemmed and defeated.

The adherents to law and order may deplore and denounce these volcanic outbursts of murderous rage, overriding all the instrumentalities of regular justice and the powers of government, but there is one great and irreversible fact ingrained in the psychology of the southern people that must always be taken into account by those who judge such events as this one at Sherman. That fact is that the white people will not tamely allow their women to be the unavenged victims of the lust and brutality of any negro man. Their always hot passion is to kill the raper without mercy when they can catch him. Criticism of that passion and action from any source appeals only to the deafness of the adder and no one can avert the terrible vengeance but the negro who keeps his lustful hands off an innocent white woman.

STOP LYNCH MURDERS.

The state authorities in South Carolina have taken prompt measures by detection and indictment to trial persons charged with a lynching in that state. If it shall turn out that the grand jury has spotted some who were actually engaged in the mob murder and trial juries are as zealous for impartial law and order, and convict those proven to have been guilty of the crime, South Carolina will have rendered an outstanding and praise-provoking service to just government.

Constitution

The lynching of persons who are in full custody of the law, or could be put there easily for safekeeping and legal disposition, is an uncivilized, lawless and highly criminal act of mob power. It is an act as abhorrent to all just men as it is unnecessary to the obtaining of justice. In every case within memory it has been as cruel and unjustifiable as the act of a giant in strangling a child in its cradle.

5-29-30

Public sentiment against the act has served in recent years to largely cut down the number of lynchings, but that sentiment is not yet pervasive enough and strong enough to prevent every sudden and murderous ebullition of mobs inflamed by sudden and revolting crimes committed in a community. But where prevention of a lynching fails because of the weightier force of the mob there should follow prompt and intensive prosecution of the murderers leading the mob. The excuse that none of them can be identified is absurd. The perfect identification, conviction and execution of a few mob leaders would soon put an almost total end to these damnably savage episodes in our current communal life.

Atlanta Ga

Gov. Moody Tells London Reporter Riots Aren't A Daily Occurence In Texas

Advertiser

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 10.—(AP)—"I say, is this the governor of Texas?"

5-11-30

Thus came the voice of a correspondent of The London Daily Mail, 5,000 miles away who was calling Gov. Dan Moody to ascertain particulars of the riot at Sherman, Texas. The call was received by Moody at 5 a.m. today.

After querying the governor about what was going on, the correspondent added:

Montgomery

"Well, well! Is this a common occurrence in Texas?"

Ala

Assured by the governor that it was not, the correspondent hung up with "thanks and cheerio."

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVENING APPEAL

APR 2 4 1930

Another Lynching

Lynching of a negro near Rosedale, Miss., is creditable neither to the south, the state, the mob nor any individual. For several years the lynching rate in southern states had been going down. Time will come when lynching will be recognized everywhere in the south for what it is—murder combined with contempt for law. Lynching is barbarous. Civilized though we may call ourselves, if we countenance mob murder we are far from the right to be proud of our civilization. Another lynching. Another black mark on the records of a proud section and a great state.

Lynchings - 1930
& Discussions.

White Press, (Southern)

3063

ENTERPRISE
High Point, N.C.
FEB 3 1930

WHY SUSPICION IS STIRRED IN LYNCHING CASES

Notable circumstances about many of the lynchings in the southern states are these: usually it is the sheriff and his men who make the arrests and usually the mob gets possession of its victims under conditions that make the public wonder at the officers' guilelessness.

These circumstances characterized the latest lynching bee in Georgia. The sheriff captured the negro sought for attacking and murdering a girl, secured a confession from him, and then ran right squarely into a vengeful mob with his prisoner. The officer was injured slightly in the encounter and the negro was executed by the mob.

The state officer whose duty was to show the chief concern over the mob outbreak said he would look into the case and decide what action, "if any" to take. It seems that an investigation is to be held.

We predict its absolute futility. There will be no indictment, if the matter runs according to the usual. The mystery of the negro's death will remain a mystery. Nobody will identify the men who acted as his executioners.

There's no blinking the fact that lynching has been virtually the public's will in many southern communities in cases of this sort. We are not saying that this is true in the particular Georgia case under consideration. When the crime results in summary action by a mob, the county is saved the cost of a trial and witnesses are preserved against appearance in court. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the suspicion sometimes arises that the sheriff on occasions is not altogether averse to delivering his guilty charge to vengeance, thereby simplifying matters? It is such a suspicion that makes incumbent upon every honest, dutiful officer to prove that he used all the discretion and force at his command in the protection of his prisoner.

TIMES
ROANOKE, VA.
FEB 6 - 1930

LYNCHING IN GEORGIA.

With the new year little more than a month old the South again has witnessed another atrocious lynching following close upon the heels of a crime equally as terrible. Jimmy Levine, Ocilla, Georgia, Negro confessed attacker and slayer of the 14-year-old daughter of a white planter, last Saturday morning, was taken from Sheriff Tyler in the heart of town and carried to the scene of the crime where he was beaten fearfully, his throat cut and his body burned on a pyre of blazing logs.

In the half-light of early morning, the sheriff says, he recognized none of the mob of 30 or 40 men who took his prisoner from him. Thus the immediate investigation ordered by Governor L. G. Hardman appears to have only remote chance of bringing any of the mob to justice. Since Sunday no progress has been announced by Solicitor General Robert S. Foy, in charge of the probe. The case has all the earmarks of another instance of unpunished mob violence, without the slightest defense to be made of the unspeakable crime.

The Negro had confessed to his offense against society. He was being taken to jail where he would have awaited a certain justice through due process of law. Yet, as in every other lynching case, a self-appointed group took the law into their own hands and committed a crime as serious as that of the wretch whose life they took, at the same time disgracing the name of their native State.

The South has made great progress in its rise above such practices as this in recent years. Where a hundred or more were lynched in similar fashion a quarter century ago, only 10 or 12 were murdered by mobs last year. It is to be hoped that the futility of such exhibitions in a civilized age will soon cease and an enlightened body of citizens will not only allow the law to take its course in the punishment of such foul crimes as the Negro committed, but will give the agents of the law their support in enforcing justice. Mob violence is a relic of an unenlightened age and must wither under the glare of modern opinion and civilized repugnance of such crimes.

TIMES
EL PASO, TEX.
FEB 9 - 1930

EDITORIALS OF THE DAY

The Decline of Lynching.

(From the Chicago News.)

In the last decade, according to a report just made by the commission on interracial co-operation, the lynching evil has been so effectively combated that the annual number of victims of mob violence has decreased by 85 per cent. This affords striking proof of the power of public opinion.

Mere condemnation of lynching would not have accomplished the results noted in the report. But demands that the negro be granted justice and fair opportunity have been re-enforced by acts and policies embodying those abstract principles. Educational facilities for negroes have been extended and improved everywhere, although much remains to be done in that field especially in the south. The study of race relations in colleges and schools has developed sympathetic knowledge and understanding. The southern press has done splendid work in fighting abuses that were survivals of years of slavery and reconstruction and in energizing officials disposed to be negligent. Interracial committees have been organized in many communities to combat ignorance, poverty, disease and corrupt politics.

It is clear that the lynching problem is being solved in the most backward districts of the south. But, as recent writers have pointed out, insufficient attention has been paid to what may be called "near lynching"—that is, discrimination, direct or indirect, against the negro in the administration of justice. In some instances, it is affirmed, grand juries, trial juries, prosecutors, witnesses or judges have displayed prejudice and distrust based solely on race and color.

The friends of law, order and equal rights must attack with vigor the rank abuses that survive. The methods of attack are the same as in the case of lynching—education, publicity and consructive interracial co-operation.

Asheville, N.C.
FEB 3 1930

Law And Mob In Georgia

WITH ALL the provocation present for the alleged justification of mob violence, the Irwin County, Georgia mob can be said to have taken thoroughness for its slogan in the unlawful killing of the Negro Levine, charged with attacking and killing a 14-year-old white girl. The mob took the prisoner out of Sheriff Tyler's hands and, departing on its business, fired a volley into the Sheriff's car, wounding the representative of the law.

A slow-moving investigation seems to be under way, with the report issued yesterday that no members of the band had been arrested or officially identified.

This assault on law constitutes the usual story, for one thing, of the inadequate police protection in small towns or in the countryside. That is, admittedly, a difficult problem. Unfortunately, there is a graver problem, and that is the temper, the spirit, the citizenship itself in any county when it is confronted with the alternatives of law or lawlessness in dealing with flagrant crimes.

If it can be said for Irwin County that a majority of the people deplore mob action, it remains to be seen how effectively that majority will move toward the punishment of the mob.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, ~~MISS~~ Miss
FEB 3 - 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Last year there were ten lynchings in this country. In [illegible], less than 40 years ago, there were [illegible] lynchings. Comparison of these two records and study of the public [illegible], with their slow but steady decline in lynchings show that progress in this matter is real.

There are probably several reasons for this improvement. Education and agitation against lynching, stiffening of public opinion and therefore of public officials—jailors, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges—have had considerable effect.

Lynching should not exist in a civilized community where legal justice moves promptly and surely. To condemn lynching is not to condone other crimes. Humanity decency and justice are worth striving for. Their achievement in one field foreshadows their achievement in others. Thoughtful Americans hope that other crimes of violence may be checked as lynching has been.

Buena Vista, Ga., Patriot
Friday, February 14, 1930

A Punishment Equal to the Crime

The governor has called an investigation of the lynching of the negro near Ocilla last week and the newspapers, especially those in the north who do not understand will have their say about the matter.

But regardless of investigations and newspaper criticisms, just as long as innocent women and girls of the old Southland are criminally assaulted, the party committing the crime, regardless of whether he is white or black, will, nine times out of ten, be lynched as a sure method of meeting out sufficient punishment to the crimimnal for the crime he has committed.

The laws of the land have become so entangled and so messed up that regardless of what crime a person commits, if he has sufficient funds to employ a lawyer he can prolong his case and carry it from one court to another until public sentiment has passed and then get a sentence to the penitentiary for life and later get pardoned or paroled.

The laxity of the law has made life too cheap and modesty and virtue a play thing in the hands of too many criminals, or would be criminals, to make things pleasant.

We cannot uphold the lynch law—but nothing is too bad for the criminal who proves to be so henious as Jimmy Levine, the negro lynched near Ocilla last week.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that he cannot get a new trial, nor can he prolong his case in the courts of this land. As he ravished and killed even so was a like penalty meted out to him—and the old unchangeable law again makes us realize that "as ye sow, so shall ye reap."

ENTERPRISE
McRae, Ga
FEB 6 1930

Probe In Lynching To Open Thursda

Georgia Officers To Report Results of Investigation to Governor.

OCILLA, Ga., Feb. 3.—Irwin county authorities today had instructions to report to Governor L. G. Hardman the results of their investigation of the lynching of Jimmy Levine a negro, who was seized by a mob after being arrested for attacking and killing a 14-year-old white girl.

"Any action of the state will depend upon what the sheriff and the solicitor-general report to me," the governor said in Atlanta in announcing that he had asked information from Solicitor General R. S. Foy and Sheriff W. E. Tyler."

Sheriff Tyler, who was injured slightly when the mob of some 500 persons took Levine from him, said he was accosted shortly before daylight Saturday and there was not light enough at the time to recognize members of the mob. The sheriff had arrested Levine at Mystic, Ga., after an all-night hunt and said the negro confessed the crime to him.

At the sheriff's office it was said that no arrests had been made in the lynching investigation. Solicitor Foy, of Sylvester, said he was engaged in court duties elsewhere and would be unable to come here to open an inquiry until Thursday.

Judge R. Eve, of the Tifton circuit of the Superior court, said he planned to consult with Mr. Foy today regarding the investigation.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.
FEB 9 - 1930

THE LYNCHING EVIL

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

The lynching of Jimmy Levine at Ocilla, Ga., is only another effort made by the enemies and outlaws of the American Government to prove to the rest of the world that mob violence and lynching will still continue in the face of constituted government. To cut a human being to pieces and burn him alive is more terrible than the acts of savage beasts. How can we teach other nations how to measure out justice when such injustices are being forced upon people of our own household?

If a person is charged with an offense, let him be white or black, the law should take its course. Let us denounce lynching from our pulpits, from our homes, schools, highways, byways, and everyway until it is banished from the face of America.

A. SAMPSON PARKER,
1729 Wilson Road, Norfolk, Va., February 6, 1930.

APPEALS FOR NEGRO BEACH

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

Members of the colored race have been serving in a domestic capacity for the white race for a long time and I think it is high time for the white people to wake to the fact that the sooner they join with us and make our living environs more healthy, our service will thereby be increased. To provide us with a bathing beach would keep down many epidemics.

Why should City Council, with power vested in them to act for the municipality in such matters, subjugate the rights of the Negroes to a hostile committee of five?

I hope the members of council that stood for right, justice, law and order will not take water at such a critical time and on such an important question. All we ask of the City Council is treat the Negroes as citizens.

SUBSCRIBER.
Norfolk, Va., February 6, 1930.

SHELVED AT FORTY

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

Can you suggest any remedy for the unemployed of this city?

Out of work at 40 years of age and with a family to support. No prospects of securing employment because of my age. God, what an experience to be turned down repeatedly with the same excuse—too old.

Yes, out of work and my place filled by a machine that can neither eat, drink nor sleep and it has no feelings. The machine can work quicker and more accurately than I—but it is only a machine and I am still a human being with all my faculties.

There is a small army of unemployed in this city, at present time. Surely there must be some solution to this problem but in the meantime human beings must suffer.

Perhaps Dr. Osler was right. Certainly it would seem that a man out of work at 40 has reached the deadline. Is there no hope?

OUT OF WORK.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 6, 1930.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
JAN 29 1930

OUR CIVILIZATION ADVANCES

Dr. Moton's report on lynchings for 1929 shows that this form of barbarism has all but disappeared from the South. It is terrible, of course, that ten persons should have been put to death by mobs in the last twelve months, seven of them negroes; but the record is the best the United States has had since the records of these atrocities have been compiled.

In 1892 there were five lynchings a week. Between the years 1885 and 1901, inclusive, the number of lynchings of whites and negroes averaged 157 a year. The total number of lynchings recorded for these seventeen years was 2678, 891 of the victims being whites and 1787 negroes. In 190' the total number of lynchings dropped below 100 for the first time It went up to '04 the next year but since '904 the number of lynchings has never been above 87 and the total has been going down more and more rapidly in recent years. It went up to 30 in 1926 but dropped to 16 in 1927 and in 1928 there were only 11 lynchings.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Tar Heel Beasts Lynch Aged Colored Woman With Cow Chain for Stealing Two Har

2/22/30

SAULSBURY, N. C., Feb. 15.—With a steel cow charm, Mrs. Laura Wood, 60, was lynched near Barber Junction, a few miles from here on February [illegible]. According to advice from International Labor Defense Workers, the mother of four stalwart sons was strung up by a mob of drunken fiends, because she had been accused of stealing two hams from a neighboring white farmer.

While enroute to the scene of this most recent vestial outbreak, the I. L. D. investigators overtook three of the sons on the road who led them to the scene of the lynching and the freshly made grave in which they were permitted to lay her outraged corpse to rest. After much persuasion, according to the investigators, the sons gave the investigators the chain with which their mother had been strung up. A widespread campaign is being conducted by the International Labor Defense workers, white as well as black, to have the working masses of Dixie revolt against the lynching wave which recently has murdered James Levine, burned at Ocilla, Ga., and Chester Fugate, white, in Mississippi. The death chain of Mrs. Wood has been sent to New York by the local workers of the I. L. D.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern)

3064

Bainbridge, Ga., Post-Searchlight
Thursday, February, 20, 1930

Looks as if some of the boys are taking Anderson of The Macon Telegraph to ride because of his utterance on the lynching the negro at Ocilla. Tut, tut, boys, don't take that too seriously. It has been popular in Georgia in the past few years to deplore lynching and soft soap the "enlightened?" element of the north with all that kind of stuff. Anderson has no more sympathy with that stuff than he has with the moon. We have never subscribed to the idea that lambasting lynchers deterred rapists but rather think tha: it encouraged rape. When all that stuff is read in the papers the rapists has an idea that he might get away with it. There is much logic in what Anderson says in fact great logic what all of them say bu: that logic is knocked hell-western crooked when the question is put to a man "suppose it was your daughter or wife?" and then goodbye logic, patriotism, state records and everything else. Should a thing like that happen to the writer we would never call tha: neighbor friend any more that refused to help us catch the man that did the deed. Nor will any other man feel different. And as we feel so does Anderson of The Telegraph. Down in his heart he would lend aid to his neighbor on a thing like that as quick as any man. He honestly thinks that to deplore lynching is to combat mob violence. We don't. He feels that if such is not discouraged that the crime of mob violence will spread and take in other less heinous offenses. Maybe he is right, there is room for that belief based on pas: history. The murdered girl is the more dominating in Anderson's mental picture than the lynched brute. He can edit as much as he darn pleases, he is a Georgia cracker right on. He can't change his spots any more than the leopard. So why bark at him.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

FEB 20 1930

"Not a Lynching People"

"We are not a lynching people." The News and Courier wishes that all the people of South Carolina would read the letter of H. T. Morrison, of McClellanville, in The News and Courier last Tuesday, in which he properly resents the suggestion that a "mob" was formed in McClellanville when a negro killed a white man and fled. The men of McClellanville assisted the officers in the capture of the slayer, they had no other purpose than to help in the enforcement of law, the "community dates back to colonial days" and "its record is clean." Mr. Morrison is the intendant of the town, incorporated four years ago.

It is always a reflection on the people of a community when officers are compelled to run away from it with a criminal. When an intent to lynch is thwarted it is creditable to officers, but the stain is not taken from the community. Mr. Morrison has shown a fine and correct understanding. The News and Courier regrets that it was misinformed so that the word "mob" was used, and it has pride as well as pleasure in emphasizing that one of the historic communities of Charleston county resents the implication that its members would engage in a lynching.

NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

JAN 29 1930

Preventing Violence

Sheriff W. A. Neely, of Hardeman county, has set an example which, if generally followed, would eradicate the blot of lynching in the south. A few months ago, a negro attacked a girl near Bolivar. Outwitting two large mobs, Sheriff Neely, by automobile and train, succeeded in landing the negro in the Shelby county jail.

The trial of the negro was called for Bolivar this week. Sheriff Neely, realizing that there was danger of mob violence, asked for state troops. Under guard of the militia, the trial proceeded, the negro was convicted and sentenced to the electric chair. He had previously confessed.

The only lynching in Tennessee during 1929 could have been prevented by similar action. At the time, The News criticized the state officials for negligence. We are glad to see that they took precautionary steps at Bolivar. Sheriff Neely, for his determined efforts to preserve order and for his courage, deserves the thanks of the people of the entire state.

Ocilla, Ga., Star
Thursday, February 13, 1930

Letters From The People

When the thousand members of the band who lynched James Irwin took the law into their hands last Saturday they did some things unimaginable. They did some things unspeakable. They did some things unlawful and all of them unwillfully. Not a man in the crowd would have done the same thing under different circumstances.

The horror of a lynching shall remain in the hearts of every person who had any contact whatsoever with thi sthing always. To merely imagine a dead human burn at the stake is horror itself, but on the other hand—

To see that little girl in death with the half smile upon her lips. One clear eye half closed, the other stabbed out by a dull knife, her breast slit by the same dull knife, great gashes on either side of the throat and the whole of the body mutilated by brute force and brute lust, our viewpoint seems to change as to the justice that the brute deserved. That little girl who had just begun to realize that life is worth living went through more hell in the last minute of her existence than James Irwin could have gone through in twenty years of torture.

Furthermore it has been said that James Irwin could have reecived more justice but the idea mocks itself. He tried himself when he passed the little girl on the road and jumped off the wagon to go back and kill her. He tried himself and lost the case, it seems. He confessed his guilt by running twenty miles through the night with the howl of that lonely pack of hounds on his heel and he committed himself for execution when he forgot to kill himself just before they caught him. Compared to the crime he committed James Irwin spent his last two hours in paradise contrasted with the justice he deserved.

Jimmie Fuller.

Arp, Ga.,

Editor The Star,
Ocilla, Ga.
Dear Sir:

I have just read your editorial in the Star in regard to the recent lynching in Irwin county.

You have expressed my sentiment in regard to the matter and I believe that your attitude will be admired by Irwin county citizens and others outside the county.

My father moved to Irwin county about 43 years ago when I was a small boy. I have lived in the county ever since. I have had the privilege of serving as juror during several sessions of Irwin Superior Court and in that capacity as a rule I have met with a body of men who did not flinch from duty in their deliberations.

Certainly there are some people in Irwin county who are criminally inclined as there are in other Georgia counties. I believe that we can measure arms with many other Georgia counties when it comes to a matter of good citizenship, especially Fulton and Bibb counties, from which has come two scathing editorials. One from a Methodist preacher, editor of The Wesleyan Christian Advocate and the other from Mr. Anderson editor the Macon Telegraph.

No doubt some of the mob who participated in the lynching of Jim Irwin were of the lawless element.

On the other hand I believe that some of our most law-abiding citizens during the heat of passion and without due consideration in an unguarded moment took the law into their own hands.

And as you say Mr. Editor just so long as such diabolical crimes are committed, we may expect mob violence.

I am a subscriber to the Wesleyan Christian Advocate, also the Atlanta Tri-Weekly Journal. I wish to have your editorial published in those papers if you will permit. Let me hear from you. You may publish this article if you have space.

A. V. YARBROUGH

EL PASO, TEX., HERALD
FEB. 6, 1930

DECREASED LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee

One of the hopeful signs of the times is the report that there were only [illegible] in the United States in 1929.

Not many years ago any one of several western towns could have equalled that number and it would not have been a high figure for several other states.

The decrease in lynchings which is a sign of advancing civilization may be attributed to many causes.

Primarily, possibly there is a greater spirit of tolerance toward the negro who in many instances is improving himself by education.

The enforcement of law has extended now to practically all parts of the nation and there is no section where man may feel that he can evade the law without suffering its penalties.

Also tens of thousands of negroes have migrated to the north and these migrations usually were accentuated following a lynching.

The men who took the law in their handes found that by driving the negro in this manner out of the country they were creating a labor problem which reacted as a boomerang and hurt themselves more than anyone else.

Peace officers, also, are showing a greater determination in guarding prisoners. In the past year out of 83 attempts to take prisoners from officers only six were successful.

Moreover, there is such a nauseating reaction from such frenzied attemps to administer justice without giving a man the formal guaranties of trial that there is a growing aversion to the mob spirit and its possible tragic mistakes.

Elberton, Ga., Star
Friday, February 21, 1930

THE LYNCHINY NEAR OCILL

The sequel to the Irwin conty crime was to have been expected. A 14-year-old girl was attacked and killed, and her body thrown into a creek. The scene of the attack in a field near the girl's home bore evidence of a struggle. The girl's assailant had dragged her body over a fence and thrown it into the water.

So we are not surprised to hear that a crowd of several hundred persons took by force from the sheriff the man suspected of the crime, and put him to death. The negro is said to have confessed his crime, and the lynching was the culmination of an all-night man-hunt. The girl's jawbone had been broken and her throat slashed.

The result would probably have been the same thing if a white man had been arrested. Indeed, there have been cases recently of lynching where the victims were white. This was not a "race outbreak," as we understand it.

Of course we cannot defend the crime of lynching. It is always open to condemnation. Where people are frenzied, mistakes may be made; we do not know in the present instance that any mistake was made.

But it is wasting breath in times like this to censure an indignant people, whether their victim was white or whether he was colored. The whole thing is deplorable—tragic.

In contrast to this two white men have been found guilty of murdering two aged Oconee county negroes. They are to be sentenced to the electric chair on Monday.

We commend this action of the court. It is worthy of all praise.—The Savannah Press.

NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
MAR 15 1930

No "Informal Lynching"

Instead of giving the South all credit for reducing its lynchings, some of our Eastern critics have contended that "informal lynchings" have taken the place of mob rule; that white men kill negroes in the South without conscience and without punishment. Members of our editorial staff have made an investigation and have found that the charge is untrue.

In Tennessee, for instance, the number of whites killed by negroes exceeds the number of negroes killed by whites. Statistics for Chattanooga, Knoxville and Memphis prove this. Furthermore, while homicides among negroes are numerous, the usual case is that of a negro who has killed a negro. We believe that the South is reducing this tendency, too, by improving the living conditions for the negroes.

What some of our critics cannot believe is that the average negro and the average white person in the South are inclined to be friendly toward each other. While it is regrettably true that some states of the South have failed to punish white men for killing members of the negro race, there is no homicidal trait in the make-up of the Southerner that would permit him wilfully to slay any person, white or black.

We are glad to have been able to produce statistical evidence to disprove the charges of "informal lynching" which have been brought by the New York *World*, the New York *Nation* and others. Only one negro was killed by a white man in Chattanooga last year, and he was a burglar. No negro was killed by a white man in Knoxville. It takes all sorts of killings to make up Memphis' record of homicides, and in that city negroes were killed by whites and whites were killed by negroes. Inspector Griffin's statistics, furnished The News, show that most of the negro homicides were committed by negroes.

The South is not only solving its lynching problem, it is solving its homicide, its almost extinct peonage, convict labor and child slavery problems.

NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
MAR 15 1930

"Not a Lynching People."

(Charleston News and Courier.)

"We are not a lynching people." The News and Courier wishes that all the people of South Carolina would read the letter of H. T. Morrison of McClellanville, in the News and Courier last Tuesday, in which he properly resents the suggestion that a "mob" was formed in McClellanville when a negro killed a white man and fled. The men of McClellanville assisted the officers in the capture of the slayer they had not other purpose than to help in the enforcement of law, the "community dates back to colonial days" and "its record is clean." Mr. Morrison is the intendant of the town, incorporated four years ago.

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HERALD
Suffolk, Va
MAR 3 1930

THOUGHTFUL AND COMMENDABLE ACT

The prompt action of the solicitor and other officers of Hertford county, North Carolina, in removing a Negro prisoner from the jail at Winton to the state prison following a murderous attack upon a respectable white woman last Saturday morning without a doubt prevented another offense more tragic and appaling even than the crime committed in its far-reaching effect upon that splendid community. One can well imagin the indignation of the populace and find excuse for their flaming anger. But no one could hav forgiven the county solicitor and the law officer including the sheriff and his deputies, had the permitted the law to be cheated by the mob. T man accused of the outrage will now be dealt wi in an orderly fashion and if found guilty, made pay the penalty of his crime after all the sa guards of the law have been thrown about h rotect him if he is innocent. At the same good name of the people of Hertford will remain unsullied and there will be no new blot upon the escutcheon of the Old North State.

There is said to be a disposition to criticise the deputy sheriff who handled the case and effected the arrest of the culprit supposed to have committed the crime. Others may for the moment fall under the ban of the hotheads who believe in summary judgment in crimes of this nature, but after the first shock is over and the people have cooled off the public in fairness and justice will accord to these faithful officers the credit due them. They stood for law and order and conformed faithfully to their oath of office regardless of consequences to them personally. It is that type of public official that helps us differentiate ordered government from the law of the jungle. Fortunate indeed is the community which has men with the courage and the will to uphold the law and the ability to grasp an emergency and rise to it unhesitatingly.

This newspaper contends that practically every successful outbreak of lynching mania can be circumvented by timely action like that taken in Winton or the pointblank refusal of officers of the law to surrender to the inflamed populace those committed to their charge in the name of the state. We had a similar demonstration of courage and fealty to the oath of office in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, a few years ago when that bailiwick was saved from a lasting disgrace by the removal of the perpetrator of a horrible crime from the scene of his deed. Time has vindicated their action just as it will vindicate that of the officials of the North Carolina county.

The south must show the country that it is master of itself and that it is able to enforce the law and to protect the humblest citizen guilty of the foulest crime from the wrath of the mob. Aside from the sacredness of human life lies the greater and more transcendant issues involving the ability of society to protect itself from its enemies within and of the state to compel respect for its laws on the part of those who would set up courts of their own to dispense justice without judge or jury.

Lynchings-1930
&
Discussions

White Press, (Southern Press)

3065

Mt. Vernon, Ga., Montg'ry Monitor
Thursday, January 2, 1930

AND STILL ANOTHER

"If Georgians can manage to hold their temper until after midnight, another year will have passed without a lynching in this state. It will have been the third. Our last manifestation of physical brutality was in the latter part of 1926. The conviction of those who engaged in that mob, plus the sentiment against lynching and the determination not to tolerate it or the cowardice of public officers who permitted it, have entirely eliminated the evil in this state.

"Nor have we had a flogging in Georgia. It is possible that in some remote back section a little group of men have taken the law into their own hands, but if so, no public report has been made of it. That also has been due to the conviction of those who participated in the last flogging in Georgia.

"Our record for the past three years is something we may be proud of. It is no easy thing to stamp out an evil that had existed for more than sixty years; an evil that, although regarded by the great majority as a relic of barbarism, was still defended by a minority as a necessity."

The above editorial comment clipped from The Macon Telegraph gives to the respectable citizen of this State something to think about.

Do you not feel a sense of pride in the fact that lynchings have not taken place in Georgia for three years and that floggings have ceased? It does not matter who you are or where you are, is it not true that you can look the world in the face with a clear conscience? Do you not feel justice and honorable conduct are just a little firmer entrenched among our people?

There is always a way to remedy undesirable things without resorting to barbarism. Georgia is not worse off because we have had no lynchings or floggings recently. She is better off and you know it.

TRIBUNE
CONCORD, N. C.
JAN 2 1930

MRS. WIGGINS NOT LYNCHED.

Attorney General Brummitt has taken exception, and rightly so, to a report from New York listing the slaying of Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, textile union member, as a lynching. Mrs. Wiggins was fatally shot when a truck she was riding on was fired upon in an anti-communistic demonstration.

If Mrs. Wiggins' death was a lynching then the death of Chief Aderholt, of Gastonia, must be similarly listed, for he was fatally shot in a demonstration at union headquarters in South Gastonia.

But the association making the report apparently is favorable to union agitation and for this reason more than because of any justification, sought to list the death of Mrs. Wigggins as a lynching. The association didn't mention the death of Chief Ade.holt, yet each death was linked with labor disputes and if one is a lynching the other is a lynching.

If we are to list the death of Mrs. Wiggins among the lynchings of the year then we must likewise list all gun slayings in the United States. We must cover all outbreaks in Chicago, New York, Memphis, Marion and other cities and towns where such events occurred. It is not fair to pick out one mob demonstration such as the one which resulted in the death of Mrs. Wiggins and overlook others which were just as deadly and similar in makeup and character.

There was really no lynching contemplated in this State during the year. Our people are overcoming the desire to take the law into their own hands and where they havn't completely conquered the desire, the full force of the State has been ready to control them.

Lynching To Die Within 10 Years, Alexander Thinks

BY EDWARD STANLEY,
Associated Press Feature Service Writer.

Constitution
1/12/30
1/12/31
Atlanta, Ga.

Lynching will be a lost crime by 1940—something for scientists to study and the rest of us to remember with unbelief—and you can thank, among others, radio, good roads and the gentlemen of the press.

So reasons Will W. Alexander, director of the commission on inter-racial co-operation, reviewing the commission's 10-year war with the mob.

"In 1919, when the commission was born, 83 persons were lynched," said Alexander. "This year the records show but 10, and those in only five states.

"During the decade 314 lost their lives at the hands of mobs, 298 in the first five years. The figures are startling when one finds 1,726 lynched between 1885 and 1894, our earliest records. All told, 4,377 persons have been lynched since 1885, a good sized town."

Lynching is almost galloping to extinction, Alexander declared. "Ten years from now we will be wondering how it ever happened."

"Mob slayings are chiefly a rural art these days," he explained. "Only in the most backward regions, the last to be penetrated by progress, are lynchings found. The radio is penetrating them faster than they were ever penetrated before and good roads are bringing travelers from other parts. By contact the backwoods is acquiring civilization at a swift clip."

The press has been a leading factor in the decline of mob law, the commission head said.

"It has helped us rip away the taboos that have veiled the barbarism. Once it was immodest even to mention lynching in the south. No evil thing can flourish in the light and the press has thrown the spotlight on the mob.

"No longer is the lyncher a hero. For one thing, the various women's organizations are after him. Women in every state in the south have denounced the old defense of lynching—that it was necessary to protect southern womanhood. That is not the kind of chivalry they want, they decided."

The commission has field workers in every state who, as soon as they learn of a mob in prospect, immediately inform the proper officials. In many towns groups of leading citizens operate as a sort of vigilante society against lynchers, a constant guard to warn officials, said Alexander.

"We are getting co-operation from officials, due to public opinion, that never came before, and stringent measures to protect prisoners are not uncommon. One state, North Carolina, has not had a lynching in five years."

"Sheriffs who protect their prisoners with unusual violence are awarded a medal by the commission, which is presented by the governor or a leading citizen.

"Rising educational standards have played more than a minor role in the struggle for law and order, Alexander said.

"What is happening, I think, is that the two races in the south are learning to live together," he said.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
Thursday, January 2, 1930

NO HARM DONE CLASSING KILLING AS LYNCHING.

Time and other agencies which keep account of the lynchings in the United States reported that North Carolina had a lynching in 1929. The state, more or less officially, protested. It had no lynching, and has a clear record for some years, the publicists were advised. Back came the notification that the killing of Ella May Wiggins was listed as a lynching.

What else should it be called? An accidental death? The fatality was due to a mobbing of the party in which the woman was a member. True, she was not the particular object of attack, but merely one of a number. The mob probably didn't know her as an individual and was not bent upon hanging her or burning her at the stake. It wasn't that kind of a lynching, but it was a lynching by the standard definition of the term.

The state is not degraded by the listing. The killing of the woman was an ugly incident that is not made uglier by calling it a lynching.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
Thursday, January 2, 1930

WIGGINS WAS NOT LYNCHED

Association Report Untrue.—Nearest Thing to Lynching However.

Raleigh, Jan. 1.—Under no interpretation that can be placed upon the term can it be established that there has been a lynching in North Carolina during the year 1929, or, in fact, since 1921, according to Attorney General D. G. Brummitt, the report of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race to the contrary, nothwithstanding.

Time, New York magazine, published a statement on December 2 which contained the information that there had been a lynching in this state in 1929. Mr. Brummitt wrote a correction to the statement which that magazine published two or three weeks later, giving the report of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race as its authority.

The alleged lynching it developed, was the death of Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, shot while in a truckload of people headed for a communistic meeting in Gaston County, supposedly by an anti-communistic group of people. This killing cannot be termed a lynching, Mr. Brummit contends, any more than the shooting of Chief of Police Aderholt, of Gastonia, or the killing of seven gang men in Chicago by another gang.

Black's Law Dictionary, page 737, he points out, defines lynching or lynch law, as follows: "A term descriptive of the action of unofficial persons, organized bands, or mobs, who seize persons charged with or suspected of crimes, or take them out of the custody of the law, and inflict summary punishment upon them, without legal trial, and without the warrant of authority of law."

A. R. Newsome, secretary of the N. C. Historical Commission wrote Dr. R. R. Morton, president of Tuskegee ~~Institute~~ and the letter was answered by Milton N. Work, director of the Negro Year Book. Dr. Work wrote: "Our records show that there has been no lynching in North Carolina since 1921. We have no record of any lynching in North Carolina during the year 1929."

Assistant Attorney General Frank Nash recalls that the body of a negro was found in a river in or near Mecklenburg County, but there is no evidence of lynching in that case, which has not been cleared up. It may have been straight murder or even suicide or accidental death. That, Mr. Nash said, is probably the nearest thing to a lynching in the State.

The Commercial Appeal
Twenty-five Years Ago

Commercial Appeal
1-5-30
Memphis, Tenn

JAN. 5, 1905.

From guests at the Hotel Luehr-an last night it was learned that [illegible] lynching took place last night at he little [illegible]. An nknown negro caught in the act [illegible] ult upon a hite girl was taken out by a umber of citizens and quietly anged [illegible] the edge of e town. There is but one pen-y recognized [illegible] that [illegible] which [illegible] in the gathering [illegible] a little band of men, led him [illegible] and swung him to a tree, then ispersed, going quietly to their omes.

o one who knows O. K. Houck ill be surprised to learn that he s the moving spirit in the new avies Piano Company just incororated in Nashville with a capital f $50,000. The officers of the ompany will be O. K. Houck, president; Jesse French Houck, vice president; Olnie Davies, secretary.

George Speer and not the veteran Ed Geers will take charge of the racing forces of E. E. Smithers, if any change is to occur, which will not be sooner than late in the summer of the approaching season, if a statement made by an attache of the Smithers' stable is true. Smithers' string is at present in winter quarters at Montgomery Park. John Lowe, assistant to S. C. Hildreth, is daily weeding out the promising material.

A bulletin from Washington says that Senator Newlands today introduced in the Senate a resolution providing for a commission, with instructions to frame and report to Congress a national incorporation act for the construction and consolidation of railroads employed in interstate commerce.

Interracial Expert Says Lynching Will Be 'Lost Crime' By 1940

1/12/30
Montgomery
Ala
Advertiser

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—(AP)—Lynching will be a lost crime by 1940—something for scientists to study and the rest of us to remember with unbelief—and you can thank, among others, radio, good roads and the gentlemen of the press.

So reasons Will W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial cooperation, reviewing the commission's 10-year war with the mob.

"In 1[illegible]9, when the commission was born, 83 persons were lynched," said Alexander. "This year the records show but 10 and those in only five states.

"During the last decade, 314 lost their lives at the hands of mobs, 298 in the first five years. The figures are startling when one finds 1,726 lynchings between 1885 and 1894, our earliest records. All told, 4,377 persons have been lynched since 1885."

Lynching is almost "galloping" to extinction," Alexander declared.

"Ten years from now we will be wondering how it ever happened.

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"It has helped us rip away the taboo that have veiled the barbarism. Once it was immodest even to mention lynching in the South. No evil [illegible] flourish in the light and the press has thrown the spotlight on the mob.

"No longer is the lyncher a hero. For one thing, the various women's organizations are after him. Women in every [illegible] the South have denounced the [illegible]e of lynching . . . that [illegible] was [illegible] to protect Southern woman-[illegible]hat is not the kind of chivalry they want, they decided."

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Sheriffs who protect their prisoners with unusual vigilance are awarded a medal by the commission, which is presented by the Governor or a leading citizen.

Rising educational standards have played more than a minor role in the struggle for law and order, Alexander said.

Bamberg, S. C., Times
Thursday, January 9, 1930

SOUTH CAROLINA SHOULD BE PROUD OF THIS RECORD

That there were no lynchings in South Carolina in 1929 should give every true lover of the State pride. Of course, this is no more than it should be, but the fact that a year passed without mob rule making its threat against organized Government should make every citizen do his utmost to see that such a record is continued through this and coming years. But if this calamity does come to the State, it is the duty of every citizen to bring to justice those who would not only thus attack the individual but the Commonwealth. The fact that each year finds a decrease in lynchings in the United States as shown by the following figures furnished each year by Dr. Moton, President of Tuskegee Institute, is a most hopeful sign:

Ten persons, seven Negro and three were lynched in the United States in 1929, according to a report made public today by Dr. Robert R. Moton, Negro educator and principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

This was one fewer than in 1928, six fewer than in 1927, nine fewer than in 1926, seven fewer than in 1925. Lynching by states in 1929 was reported as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

Offenses charged against the lynched persons were reported as follows: Criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of law, two; charge not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one outside jail.

Doctor Moton also reported that there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

EAGLE
Enid, Okla
JAN 10 1930

A TYPICAL LYNCHING

The particularly brutal lynching at Jackson, Ky., of Chester Fugate, a Breathitt county tenant farmer, is new evidence to support the theory that lynching is not an effort of angry men to correct the errors of justice but simply a sadistic outdoor sport.

Fugate is said to have killed his landlord after a dispute over payment for some labor. He had been arrested and was in jail with every reasonable prospect of being tried and punished. The mob, however, broke into the jail, seized Fugate, shot him in various places and threw him down an embankment into a ditch, where he was found in a dying condition. The mob, in other words, decided that there had not been a lynching for some time and there was a helpless man who would make as good a victim for its bestial lust as any other.

One could perhaps grasp the point of this lynch mob if its victim had been accused of the unspeakable crime which arouses men to unreasoning rage, or if officials had neglected their duty to arrest him or a court had acquired him in spite of conclusive evidence. But none of these excuses exists. Fugate is charged with an ordinary murder following a dispute about money, a murder involving neither southern womanhood nor the failure of the processes of justice.

The frightful attack upon this man strips the lynch mob bare and reveals it as nothing but a body of lowgrade morons who delight in cruelty and torture—the replica, in short, of almost every lynch mob in a disgraceful history of violence.—From the Baltimore Sun.

Toccoa, Ga., Record
Thursday, February 13, 1930

THE LYNCHING NEAR OCILLA

The sequal to the Irwin county crime was to have been expected. A 14-year-old girl was attacked and killed, and her body thrown into a creek. The scene of the attack in a field near the girl's home bore evidences of a struggle. The girl's assailant had dragged her body over a fence and thrown it into the water.

So we are not surprised to hear that a crowd of several hundred persons took by force from the sheriff the man suspected of the crime, and put him to death. The negro is said to have confessed his crime, and the lynching was the culmination of an all-night man-hunt. The girl's jawbone had been broken and her throat slashed.

The result would probably have been the same thing if a white man had been arrested. Indeed, there have been cases recently of lynching where the victims were white. This was not a "race outbreak," as we understand it.

Of course we cannot defend the crime of lynching. It is always open to condemnation. Where people are frenzied, mistakes may be made; we do not know in the present instance that any mistake was made.

But it is wasting breath in times like this to censure an indignant people, whether their victim was white or whether he was colored. The whole thing is deplorable—tragic.

In contrast to this two white men have been found guilty of murdering two aged Oconee county negroes. They are to sentenced to the electric chair on Monday.

We commend this action of the court. It is worthy of all praise.—The Savannah Press.

ENTERPRISE
McRae, Ga.
FEB 6 1930

Another Lynching In Georgia

The deplorable affair last week near Ocilla, which terminated in the lynching of a negro, is another blot on the good name of our state. This is the first one since 1926 but when such crimes are committed, as the one that led to this lynching, it is hardly worth while to expect other consequences. Our northern brethren of the press will have something now to howl over, but we dare say that if the same crime had been committed in any northern or eastern state, even in staid old Massachusetts, the result would hardly have been different.

Investigations have been ordered by the governor, but what will be done is only conjecture.

Lynchings-1930
Discussions

White Press. (southern.)

3066

GAZETTE
Stillwater, Okla

JUN 6 - 1930

LYNCHINGS

Official neglect and local religious indifference are charged with the major responsibility for the continuance of lynchings in America, in the opinion of the national commission on interracial cooperation. The commission holds that preachers and officers of the law can end lynchings whenever they determine to do so, and in the meantime cannot escape definite responsibility.

The recent upsurge of mob violence, claiming five victims in the south in as many weeks, is immeasurably depressing to lovers of justice and to patriotic Americans jealous of their country's good name.

Upon the officers of the law and the ministers and other moral leaders in the community rests the ultimate responsibility for the lynching habit. This placing of the responsibility on the moral leaders is, in a way, unfair, for they long have held that respect for law is a major consideration, but the responsibility continues to rest with them so long as a people continue to slip back occasionally to the jungle law. Newspapers are far from immune in this placing of responsibility and it is quite probable that they rightfully can be called leaders in the attempt to turn citizens from the primitive and beastly methods of mob rule.

The sad fact that most lynchings in this day of burned jails could have been prevented had officers of the law not surrendered to the mob confronts us as the latest lynchings are studied.

At Sherman, Tex., the sheriff, the police, the famous Texas rangers and finally the National Guard were all on the scene, and all failed to make any effective resistance. During the final hours of the mob's work, while it blasted its way into the court house vault and burned the victim's body in the street, there seems to have been no very laudable attempt to oppose the fury of misdirected m members.

At Wahalla, S. C., threatening mobs ga ered on two nights preceding the lynchi yet no effort was made to remove the priso or to provide adequate protection for the j

At Chickasha, bringing the shame nea home, very grave charges are being made t officers of the law again failed to do all th might have been done to scatter a riotous mo composed of youths, bent on taking the la into their own hands. These charges should be sounded out.

It is gratifying to note that lynchings have declined from eighty-three in 1919 to ten in 1929, but any lynchings are too many. There is an apparent growing vigilance manifested by officers, a unanimity with which the press bitterly condemns mob violence and religious bodies are staunch in their pleadings. These agencies should be stirred to greater action. Mob violence must be put down—if not by educational means, then by the sterner measures available to the officers of the law.

NEWS
Brunswick, Ga.

MAY 13 1930

BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN

Declaring that the lynching of a negro prisoner, charged with assault of a white woman, at Sherman, Texas, was "a crime of murder, anarchy and treason," the Macon Telegraph has wisely expressed the views of many leading jurists and authorities throughout this country. There can only be one thing added, and that is that the Texas mob also entertained the thoughts of teaching other negroes the penalty of such a crime, but the lesson was costly.

The Telegraph says:

> What lynching really amounts to, in its relation to the established order and to our constitutionalized processes, was well illustrated by the mob in Sherman, Texas, that was determined to do a negro to death because he had assaulted a white woman.
>
> The Negro had already been caught; had already pleaded guilty to the crime; had already been sentenced to death and in a few days would have been killed by the state in its electric chair at Austin. But mere death, even though it be horrible, death that leaps through the body on the wings of searing voltage, was not enough for this mob. It was bent also upon inflicting torture.
>
> The officers of the state, acting in accordance with their oath, endeavored to prevent the mob from taking the Negro. They believed also that he should die, but that he should die according to law. That is a point the lynching mind does not comprehend. It holds those who decry lynchings to be endeavoring to save the lives of the brutes who commit crimes for which men lynch. That is not true at all. Death is death and the ultimate punishment. The lyncher does not hold that. His distorted mind somehow conceives killings by illegal methods to be more deadly than killing by law.
>
> These lynchers in Sherman were so determined upon killing their victim with their own hands that they were willing to burn the court house, which, after all, is the symbol of their liberties, because it is an institution that grew out of the freedom of their ancestors won from blood. The courts are the core of our system of government.
>
> Had an American court house been attacked by a mob of Bolshevists, a great tremor of horror would have gone through the country. Had an American court house been burned to the ground by Communists, a million orators would have sprung to eloquence over night. Yet, these people in Sherman Texas, who participated in the lynching of the Negro, burned the court house, attacked their peace officers, destroyed the property of fellow citizens, declared open revolt against government. They are brothers under the skin to the men who overthrew the government of Russia. Their crime was not only the crime of murder, but also of anarchy and of treason.
>
> Lynching is always that and nothing less.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OBSERVER

MAY 22 1930

THE DANGER OF LYNCHING

On the night of May 3 a young white woman, Miss Elizabeth Powell, of Battleboro, was attacked and her male companion, Frank Crickmore, wounded in the throat with a shotgun said to have been in the hands of negroes. Owing to the severe wounds of the man he was not questioned closely, but the young lady told officers that two negroes committed the assault upon herself and wounded her companion. The surrounding territory was combed by posses of men for several days and had two negroes been found who could not have given satisfactory details of their movements on the night the crimes were committed, they would have undoubtedly been lynched by infuriated citizens.

Early yesterday officers of Edgecombe county arrested Walter E. Brantley, young white man, as the alleged assailant of Crickmore. It was intimated that other arrests would follow.

Surely the arrest of Brantley was not made without sufficient evidence to connect him in some manner with the horrible crimes. His arrest, however, right or wrong, does not dispel the horrible thought of the mistake that might have been made. The law is sometimes slow—but it is best at all times.

DEMOCRAT
SHERMAN, TEX.

JUN 6 - 1930

CLIPPED EDITORIALS

Mob Law and Jury Systems.

Judd Mortimer Lewis in Houston Post-Dispatch:

"Mob law is sometimes necessary in South Caroline," says the caption of an editorial in the Greer (S. C.) Tribune, and the editorial goes on to say: "It's nice to say 'let the law take its course,' and we believe in orderly justice, provided justice is ever meted, but these newspapers and every other citizen of South Carolina know that the majority of criminals come up to the bar of justice and through some hocus pocus, loophole, technicality, bond delivery or whatnot, gets away or else is given a term of years and later pardoned by political manipulation with the governor and becomes a repeater."

We do not agree with the headline. In Texas we have had death sentences commuted to life imprisonment when the criminal richly deserved to go to the chair. We have a case before the courts now where a man was sentenced to death for murder, his sentence was commuted, he escaped and took the life of an officer of the law, was resentenced to death, was found to have become insane, was found to be sane, was tried for sanity, the jury disagreed, and now the law doesn't seem to know what to do with him.

A young man was convicted of criminal assault in Palestine and drew a suspended sentence of five years, one has just been convicted in Houston of criminal assault and given a five-year suspended sentence. One would think the culprit would at least be ordered to remain at home nights for a week or 10 days. A man has just recently been convicted in a Texas court of having brutally hacked a young woman to death, and he is sentenced to three years in the penitentiary; out of two juries which tried him 17 thought he should have been executed, three thought he should have a life sentence, three thought he should be imprisoned for three years and one thought he should be acquitted. The tail wagged the dog and those who favored the three years won, and the state and decency lost.

Our jury trials seem to be a farce. If we can not so remodel our rules of court procedure as to enable our courts to approximate the efficiency of English courts, we should like to see them changed so that the findings of a majority of the jurors sitting on a case would be mandatory on the balance of the jury. Under no circumstances should a mob administer punishment for infraction of the law. Under no circumstances should a mob attempt to minister justice until the courts have had an opportunity to do so and failed. A mob is blind unreasoning passion running riot. The mob does not always get the real culprit. No mob has ever lynched a juror so far as we know. The abuses of justice under which all states as well as South Carolina suffer

t be corrected by legislation. They can not be
by mobs.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
TIMES

JUN 2 - 1930

Why Lynching Continues

IN FOUR weeks mobs in Southern states lynched four Negroes charged with serious crime. Saturday another mob at Chicaksha, Okla., ineffectually opposed by militia and a detachment of troops from Fort Sill, fatally wounded another victim after setting fire to the jail in which he was held for trial.

In a statement issued just before the Oklahoma lynching, the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation bluntly declared that official neglect and local religious indifference are responsible for the continuance of these lawless killings.

The whole statement appears below, as a warning and a plea all the more timely because the affair at Chickasha bears so much resemblance to the others cited in the law's strange impotency in dealing with the mob. After making its own investigations of the first four of these lynchings the Inter-racial Commission spoke as follows from its Atlanta headquarters:

> The recent upsurge of mob violence, claiming four victims in the South in as many weeks, is immeasurably depressing to lovers of justice and to patriotic Americans jealous of their country's good name. Upon two groups, we are convinced,—upon the officers of the law, and the ministers and other moral leaders in the community,—rests the ultimate responsibility for the lynching habit.
>
> Practically every lynching means that some officer has neglected his duty or surrendered to the mob. Reasonable vigilance would have prevented most of them. The two latest lynchings illustrate this fact. At Walhalla, S. C., threatening mobs gathered on two nights preceding the lynching, yet no effort was made to remove the prisoner or to provide adequate protection for the jail.
>
> At Sherman, Texas, the sheriff, the police, the famous Texas rangers, and finally the National Guard were all on the scene, and all failed to make any effective resistance. During the final hours of the mob's work, while it blasted its way into the Courthouse vault and burned the victim's body in the street, the mob seems to have been wholly unopposed. These cases are typical of most.
>
> The responsibility of our religious leaders is equally obvious. Few will doubt that the preachers of the South, if they would, could build a Christian sentiment that would no longer tolerate lynchings. Yet, for the most part, they have nothing whatever to say about it. The occasional exceptions are notable. Meantime our American lynchings probably do more than anything else to discredit Christianity at home and abroad. We submit that so long as lynchings continue, no preacher can escape a share of the responsibility unless he has delivered his soul in an honest effort to make such things impossible.
>
> Colored preachers, in turn, should do their utmost to encourage their people in good citizenship and in co-operation for the maintenance of law and order. Neither the crime of the victim nor that of the mob may be condoned. Each should be fitly punished, but lawfully and after due process.
>
> It is gratifying to note that lynchings have declined rapidly in the past eleven years, from 83 in 1919 to ten in 1929, a decrease due to an awakened official and public conscience. We commend heartily the growing vigilance manifested by officers of the law, the unanimity with which the press condemns mob violence, and the opposition to it voiced by the great religious bodies. The horrors of the last few weeks should stir these agencies, the ministers, and all straight-thinking citizens to continue and intensify the fight to rid America of this cancer of savagery and anarchy.

It can hardly be amiss to add this reflection to what the commission has to say about the work of the ministers: let the nation have for the space of a few years one-half the ministerial zeal directed against lynching that is now devoted to Prohibition, and lynching will virtually disappear.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST-DISPATCH

JUN 1 - 1930

Texas Condemns Lynching

IN much of the comment by newspapers and individuals in other States on the recent outbreak of savagery in Sherman, it is inferred, if not actually stated, that Texas newspapers condoned the affair, and that popular sympathy in the State was with the mob. Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is both unfair and unfortunate that outsiders should be badly misinformed. The leading newspapers of Texas almost without exception promptly condemned the outbreak as an inexcusable and damnable piece of anarchy, and called for the punishment of every man implicated in the crime of burning the court house and killing the prisoner. No newspaper in any other State has been more vigorous in denouncing the affair than have the Texas papers. The Post-Dispatch promptly added its voice in condemnation of the act, following its time-honored policy of opposing mob violence and of demanding that lynchers be brought to the bar of justice. The great mass of Texas' citizenry deplores the Sherman trouble as much as do the people of any State, and it is a great mistake to suppose that any considerable number of Texans indorse such conduct. The processes of the law have been set in motion to mete out justice to a number of the alleged members of the mob now in custody, and all responsible Texans are hoping that every one of the prisoners who is proved guilty will be punished to the last limit of the

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OBSERVER

MAY 22 1930

NEGRO MINISTERS DEPLORE VIOLENCE

Call on Congregations to Set Examples in Righteousness

Resolutions deploring the recent outbreak of mob violence in Texas have been passed by the local colored ministeral alliance. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas the recent outbreak of mob violence in Marshall, Texas, resulting in the loss of life and property and whereas such outbreaks are regretable and deplorable and should never be resorted to in a land of constituted law and order, and whereas such outbreaks are a direct contradiction of a civilized nation and Christian principles as taught by our Lord and Master, Be it resolved that we the ministerial alliance (colored) of Fayetteville in session Monday May 19, that we disapprove and denounce all lawlessness and crime of any nature and that earnestly entreat our congregations individually and collectively to abstain from all evil to the end that we might be living example of righteousness, law and order.

"Secondly, that recent statistics show that if the principles of righteousness, law and order are continually stressed by both press and pulpit and consistantly adhered to it will not only reduce crime among one group of people but all groups regardless to color and that law and order will be maintained in the hamlet as well as the larger cities.

"Be it further resolved that we recommend a closer affiliation of the promoters of righteousness and the intelligent law abiding citizens of both races to the end that the moral status and civic pride of our community and state be enhanced and that law and order might be perpetuated and reverenced in this land and country."

"J. G. Smith,
"J. C. Grady,
"J. J. Robinson,
Committee.
"T. H. Dwelle, pres."

Lynchings - 1930
&
Discussions.

157

White Press, (Southern.)

3197

GEORGIAN
ATLANTA, GA
OCT 20 1930

Lynching---Why

By Dr. Thornwell Jacobs,
President Oglethorpe University

Attention is called to the fact that over 4,000 persons have been lynched in America since 1885, or nearly 100 per year, and that the State of Georgia has the "honor" of occupying the top place on the lynching row, having lynched 24 white persons and 433 negroes between the years 1889 and 1927.

That America is the most murderous and the most lawless of all civilized countries we know by statistics, but that it is going to take a revolution in our habits of thought to change the situation, very few people stop to consider.

Unfortunately, we blame the symptoms rather than the disease, and, while we continue to do so we are not likely to get anywhere in curing our patient.

What we need is a thorough diagnosis of the situation and a therapy that will reach the seat of the trouble. And 'the seat of the trouble is this—that America wants to be lawless.

Lord Hewart, Chief Justice of Great Britain, reminds us that "law can enforce successfully only that which the community has agreed in thinking right."

The community has not yet agreed in thinking lynching of certain types of criminals to be wrong.

I doubt very much whether anyone would care to say that lynching, under every conceivable situation, is inevitably wrong.

WAR ON LYNCHING

Constitution

PUSHED BY WOMEN

11-5-30

The Commission on Interracial Co-operation Tuesday made public a telegram sent by a group of southern women to governors of 13 states, urging their co-operation in a movement against lynching.

The telegram said:

"We, a group of white women drawn from religious, educational and political groups assembled at Atlanta to consider shocking resurgence mob violence during current year appeal to you as chief executive your state. Decrease in lynching noted during past ten years largely due to aggressive and determined attitude of governors, sheriffs of southern states. During this year notable examples courageous and prompt action on part of governors preventing lynchings encourages belief every governor has power and influence largely to erase this crime from record of his state. We pledge ourselves support governors, sheriffs, judges upon whom responsibility rests."

The message was sent to governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Indiana.

The following signed the message: Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence, Missouri; Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Mrs. Ernest Moore and Miss M. M. Lackey, Mississippi; Mrs. W. A. Newell and Miss Gertrude Weil, North Carolina; Mrs. Maude Palmer Henderson and Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Alabama; Mrs. Willie Snow Etheridge, Mrs. W. T. Martin, Mrs. W. A. Turner, Mrs. W. Frank Smith, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Mrs. E. B. Harrold and Mrs. Buford Boykin, Georgia; Miss Louise Young, Mrs. R. L. Harris and Mrs. G. V. Patterson, Tennessee; Mrs. Otis Arrowsmith and Mrs. L. H. Jennings, South Carolina, and Mrs. W. S. Winsborough, Louisiana.

NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS

Constitution

CONDEMN LYNCHING

11-9-30

Resolutions Adopted by 400 Delegates at Meeting in Macon

Atlanta 1930

MACON, Ga., Nov. 8.—(AP)—Resolutions condemning lynching and calling upon the organizations to further law enforcement were adopted by 400 delegates of the Smooth Ashlar Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted York Masons and the Grand Court of Heroines of Jericho, Georgia negro organizations, in convention here this week.

After calling attention to "the very regrettable reversion to the awful crime of lynching" the resolutions state "we go on record as condemning the crime of lynching and respectfully but insistently call upon the legal authorities of the state and nation to use every lawful means at their disposal to protect prisoners in their custody."

The resolutions express "our very deep gratitude" to the city of Macon and to the editor of the Macon Telegraph "for the strong stand they have taken for law enforcement."

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Friday, October 31, 1930

X

Good For Thomas

Since we were so strongly critical of Thomas County because of her recent lynching, we desire now to do her the justice of pointing out wherein she has enforced the law with commendable vigor.

Two white men, Henry Price and C. V. Moore, were charged with having assaulted a Negro woman. The testimony, in brief, was that they went to her house, knocked down the doors and entered. She ran out. They caught her and assaulted her in a field between her home and the home of Lacy Mitchell, a Negro to whom she was running for help. Mitchell came up as the young men made off. A small crowd gathered about the young Negress and as she was telling her story, the two men who had assaulted her walked up casually and asked what was the matter. She identified them with such satisfaction that they were convicted, although, Mitchell, her star witness, had been murdered in the meantime. The judge sentenced them to a year in the penitentiary.

It could be pointed out, of course, that there ought not to be any color line in justice; that assault, under the law, is a felony and is as grave a crime when a white man commits it as when a Negro commits it. They have the same black hearts, the same bestial desires. Their offense against the law is equally great. Only the color of their skin is different. A white felon ought to be given the same punishment as a Negro felon. But the difference in sentence is not the important factor in this case. The important thing is that there was any conviction at all. Whether it is full justice or not to give white men a misdemeanor sentence for which a Negro felon would receive death, or a lynching, it is at least a measure of justice that white men could be convicted on such a charge where a Negro was concerned.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NOV 8 - 1930

Up To Georgia's Governor

Nearly two months after George Grant was killed in Darien, Ga., in circumstances which originally were described as a lynching, the Solicitor General of the Atlanta Superior Circuit Court has informed Governor Hardman that Grant was not lynched, as the term is ordinarily understood, but was murdered in his cell by two or three men who got in there despite the local authorities and National Guard troops who—theoretically, at least—were guarding the jail. The Solicitor General thinks that the loss of Grant's life is due to divided responsibility between civil and military authorities. In the mass of charges and countercharges which have kept this curious case alive enough has been said to cut the edge off the Solicitor General's announcement. But his findings gain importance because they are official and because he will report them to a grand jury.

So far, so good. But the choice item in the Atlanta report is yet to come. The Solicitor General represents the civil authorities. The Adjutant General represents the military authorities. In the circumstances, with the civil authorities charging divided responsibility and hinting broadly that the soldiers did not come out of the incident with flying colors, the military authorities would naturally bridle up. The Adjutant General has done so to the extent of remarking that if anybody wants to know who killed this prisoner, he can give the proper information. "Two or three people have come to Atlanta recently," he reveals, "and have told me who killed the Negro in the jail. If the Solicitor General will call on us we will be able to help him. . . . If he wants to know he can easily find out."

How long the Adjutant General has been going around with this information in his head oblivious to the fact that, assuming he is telling the truth, it is exceedingly valuable information, does not appear in the dispatches. One would think that such an official, possessing, as he says, precise knowledge as to who murdered a citizen of Georgia, would have given it to the proper authorities without further ado. But obviously anyone who thinks so would be badly mistaken. The quarrel between civil and military authorities must be settled before the State can do anything.

If Governor Hardman is the kind of executive a State has a right to expect, he will take this situation in hand. He is both the chief executive officer of Georgia and the commander of the National Guard. Three weeks ago the sheriff at Darien answered his inquisitors with the statement that "I don't know who killed

and I don't care." Apparently plenty of know who killed Grant and some of are willing to talk about it. Does anybody

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ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION
NOV 5 1930

WAR ON LYNCHING PUSHED BY WOMEN

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The telegram said:

"We, a group of white women drawn from religious, educational and political groups assembled at Atlanta to consider shocking resurgence mob violence during current year appeal to you as chief executive your state. Decrease in lynching noted during past ten years largely due to aggressive and determined attitude of governors, sheriffs of southern states. During this year notable examples courageous and prompt action on part of governors preventing lynchings encourages belief every governor has power and influence largely to erase this crime from record of his state. We pledge ourselves support governors, sheriffs, judges upon whom responsibility rests."

The message was sent to governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Indiana.

The following signed the message: Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence, Missouri; Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens, Mrs. Ernest Moore and Miss M. M. Lackey, Mississippi; Mrs. W. A. Newell and Miss Gertrude Weil, North Carolina; Mrs. Maude Palmer Henderson and Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Alabama; Mrs. Willie Snow Etheridge, Mrs. W. T. Martin, Mrs. W. A. Turner, Mrs. W. Frank Smith, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Mrs. E. B. Harrold and Mrs. Buford Boykin, Georgia; Miss Louise Young, Mrs. R. L. Harris and Mrs. G. V. Patterson, Tennessee; Mrs. Otis Arrowsmith and Mrs. L. H. Jennings, South Carolina, and Mrs. W. S. Winsborough, Louisiana.

Monroe, Ga., Tribune
Friday, October 24, 1930

GEORGIA DOES 10 PER CENT OF LYNCHING

However shameful it appears to law-abiding Georgians, it is a startling fact that Georgia has the top place on the lynching row, having lynched 24 white persons and 433 negroes between the years 1889 and 1927. This number totals more than ten per cent of the 4,000 persons lynched in America since 1885.

These figures no doubt include the lynchings for the past three years. The year 1930 has seen more deaths from mob rule than any other similar length of time in many years.

It is said that America is the most lawless and murderous of all civilized countries, but we hate to admit our own state, the Empire State of the South, holds the unenviable position of leading in lynchings.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean—M'ng
Friday, October 24, 1930

C. M. E. CONFERENCE CONDEMNS LYNCHING

Several General Officers Attend Meeting.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23—(Spl)—The Tennessee annual conference of the Colored Methodist church, with Bishop J. A. Hamlett presiding, is being held in Wesley chapel. The presiding elders are Revs. J. H. Brittain and J. H. Britt that made their reports today. Despite conditions, it was found that reports were an increase over that of last year. Some of the pastors reporting today were Revs. C. W. Crawford, Chattanooga; J. G. Hollis, Nashville; J. T. Bass and P. J. Coleman, Nashville, and J. H. Davis, St. Luke.

Among the general officers addressing the conference were Doctors H. P. Porter, Jackson; T. H. Copeland, Hopkinsville, Ky., and J. A. Martin, editor Sunday school periodicals, Atlanta. The Rev. Luther Stewart, Hopkinsville, Ky., preached tonight.

Under the leadership of Bishop Hamlett, the conference went upon record condemning lynching.

The conference runs through Sunday.

Doctors G. D. Kendrick and J. W. King, physicians of Nashville, addressed the conference at the evening session. Dinners are being served at the church.

GALVESTON, TEX.
TRIBUNE

NOV 3 - 1930

Women Denounce Lynching

We never did suspect that ~~Southern women~~ as a rule felt that they were being "defended" by mob rule and lynching, in spite of the fact that pictures and stories of lynching scenes have reported a number of women in the crowd encouraging the men. The real Southern woman, we are sure, could never reconcile brutality and lawlessness with a defense of her honor. Now representatives of women's organizations of the South have put themselves on record as repudiating lynch law and refusing to allow mobs to excuse their actions on the grounds of "defending Southern womanhood." These women, meeting in Atlanta, opposed lynching in "every form and under all circumstances" and declared that "We are profoundly convinced that lynching is not a defense of womanhood or of anything else, but rather a menace to private and public safety and a deadly blow at our most sacred institutions." The intelligent woman can see that sane and regular law enforcement and respect for the law as such means more to her defense than any cowardly group of men bent on taking things into their own hands could ever mean. This open stand on the part of Southern women illustrates the growing conviction in the South that lynching is a barborous throw-back, a dangerous thing to tolerate and a practice which has no sanction in law or morals.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD

NOV 4 1930

Women On Lynching

A group of Georgia women meeting in Atlanta has just issued a denunciation of lynching. That strikes us as being a much more profitable business than trying to force exaggerated figures on a census bureau. For, of the 23 lynchings recorded this year, eight took place in Georgia. The height of this unsavory eminence can be realized when one learns that the next competitor is Texas, with four lynchings.

Since the main defense of mob law is the protection of womanhood, there is a special force in this disavowal from women who know that the lyncher is in very truth the most vicious debaucher of the spiritual values of our life. Even a stagnant public opinion must respond to such a challenge from such a source. Georgians will, under the circumstances, have to stir themselves out of the moral lethargy afflicting them.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
TENNESSEAN

NOV 21 1930

Women Hit Lynching.

If we are ever to remove the stigma of mob law from our section and our nation it must come as the result of aroused public sentiment. We are not going to make very much headway in our campaign against this barbarous custom until we have successfully appealed to the consciences and reason of the people. Every agency that is intelligently endeavoring to educate and arouse public sentiment is making a contribution to ultimate victory.

One of the most notable statements on the subject has recently been issued from Atlanta where a group of twenty-one women prominent in the religious, educational and social life of the South, struck a smashing blow at lawlessness and expressly repudiated the mob's ever ready excuse that lynching is "a defense of womanhood."

Charging that lynching "represents the most complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy" the resolutions closed with these vigorous statements:

"We would call attention to the fact that lynching is not alone the crime of ignorant and irresponsible mobs, but that every citizen who condones it, even by his silence, must accept a share of its guilt. We therefore call upon our public officials to use every power at their disposal to protect from mob anarchy the laws they are sworn to defend; upon our religious leaders to cry aloud against the crime until it ceases to exist; upon parents and teachers to train up a generation incapable of such relapses into barbarism, and upon all right thinking men and women to do their utmost in every way for the complete eradication of this crime."

If this program is followed the results are bound to be gratifying. The difficulty of convicting members of mobs is well known. It was recently demonstrated in Texas where the state found it impossible to obtain a jury for the trial for members of a lynching party because of public sympathy for the mob.

Only through an enlightened and aroused public sentiment will we ever be able to wipe this stain of mob anarchy from the escutcheon of the South. Public sentiment is too powerful a factor in popular government to ignore its influence even in the halls of justice. There is sure to be a salutary change in the sentiment of our people on this question, resulting from such utterances as we have quoted herein.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX
TIMES

NOV [illegible] 1930

THE SHERMAN LYNCHING CASES

When the cases of the alleged members of the Sherman mob were called for trial at Dallas this week, examination of talesmen revealed such a degree of sympathy for the accused, and such an unwillingness to convict them, that the trial judge changed the venue of the cases to Travis county. That means another delay. It is very doubtful whether it brings the proceedings any nearer to a satisfactory conclusion, from the state's standpoint, for no one can say that public sentiment in Travis county, or any other Texas county, differs very much from that manifested in Dallas county.

Those who feel that Grayson county's ugly challenge to law and order should not go unanswered by the state can derive some satisfaction from the fact that some of the accused have been in jail ever since a few days after the lynching and that they must remain in jail while the case is shunted from one county to another. If they are actually guilty of participation in the affair, their prolonged stay in jail is a partial measure of punishment. Perhaps it is as good a way as any to deal with the cases, to have one postponement after another. There are, of course, grave objections to that procedure. For one thing, it does not discommode those of the accused who could make bond. For another, it is quite unjust to those who were wrongly accused. But if there are any guilty ones among those in jail, they are probably in a state of mind where they will think twice before joining another mob.

The short session of congress is going to witness a determined effort to pass the Dyer anti-lynching law, which virtually turns prosecution of lynching cases over to the federal government. Sentiment for such a law is increased by the failure of Texas to administer punishment in the Grayson case, one of the most disgraceful in all the ugly history of lynch law.

Texas, incidentally, isn't the only state where it is difficult to bring lynchers to justice. At Marion, Indiana, where two negroes were lynched last August, the grand jury not only failed to indict but commended the sheriff and his deputies for refusing to fire on the mob.

Lynchings-1930
Federal Council of Churches, Reports on.

3127

43 STATES ON NO LYNCHING HONOR ROLL

Recorder
5-10-30

NEW YORK, May 9.—(ANP)—In its eighth annual Honor roll of states free of lynching, the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches shows that forty-three states had a clean record in 1929. While this number shows no increase over 1928, when 43 states were similarly recorded as free of the lynching evil, it shows a decided increase in comparison with the second year of the keeping of the honor roll, 1923, when only 39 states were free.

The states free of lynching over a period of years, as reported by the Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, are as follows: States that have NEVER had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont; states that have no record of lynching since 1886, Maine and New Jersey; states having no record of lynchings for the past twenty-five years: Michigan, Nevada, Indiana and Iowa; states that have no record of a lynching for the past fifteen years: Idaho, Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Dakota; states that have no record of lynchings for the past ten years: Arizona, New York, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon and Wyoming; states that have no record of a lynching during the past five years: California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington, West Virginia, Oklahoma, N. Carolina, Illinois; states that have no record of a lynching during the past two years: Alabama, Ohio, Utah, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia; states that have no record of lynching in 1928: Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Missouri; total states free of lynching in 1928, 43; total states still having lynching in 1929, 5; total number of lynchings in 1929, 10; decrease over 1928 in number of lynchings in 1929, 1.

TEN LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR ARE REPORTED

Daily Mail

Forty-three States Free of Mob Violence

Ch W.Va

NEW YORK, April 28. (AP)—A Clean record for 43 states was shown in the eighth annual honor roll of states free from lynching made public yesterday by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. Although this number was the same as for 1928, there were only 10 lynchings last year as against 11 the year before.

4-28-30

Mob executions last year were listed as follows:

Florida, four; Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, one each, and Texas, three. Seven of the victims were Negroes and three were white.

The honor roll showed only five states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont—that have never had a record of a lynching.

Ten Lynched In '29

Argus
5-3-30

NEW YORK, May 1—There were ten lynchings in the United States in 1929 compared with eleven in 1928, according to the report of the commission on Race Relation of the Federal Council of Churches made public Sunday. Forty-three states gained the eighth annual honor roll of states free from lynching.

Mob executions last year were listed as follows:

Florida, four; Texas, three and Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi one each. Seven of the victims were colored and three whites.

St Louis Mo

The honor roll showed only five states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont never had a lynching.

Only Ten Lynchings Reported in 1929

Atlanta Ga
Constitution

NEW YORK, April 27.—(AP)—A clean record for 43 states was shown in the eighth annual honor roll of states free from lynching made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council, of Churches. There were 10 lynchings last year as against 11 the year before.

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4/28/30

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TEN LYNCHINGS IN YEAR.

Church Council Reports 7 Negro Victims and 3 White.

4/28/30

A total of ten lynchings, in five States, occurred in 1929, according to tabulations made public yesterday by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. This record compares with eleven lynchings in five States in 1928.

Of last year's lynchings, four were in Florida, three in Texas and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. Seven of the victims were Negroes, three whites. In addition to the actual lynchings, there were twenty-seven instances in which, according to Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, "officers of the law prevented lynchings." In this category were listed cases where prisoners were removed or prison guards augmented.

The commission made public its "honor roll" of States with respect to lynchings, beginning with the States where there has never been a lynching, and bringing the list on down according to the recentness of the last lynching in the State. It shows that four States in which lynchings occurred in 1928 had clean records in 1929. They were Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Missouri.

NEW YORK TIMES
APR 28 1930

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NEW YORK EVE POST
APR 28 1930

1929 LYNCHINGS PUT AT 10

Florida Heads List Prepared by Church Organization

A total of ten lynchings in five States occurred last year, tabulations made public by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America today revealed. This compares with eleven lynchings in five States in 1928.

Four of last year's lynchings were in Florida, three in Texas and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. Seven of the victims were Negroes, three whites. There were twenty-seven instances in which, according to Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, "officers of the law prevented lynchings." In this category were listed cases where prisoners were removed or prison guards augmented.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
APRIL 28, 1930

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MEMPHIS, TENN., COM.-APPEAL
Monday, April 28, 1930

LYNCHINGS ON DECREASE

Mob Rule Disappeared From 43 States In 1929.

NEW YORK, April 27.—(AP)—A clean record for 43 states was shown in the eighth annual roll of states free from lynchings made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. There were ten lynchings last year as against 11 the year before.

Mob executions last year were listed as follows: Florida, four: Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, one each, and Texas three. Seven of the victims were negroes and three were white.

Only five states — Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont — have never had a record of a lynching.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
APRIL 28, 1930

Ten Lynchings Last Year

Church Council Reports Seven Victims Were Negroes

Seven Negroes and three white persons were lynched last year in five states of the Union, it was reported yesterday by the Federal Council of Churches commission on race relations. Four of the lynchings were in Florida, three in Texas and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. There were eleven lynchings in 1928.

According to the 1929 records of Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, officers of [redacted] lynchings last year, three in the North. In twenty-four cases the prisoner was removed or guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the other three, armed force was used to repel the lynching party.

BRONX HOME NEWS
APR 28 1930

Church Council Reports Lynchings During 1929

Ten lynchings occurred in five States in 1929, seven of them white and three colored victims, according to figures made public yesterday by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Four of the lynchings occurred in Florida, three in Texas and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Besides the actual lynchings there were 27 cases reported in which, according to Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskeekee Institute, "officers of the law prevented lynchings."

In four States in which lynchings occurred in 1928 there were none reported last year. They were Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and New Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
Monday, April 28, 1930

NO LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN FORTY-THREE STATES

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP).—A clean record for forty-three states was shown in the eighth annual honor roll of states free from lynching, made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. There were ten lynchings last year, as against eleven the year before.

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The honor roll showed only five states—Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont—that have never had a record of a lynching.

JOURNAL & COURIER
LAFAYETTE, IND.

JUL 7 - [illegible]

LYNCHINGS IN 1929

In its eighth annual honor roll of states free of lynching, the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches shows that forty-three states had a clean record in 1929. While this number shows no increase over 1928, when forty-three states were similarly recorded as free of the lynching evil, it shows a decided increase in comparison with the second year of the keeping of the honor roll, 1923, when only thirty-nine states were free.

The honor roll shows a total of ten lynchings during 1929. New Mexico, which dropped from the roll in 1928, has been restored, and Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed because of lynchings in 1929. The number of lynchings for 1929 shows a reduction of one since 1928, when there were eleven victims. Of the ten persons lynched in 1929, four were in Florida, one each in Kentucky and Tennessee, one in Mississippi and three in Texas. Three of the victims were white and seven Negro.

According to the 1929 records of Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, there were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, three in northern states and twenty-four in southern states. In twenty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

"So long as the evil of lynching is still within our borders", said Dr. George E. Haynes, the federal council's secretary for race relations, "there is need for ever-increasing vigilance on the part of the religious forces of this land in order that respect for law and order may be preserved and protection of life guaranteed to every citizen".

The state free of lynching over a period of years, as reported by the federal council's commission on race relations, are as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

States that have no record of lynching since 1886: Main and New Jersey.

States that have no record of lynching for the past twenty-five years: Delaware and Wisconsin.

States that have no record of a lynching for the past twenty years: Michigan, Nevada, Indiana and Iowa.

States that have no record of a lynching for the past fifteen years: Idaho, Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

States that have no record of lynching for the past ten years: Arizona, New York, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon and Wyoming.

States that have no record of a lynching during the last five years: California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington, West Virginia, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Illinois.

States that have no record of a lynching during the last two years: Alabama, Ohio, Utah, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia.

States that have no record of a lynching in 1929: Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana and Missouri.

Total states free of lynching in 1928: Forty-three.

Total states still having lynching in 1929: Five.

Total number of lynchings in 1929: Ten.

Decrease (over 1928) in number of lynchings in 1929: One.

Lynchings-1930
&
Legal Punishment for Rape

Alabama

3154

3154

Negro Attacks White Woman

Martin Maryland Placed In Kilby Prison

Advertiser
2-24-30
Montgomery Ala.

Martin Maryland, 24-year-old negro, arrested by City Detectives A. A. Enzor and W. A. Davis at 10:30 last night, was positively identified by J. H. Hanna, 21 North Decatur Street, as the man who attacked a young white woman in the first block of North Decatur Street an hour earlier, the officers said. The negro is said to have dragged the woman behind the Scottish Rite Temple, inflicting severe bruises and lacerations.

J. H. Hanna, who heard the woman's screams, rushed from his house as the negro fled toward Dexter Avenue. Closely pursued by Hanna, the negro ran south on Decatur to Washington, turned east and was lost in the capitol grounds. Hanna told police that he had seen the negro in the vicinity only five minutes before the alleged assault, and that he had seen him several times in the neighborhood.

According to the woman, she was walking up Dexter Avenue and just had turned into the first block of North Decatur when she saw a man loitering in the shadows near the building. Another woman was walking a few feet ahead of the man, who made motions as if he were going to assault the first woman, she said. As she approached the man, whom she described as a tall negro, he suddenly reached out and grasped her roughly, dragging her into the darkness behind the building, the victim told police.

Persons on a porch across the street said that approximately two minutes elapsed from the time the woman screamed until the negro came running out from behind the building. A physician was hastily summoned who administered to the woman.

Motorcycle Officers Deese and Mainor were the first to arrive from police headquarters, followed by Chief of Detectives Paul Rappoport and Capts. Troy Murrell and Ralph King. All police officers were ordered to pick up any negroes corresponding to the description furnished by the victim.

Shortly afterward Detectives Davis and Enzor were patrolling the vicinity near Smythe and Clopton Streets, four blocks from the alleged attack, when they picked up Maryland. Mr. Hanna was summoned and he immediately identified him as the negro.

After being docketed at headquarters, Maryland was placed in the County Jail and later removed to Kilby Prison for safekeeping.

The victim of the attack is 25 years [illegible] married, it was reported.

Justice Speeded In Assault Case

Special Grand Jury To Convene Today

Advertiser
2-25-30
Montgomery Ala.

A special session of the Montgomery County Grand Jury was ordered by Judge Leon McCord to convene this morning at 9:30 to investigate an attack by a negro, Martin Maryland, 24, upon a young white woman Sunday night in the first block of North Decatur Street. The negro, arrested by city detectives an hour after the alleged crime, was removed from the county jail that night to Kilby Prison.

J. H. Hanna, brother-in-law of the victim, who rushed from his house at 21 North Decatur when he heard the woman's screams and who pursued the negro several blocks, identified Maryland Sunday night at police headquarters. Yesterday afternoon the young woman was carried to Kilby Prison where she also identified Maryland as her assailant.

A warrant charging criminal assault was sworn out for Maryland in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning by Chief Deputy Sam Stearns. If the negro is indicted by the Grand Jury he will probably be arraigned today and his case set for Thursday, officials said. The law requires that there be at least one day between arraignment and trial.

Alonzo Williams, negro, sentenced to a term of from 15 to 20 years in the penitentiary a few days ago by Judge McCord for an attack on a white woman in Oak Park died at Kilby Prison last night from an operation performed in an effort to remove metallic substances including a key and two safety pins, from his stomach according to Deputy Warden Frank Boswell, Jr.

When admitted to the prison Williams complained of ailments, Warden Boswell said and four days ago an X-ray was made which showed the key and pins. An operation was performed in an effort to remove them but the negro did not recover, he said. The body was turned over to relatives.

The alleged attack by Williams on the white woman occurred one Saturday night and a special Grand Jury was summoned to convene the following Monday. The negro was indicted and on Wednesday he pleaded guilty to assault to rob and was sentenced to 15 to 20 years thus climaxing one of the swiftest actions of justice known in recent years here.

NEGRO IS INDICTED IN ASSAULT CASE

Woman's Alleged Attacker To Face Trial Jury Tomorrow

Advertiser
2/26/30
Montgomery
Ala.

Charged by a special session of the Montgomery County Grand Jury, with criminal assault upon a white woman Sunday night, Martin Maryland will face a trial jury in Circuit Court Thursday morning. The indictment was returned early Tuesday morning when the negro was brought from Kilby for arraignment. John P. Kohn and Ben Hardeman were appointed by the Court to defend the negro.

The crime for which the negro must stand trial was committed Sunday night near the Scottish Rite Temple. The attacker was chased for several blocks by J. H. Hanna who was unable to capture the culprit. Later in the evening Maryland was arrested and identified by Mr. Hannas as the negro he had chased. Mr. Hanna was said to be a brother-in-law of the negro's victim, but an Advertiser representative was advised last night that he is not related in any way to the woman attacked by the negro.

When arraigned in court yesterday the negro, through his attorneys, entered a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity. A special venire has been drawn from which 12 men will be selected to hear the evidence.

Jury Out Three Minutes, Finds Negro Innocent

Solicitor Does Not Ask For Conviction In Assault Case

Militia On Guard

Maryland, Freed, At Kilby For Own Safety

By NEILSEN O'REAR

Advertiser
2-28-30
Montgomery
Ala.

After deliberating only three minutes, a jury in Circuit Court last night acquitted Martin Maryland, negro, indicted for an offense committed Sunday night against a young white woman of this city. The verdict, based on the failure of the State to connect the defendant with the crime, came after Solicitor W. T. Seibels had told the jury upon close of testimony, "I cannot conscientiously ask you to convict this negro in the face of the evidence presented."

Immediately following the verdict, Judge Leon McCord cautioned the audience against leaving the room and Col. James A. Webb of the Alabama National Guard, was placed in charge. The negro was escorted from the courtroom and was soon safely on his way to Kilby Prison, where he was to spend the night, it was said.

John P. Kohn, Jr., and Ben Hardeman, counsel for the defense, consumed less than 10 minutes in their talks to the jury, during which they declared, "It is the duty of all white men to protect their women, but in this case the heinous crime has not been fixed upon this defendant, in our opinion. The guilty person has gone."

Before the usual charge by Judge McCord, the defense attorneys withdrew their requests for special charges.

With two motions, one to carry the jury to the scene of the alleged crime, and another to deliver a directed charge to the jury, both of which were overruled by Judge Leon McCord, attorneys for Maryland announced that the defense testimony was completed at 7:30 o'clock.

Over thirty witnesses, all of them except two being negroes, were put on the stand by the defense, while the State, with Solicitor Seibels brought out 12.

A National Guard detachment of five officers and 65 men, under command of Lieut. Col. James Webb arrived from Birmingham on special buses early in the morning and stood guard in and around the courthouse through the day. At 10 o'clock, when the courtroom was crowded to capacity, Judge McCord announced that by agreement between counsel the public would be excluded. Less than a hundred persons, including court officials, deputy sheriffs and newspapermen, heard the trial.

By 12 o'clock a jury of 12 had been selected from the 65 veniremen summoned and testimony was begun.

Ella Harris, negro woman, who said she lived on North Decatur Street near where the crime was alleged to have happened, and who testified that she saw a man seize a woman and throw her down to the sidewalk last Sunday night, was the first witness put on the stand by the State.

Victim Says She Fainted

The next witness was the woman alleged to have been assaulted. She told the jury that on that night she was walking down North Decatur Street when a negro man grabbed her throat and dragged her behind the Scottish Rite Temple. She then lost consciousness, she declared, and came to in time to see the negro leave her and run off. She was not able positively to identify Maryland as her assailant.

J. H. Hanna, star witness for the State, said that he heard the woman's screams and ran to her assistance. As he approached, he said, the negro ran out from behind the building, across Dexter Avenue and East on Washington Street closely pursued by Hanna. Hanna lost the negro in the capitol grounds, according to his testimony.

Hanna also testified that after the negro had been captured by police, he identified him at police headquarters. In examining Sheriff Scogin, Solicitor Seibels brought out that Hanna had come to the sheriff that same night about 12 o'clock with a request that he (the sheriff) arrest a negro by the name of Silas Dillard, as that was the negro whom he chased into the capitol grounds. Hanna, on cross examination, denied this.

Nine other witnesses, including three convict trusties at the Capitol, were introduced by the State to substantiate its testimony. Hanna was the only witness who swore that Martin was the negro who was alleged to have attacked the woman and fled.

Witnesses for Negro

Contending that Maryland left his boarding place at 44 Smythe Street about 7 o'clock on the Sunday night in question, and that he went to church where he remained until after 10 o'clock, defense counsel brought witness after witness to the stand to attest these facts. The details of Maryland's conduct during these hours was outlined with only slight differences between the statements of various witnesses.

Order prevailed in the courtroom throughout the trial and the work was carried on in an efficient and speedy manner. Judge McCord allowed no unnecessary argument over inconsequential technical points.

Excluded from the courtroom, hundreds of curious spectators lined the sidewalks and streets outside the courthouse. Two Guardsmen patrolled the sidewalks and four men were stationed at the main door. Upstairs one had to go through a rigorous examination to gain entrance to the courtroom.

Negro Is Indicted For First Degree Murder

Advertiser

DOTHAN, ALA., April 9.—(Special)—Willie Brown, negro, who is said to have confessed killing his sweetheart, Gussie Mae Jackson, was indicted for first degree murder at a special meeting of the Houston County Grand Jury here. Morris Mathis, was also indicted in connection with the slaying of the [illegible]-year-old negro woman.

4-8-30

John Stewart, who was placed in the county jail five weeks ago following an alleged attack on a young white girl, was also indicted.

Clarence Mathis was indicted for forgery.

Montgomery Ala

The cases of those indicted probably will not come to trial before the special court session in May.

Negro Guilty Of Assault Charge; To Die July 11

Advertiser

6-10-30

National Guard Troops Parade While Trial Is In Progress

Montgomery, Ala

'I Didn't Do It'

Declares Defendant Wh Judge Sentences Him

Returning a verdict of guilty after two and a half hours of deliberation, a jury in Circuit Court here yesterday convicted Mose Daniels, 19-year-old negro, of criminally attacking a young Montgomery white woman and decreed that he should die in the electric chair. The jury reported at 6:30 p.m. and in less than 15 minutes, surrounded by members of a National Guard Company from Birmingham, sheriff's deputies and state law enforcement officers, Judge Leon McCord summoned the condemned negro before the bar and sentenced him to death in the chair on July 11, 1930.

When asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of law should not be passed upon him, Daniels replied, "I just want to say that it ain't right to kill me for something I didn't do." After a few brief remarks to the judge the negro was escorted from the packed courtroom under heavy guard, loaded into one of the two National Guard buses and carried back to Kilby Prison.

Signs Death Warrant

Gibson Nettles, foreman of the jury, signed the negro's death warrant. Other members of the jury were David R. Findley, Robert E. Gorrie, W. M. Lucas, W. P. McGehee, Jr., Charles F. Bennett, A. Pugh Broadway, Cecil W. Cook, Thomas H. Florence, L. L. Prince, Joseph Ross and George A. Wright.

The case was first on the docket when court opened at 10 a.m. Testimony was completed at 1:15 p.m. and after state and defense counsel had presented arguments, retired at 2:30. Judge McCord instructed them to elect a foreman, go to lunch and resume deliberations at 3:30 p.m.

Solicitor W. T. Seibels asked for the death penalty, frequently referring in his closing argument to the "hot chair at Kilby." The state's conviction was obtained largely on the strength of an alleged confession made by Daniels after he was arrested and placed in Kilby Prison. Sheriff John L. Scogin, Deputy Sam Stearns, Deputy Warden Frank Boswell and Solicitor W. T. Seibels all testified that the negro confessed to the crime in their presence at Kilby. Seibels was placed on the stand as a defense witness.

Seibels Testifies

Daniels was represented by A. J. Pickett, Jr., Eugene Loe and N. T. Spann appointed defense counsel last week by Judge Leon McCord when the negro was arraigned. They requested Solicitor Seibels to testify as the first witness for the defense. He told the jury that he with several others talked with Daniels at Kilby shortly after his arrest, and although Daniels did not confess to attacking the woman, he did tell them that he met her the night of the alleged crime behind the Scottish Rite Temple on North Decatur Street and that she took a drink of liquor which he brought her.

Later on in the course of the trial, Solicitor Seibels declared to the jury that the fact that Daniels admitted meeting the woman was enough to send him to the chair.

Daniels denied on the stand that he ever confessed to the crime and insisted that he went to church with his wife on the night of the attack. The defendant's counsel [illegible] testimony of two other negroes in an effort to establish an alibi for Daniels.

Although the trial was open to the public, a company of 50 National Guardsmen from Birmingham patroled the corridors, guarded the doors and stood watch where the trial was in progress in the courthouse. Gov. Graves Sunday night directed Lieut. Col. James A. Webb to detail 50 enlisted men and six officers to be on duty and avert any disorder during the trial. Sheriff Scogin requested the troops from the Governor.

Many On Guard

Chief Walter K. McAdory, of the State Law Enforcement Department, also detailed a squad of his men to assist the soldiers. Sheriff Scogin had all of his available deputies on duty at the courthouse also. The National Guardsmen picked the negro up at Kilby and a few minutes before 10 a.m. unloaded in front of the courthouse. Gov. Graves went to Kilby during the morning to direct transfer of the prisoner from custody of the warden to that of the guardsmen.

Daniels is also indicted for an attempted assault on another Montgomery white woman. It was on the day of this attack that he was arrested at his home in Highland Park, and later questioned concerning the former alleged attack.

The courtroom remained crowded to capacity all day, but perfect order was maintained by soldiers and others officials. At 6:30 p.m. when the bailiff reported that the jury had reached a verdict, Judge McCord ordered that no person should leave the courtroom until after the defendant was escorted from the room. The jury then came out and when the verdict was read, there was no demonstration.

Daniels showed no visible signs of emotion as he heard his death sentence spoken.

NEGRO REPUDIATES ATTACK CONFESSION

Advertiser

Mose Daniels, Pleading For Life Before Governor, Denies Assaulting White Woman

7-1-30

Montgomery Ala

Mose Daniels, negro, convicted in Montgomery Circuit Court of criminally assaulting a white woman, and sentenced to be executed July 11, yesterday denied his guilt in the course of a special hearing granted him before Gov. Graves and members of the State Board of Pardons. Daniels also denied making any confession regarding the crime with which he was charged, following his arrest and removal to Kilby Prison, stating he was at home at the time of the assault.

At conclusion of the hearing, Gov. Graves directed that a transcript be prepared at once, of the testimony at the negro's trial; that Circuit Judge Leon McCord be asked for a statement regarding the case, and that similar requests be transmitted to Solicitor W. Temple Seibels, and Deputy Warden Frank A. Boswell of Kilby Prison. The Governor desires the transcript which is to be paid for out of his contingent fund, for the use of himself and the pardon board members.

Taking the stand at the trial of Daniels, the Montgomery solicitor testified that at Kilby Prison, Daniels told him he met the woman he was charged with attacking, on the night of the attack, and brought her some whisky which she drank. The solicitor did not say the negro confessed to the attack, but said he claimed to have met the woman for the purpose of bringing her some whisky. She stated she did not know her attacker's identity. It is understood Deputy Warden Boswell was present when this statement was made to the solicitor.

Daniels, who is under indictment for attempting to attack another white woman in the Oak Park neighborhood, in broad daylight about a week after the crime of which he was convicted occurred, voluntarily denied the charge of attempted assault, declaring he accidentally ran into the woman while fleeing from some young white men who had been engaged in pitching ball and who "took out" after him.

Counsel who defended Daniels at his trial did not appear at the hearing. Neither did the solicitor. Before making a statement on his own behalf, the condemned negro called various relatives to testify for him. The first of these was his wife who said on the night of the assault of which her husband was found guilty, he went with her to church and was with her there from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock, and afterward was with her the rest of the evening and night; also that he reached home that evening about 7 o'clock.

Gussie Lewis, negro girl, testified she went with Daniels and his wife to the church but did not go in. She added, however, that she saw the wife in the church but did not see Daniels with her. The assault was committed at about 8 o'clock in the evening.

A negro man who claimed to be a great-uncle of the condemned, said Daniels was at his house at 8 o'clock and went to bed at that hour. The mother of the condemned also claimed Daniels was at home early on the evening of the crime and remained there. She begged that her son's life be spared.

DANIELS APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT

Advertiser

Judge McCord Clears Way; Negro Seeks To Avoid Chair July 11

7-9-30

Montgomery Ala

In a ruling on a motion for an appeal to the Supreme Court and a stay of sentence for Mose Daniels, negro, sentenced to die in the electric chair July 11 for attacking a Montgomery white girl, Judge Leon McCord in Circuit Court late yesterday declined to suspend the sentence, but declared that the appeal would be noted on the court records. The final sentence of Judge McCord's ruling reads, "I conclude and so decide that the defendant is entitled as a matter of right to have his appeal noted, but I am without the power to suspend his sentence."

Seal Finklestein, who did not defend Daniels at the trial but has been retained as counsel since then, signified his intention of carrying the matter before a Supreme Court judge this morning after hearing Judge McCord's decision Tuesday.

This last minute motion for appeal to the Supreme Court came as a surprise move in the efforts to save Daniels from the chair. The time to ask suspension of sentence to appeal is immediately after the trial and sentence, and this is the first case of its kind to come before Judge McCord. A prisoner has six months to make an appeal but heretofore notices of appeal have been filed on the day of sentence.

Daniels was convicted in Montgomery Circuit Court June 9 and his attorneys did not file a notice of appeal. The pardon board has had Daniels's case under consideration and yesterday unanimously declined to recommend clemency. Solicitor W. T. Seibels appealed to the board not to interfere.

Finklestein filed his motion of appeal in Circuit Court Tuesday morning and Judge McCord issued a ruling, the text of which follows:

"This is a motion of Mose Daniels convicted of the offense of rape and sen

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Life Plea Brings High Court Back

Advertiser

7-10-30

Special term of the Alabama Supreme Court was called yesterday afternoon to convene this morning at 9 o'clock to consider and decide the question whether pending appeal to that body, sentence of death imposed on Mose Daniels, negro, following his conviction of criminally assaulting a Montgomery white woman, shall be temporarily suspended. The special convening of the court was made necessary because of the fact that that tribunal is at present in recess, the regular term having closed on June 30. Formal certificate of appeal will be filed as soon as the high court reconvenes.

Montgomery, Ala

Question to be decided by the Supreme Court was presented yesterday by Seal Finkelstein, counsel for Daniels, following action Tuesday by Circuit Judge Leon McCord, who in disposing of a petition for a suspension of the negro's sentence pending appeal, held while admitting the right of appeal of the defendant, that he could find no legal authority under which he could set the sentence temporarily aside. At the time sentence was passed defense attorneys did not give notice of appeal. Mr. Finkelstein had no part in the defense of Daniels at the negro's trial, but has since been employed to appeal the case.

Daniels is under sentence to be executed in the electric chair at Kilby Prison early tomorrow morning. The State Board of Pardons Tuesday, unanimously declined to recommend clemency. Gov. Graves stated yesterday evening he will take no action in the case while it is pending in court.

Alabama

Lynchings – 1930
Legal Punishment for Rape

Kilby Warden Sure Of Attacker's Guilt

Advertiser
7-8-30
Montgomery Ala

Stating there is no doubt in his mind of the guilt of Mose Daniels, negro condemned to die in the electric chair early [illegible] morning for criminally assaulting a white woman here, Deputy Warden Frank A. Boswell, Jr. of Kilby Prison in a letter to the state board of pardons says that in his presence, Daniels confessed to the crime.

Mr. Boswell's letter was in reply to a request by Gov. Graves and members of the state pardon board that he as [illegible] the negro's confession, furnish them with a statement concerning it. Statements regarding the case were also asked of Judge Leon McCord and Solicitor W. T. Seibels. Solicitor Seibels has replied as follows: 'I recommend that the law be enforced and verdicts of juries based on the evidence be permitted to stand without interference either from your honorable board or the Governor."

No communication had been received from Judge McCord up to late yesterday afternoon. Transcript of the testimony at the trial of Daniels, which the pardon board and the governor directed be made, was delivered at the capitol yesterday and will be read by each board member and the chief executive.

The transcript was ordered and the requests for statements issued following hearing by the governor and the board, of Daniels's application for executive clemency. At this hearing Daniels claimed he was not guilty, that he was attending church with his wife when the crime was committed and that he did not make any confession.

Admitted Grabbing Woman.

Deputy Warden Boswell, in his letter first tells about city officials coming to Kilby Prison where Daniels was taken following his arrest and questioning the negro. Mr. Boswell says Daniels admitted to these officials in his presence, that he did grab the woman; that before stating the facts Daniels made several conflicting statements, and that after stating the facts the negro said he was drinking and "that it was whisky that made him do it."

After this, the deputy warden said, he took a negro "trusty" who works at the capitol and who saw the woman's attacker as he fled from the scene of the crime out to Kilby. This "trusty" had testified at the trial of another negro for the same crime who was acquitted, that the defendant was not the negro he saw running down the street on the night of the attack. Mr. Boswell said the "trusty" looked at Daniels, asked him to put on his hat and when he [illegible] stated Daniels is the negro man he saw running.

The white man for whom Daniels worked also visited the prison, the deputy warden says and stated there that he had received several reports of Daniels [illegible] at white girls.

Negro Changed Story.

According to Mr. Boswell, Daniels first claimed the woman, attacked, hissed at him on the street and stated she would meet him behind the Scottish Rite Temple and that there they drank a half pint of liquor together. Later, however, it is stated, the negro repudiated this saying the woman did not hiss at him, did not drink any whisky, but that he was drinking and that he was going to tell the straight facts "and wanted us to help him."

Daniels, thereafter it is added, took a pencil and made a drawing to illustrate the various places he went on the evening of the crime; told how he caught the woman and attacked her; how he was afterward chased by a man; which way he ran from the scene of the attack, of seeing several prisoners ("trusties") during his flight, one of them standing on a step; how he hid in some shrubbery in front of a hospital, going from there to his home and from his home to church.

Mr. Boswell says Daniels made his statement thinking it would help him, as he had stated the truth would always pay and that he would help himself by telling the truth, though no hope of reward was held out to him. The crime might have remained an unsolved mystery had Daniels not confessed, it is stated and in view of the circumstances of the confession that the condemned man thought it was going to help him, and his age between 18 and 19 years, Daniels should in the opinion of the writer be shown some consideration.

The woman who was the victim of the attack denied any conversation with her assailant about liquor or of drinking any, and stated she did not know the identity of the attacker.

Doomed Negro's Death Postponed

Advertiser
7-11-30
Montgomery Ala

Mose Daniels, negro, convicted in Montgomery County for criminally assaulting a white woman, and who was to have been electrocuted at Kilby Prison early this morning, got a new lease on life when on application by counsel, the Alabama Supreme Court in special session yesterday suspended sentence pending appeal in the case.

Certificate of appeal was filed early in the forenoon, yesterday, by Seal Finkelstein, Montgomery attorney and counsel for Daniels, who on Wednesday, presented the application for suspension of the death sentence, pending appeal, to the high court.

The special session of the Supreme Court, convened to formally consider the attorney's petition, adjourned immediately after disposing of the matter.

Next regular session of that tribunal begins on the first Monday in October. Decision on the appeal in the Daniels case, which appeal has yet to be perfected, is not looked for, therefore, before that time.

RAPIST IS GIVEN 20 YEARS

Courier
10-17-30
Pittsburgh Pa

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 16—(A. N. P.)—Robert Curry again escaped what seemed to be certain death when a jury found him guilty of attempting to assault a 16-year-old white girl and rendered a verdict which set the punishment at from two to twenty years.

The alleged attack occurred May 12 in Overton, and when Curry was taken to the home of the victim her father, W. W. Crissan, attempted to shoot him. Only the quick action of the officers in knocking the revolver from the irate white man's hand and overpowering him saved Curry's life. Immediately following his arrest the prisoner was rushed here for safe keeping and the scene of the trial was transferred to this city.

The Crissan girl appeared in court and identified Curry. A short defense was made following a lengthy statement by the prosecutor, and the case was turned over to the jury, which rendered the verdict after deliberating for about two sours.

Curry will be kept here in jail until he can be removed to the state prison at Kilby.

Lynchings-1930
6
Legal Punishment for Rape
6

Georgia
6

3156

egro Gets 20 Years On Assault Charge

Constitution

Will Holt, negro, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a white woman on last Thursday, Monday was given [illegible] years when he pleaded guilty in [illegible] Humphries' division of Fulton superior court.

NEGRO IS INDICTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Constitution

SYLVANIA, Ga., May 23.—(AP)—Indictments charging assault with intent to murder and attempted criminal assault have been returned by the Screven county grand jury against Roy Scott, negro, accused of striking a [illegible] on the head with an ax and invading her 16-year-old daughter's bedroom. No date has been set for trial.

GUARDS, SHERIFF SCORED BY GRICE IN DARIEN PROBE

Neither Side Exonerated in Connection With Solicitor's Inquiry in McIntosh Lynching.

Constitution

BY R. E. POWELL.

10-15-30

Atlanta Ga

Neither the Georgia national guard nor Sheriff Poppen, of McIntosh county, is to be held blameless in connection with the lynching of George Grant, negro, at Darien, September 8 last. Solicitor-General John Thomas Grice, of the Atlanta circuit, told The Constitution Tuesday night. His statement followed a preliminary investigation of the circumstances connected with the slaying of the negro after he had been lodged in jail.

Mr. Grice, talking from his home in [illegible] after a busy day in Darien developing leads which he expects to lay before a McIntosh county grand jury early in December, said he did not regard the situation as hopeless in so far as determining who killed Grant is concerned, but added that evidence sufficient to identify the slayer or slayers of the negro apparently is being concealed.

Exoneration of Sheriff.

"Has your investigation enabled you to exonerate the sheriff of McIntosh county?" the solicitor-general was asked. His reply was:

"I prefer not to answer that question at this time."

Later, however, in the conversation, he said he did not believe either the national guard troops, which were ordered out by Governor Hardman and commanded by Colonel W. R. Neal, of Savannah, or the sheriff was blameless in connection with the lynching.

"The sheriff," Mr. Grice said, "claims he was sick when he heard that a deputy of his had been killed.

"Of course," the solicitor-general explained, "there were some extenuating circumstances—to be considered with respect to the activity of both the soldiers and the peace officers.

Probe Develops.

"However," he added, "the investigation I made there today developed such information that I cannot concur in the report of General Homer C. Parker, adjutant general, in which he maintained the action of his men was not subject to any criticism.

"I haven't discovered who killed the negro Grant," Mr. Grice said, "but I have gathered some threads which I propose to lay before the grand jurors and will let them examine some witnesses under oath. I have no authority to make such an examination of persons who might have information pointing to the guilt of the man, or men, who lynched the negro, but the grand jury does have that authority."

Constitution

Negro Slain in Jail.

Grant, alleged to have shot and wounded a peace officer who tried to arrest the negro and a companion in connection with a series of Darien burglaries, was caught in the swamps of McIntosh county by a posse and severely clubbed—according to Colonel Neal's report—before being delivered to the jail and placed in the custody of Sheriff Poppen. A few minutes after he had been locked in a cell, he was shot to death.

10-15-30

Published reports that the Georgia national guard troops would contend that a peace officer killed the negro were followed by an investigation ordered by General Parker. This probe brought from Colonel Neal a report which absolved the troops of any complicity in the lynching.

Meanwhile, Governor Hardman directed the solicitor-general to make an independent investigation of the lynching and report to him. A preliminary report by the solicitor-general was being prepared for the governor Tuesday night, and is expected to reach Atlanta Thursday.

NEGRO TO FACE TRIAL FOR DARIEN KILLING

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 14.—(AP) Dave Chapman, a negro, was ordered held for trial on a murder charge today in the killing of Robert L. Freeman, county police chief, slain in a swamp near Darien, Ga., in a gun battle with two negroes suspected of plotting a bank robbery.

The killing of Freeman was followed by the arrest of several negroes, one of whom, George Grant, was shot to death in the Darien jail under circumstances which have not yet been explained.

Atlanta Ga

The police chief was shot as he led a posse into the swamp to arrest two negroes who shot and wounded R. J. Anderson at a Darien bank. The negroes fired on the officer as he found them loitering in the rear of the bank early on a September morning.

Special Officer Anderson said at the preliminary hearing for Chapman today that he could not identify positively the defendant as Grant's companion. He said, however, that Chapman answered the general description of one of the negroes sought.

Grant was captured in the swamp and returned to the Darien jail under escort of Georgia national guardsmen who were sent to Darien to preserve order. After he had been placed in jail he was shot to death. The adjutant general of the Georgia national guard conducted an investigation as to the behavior of his militiamen at Darien. A few days ago the adjutant reported to Governor Hardman that the conduct of the guardsmen at Darien was above reproach. No civil investigation has yet been made into Grant's death.

Solicitor General Grice, at today's hearing requested that Chapman be held for trial and the request was granted by Judge Horace Simmons. Chapman was represented by an attorney.

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Kentucky

3157

WARLEY TAKEN BY SHERIFF

Madisonville Authorities Take Warrant For Editor Because Libel Suit Judgment Not Paid.

News

President J. R. Ray Comes to Rescue

3-5-30

Louisville Ky

An echo of the Madisonville affair in which Messrs. I. Willis Cole and William Warley, editors of the Louisville Leader and Louisville News, respecstively, were fined $250 each for alleged libel of a Madisonville Judge in the Fleming-Bard case, was heard here last Saturday when a deputy sheriff appeared at the home of the editor of The News with a capias warrant. A "capias warrant" is authority for the officer to "bring the body." The deputy, Mr. Doyle, was very nice about it and did not try to humiliate the editor but escorted him to the Sheriff's office to await the arrival of friends—if any. In the meantime Mr. Warley got in touch with Mr. Joseph R. Ray, president of the First Standard Bank, who was surprised to learn that the so-called "Fighting Bill" was in durance vile, and unless speedy aid was rendered would soon be in Tom Dover's bastile. So Mr. Ray called for the chief deputy and asked the total costs held against the prisoner, and on learning it rushed a check right over, thereby releasing the editor. Subsequently Mr. Warley made the necessary note to the bank, repaying Mr. Ray's kindness, which was quickly and gladly signed by Messrs. F C Dillon and Walter Williams, Jr. Mr Warley publicly expresses his appreciation of the interest taken in this matter by Mr Ray, who did not hesitate to come to his rescue and thereby save him from any humiliation as the time spent with the deputy sheriff was less than fifteen minutes.

Mr. Cole, fearing a sililar annoyance raised his "fine" some time ago, but it is known to him adn others that Mr. Ray had said, "Neither of these men shall go to jail in default of these fines."

uplic appreciation is also extended Messrs. Dillon and Williams because they did not hesitate to sign the note guaranteeing the payment of the money to the First Standard Bank. The actions of these gentlemen are what makes men like Cole and Warley keep on fighting race battles. It is encouraging to know people are behind you when you are trying to serve them.

The most discouraging thing that has slapped the editor of The News in the face was the action of the local NAACP. in refusing to relieve these editors of this burden and annoyance. The Executive Committee discussed the situation, one speaker saying they were fighting for the race and were the victims of prejjudice because of their fight and ought not have to pay the fines themselves. Though other members agreed with him apparently they nevertheless refused to assume any other obligations as the NAACP was in "enough debt." This , despite the fact Messrs. Cole and Warley had been presidents and members of the exesutive committee of the NAACP and were even on the notes to pay for cases in which the NAACP had defended persons totally unknnown to them. The NAACP is a great organization and this paper would not try to fight it or criticise it, but this editor cannot forget the local organization's indifference to his and Mr. Cole's fate, when it rushes to the aid of others whom they know not and about whose guilt or innocence there may be a doubt.

But this editor is not discouraged. As long as we have the J. R. Rays, the W F Turners, the H E Halls, the J O Blantons, the A D Porters, the W L Saunders, the Eli Forbes and scores of others who encourage us by word and deed, we will carry on.

One more word: Mr. Ray did a mighty fine thing for the editor of this paper in a critical moment. The money he put up has to be returned. Mr. Dillon and Mr Williams shall not have to pay it. William Warley has to pay it, and he is not asking for charity with which to pay it. All he asks is that the hundreds of people who owe for their payer **Pay Up**. If they will pay us we will pay all we owe.

Send your money for subscription and printing debts to The Louisville News. 601 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Negro May Be Hanged For Attack On Woman

Advertiser

5-17-30

Montgomery Ala

COVINGTON, KY., May 16—(AP)—A jury of seven women and five men late today convicted Anderson McPerkin, negro 19 Waco, Ga., of attacking a Crescent Springs, Ky., white woman, the decision automatically resulting in the death penalty by hanging.

The jury deliberated an hour , and sixteen minutes.

If the sentence is upheld the negro will be executed in the Kenton County Court House. It will be northern Kentucky's first hanging since 1897. Kentucky law requires that all defendants convicted of criminal attack be executed in the county where the crime was committed.

Lynchings- 1930
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Louisiana

NEGRO ACQUITTED OF RAPE IN MONROE, LA.

Herald Commonw.

First Such Victory For That And Many Other Far Southern States

5-31-30

New York, May 28.—For the first time in the history of Louisiana courts, and probably of many other far southern states, a Negro has been acquitted, at Monroe, of a rape charge which usually brings brutal lynching without any trial whatever.

Baltimore Md

This report comes to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, from Hugh T. Layne, white attorney retained in the case by the Monroe branch of the NAACP under the presidency of C. H. Myers, the National office contributing $125.00 toward the expenses of the legal battle.

Mr. Layne writes to the NAACP: "It was one of the hardest fought legal battles Louisiana has ever known, the result of which was an acquittal, the first verdict of its kind in such a case, that has ever been rendered in a Louisiana court, and in so far as I can learn, the first of its kind in many states in the South.

"The handling of the case was a delicate proposition, and one had to know just how far to go and to stop and it took all the adroitness that could be marshalled in the premises.

"It is one case of fair play for the colored race and so unusual, I feel that the precedent has been established, to a degree, that from now on cases will be greatly affected and guided by this decision, for it is now well circulated and known here in the South even in this short period."

The colored man, Jack Roce, defended and acquitted in this case, is generally thought to have been "framed." Mr. Layne, after accepting the case and investigating, expressed his strong belief that the colored man was entirely innocent, a belief which the jury later shared.

The victory in this case is hailed as the more epochal by the NAACP, inasmuch as that part of Louisiana has been notorious for its evil treatment of colored people and has been a headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan. Mer Rouge, about twenty miles from Monroe, was the scene of terrible murders some years ago.

This is the third great victory won by the NAACP in Louisiana in the past year. The first victory brought about the conviction of two white men, at Eros, for the brutal and unprovoked murder of two colored women. The second victory, in New Orleans, resulted in the passing of death sentence upon a white police officer for shooting a colored girl who had resisted his advances.

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
Friday, October 17, 1930

NEGRO IS ACQUITTED OF ASSAULT CHARGE

Found Not Guilty of Attack on Woman After Court Visits Scene

Earl Coleman, 24-year-old negro, was acquitted of a criminal assault charge by a jury Thursday morning in Judge J. Arthur Charbonnet's section of the criminal court. The verdict was returned at 2:12 a. m. after a deliberation of 30 minutes.

The negro was tried for attacking a 27-year-old white woman. The trial started Wednesday morning and was brought to a close after midnight. The jury, judge, defense and state's attorneys, and the negro, the latter heavily handcuffed, visited the scene of the attack on Toledano street near Broad street. The trip, made at 1 a. m., was asked by the defense to enable the jury to view illuminating facilities of the place.

The defense attorneys were Lawrence H. Pugh and Walter I. Lanier of Thibodaux, and Philip S. Pugh of New Orleans.

Jury Gives Coleman Freedom

Defender
10-25-30
Chicago, Ill

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—After viewing at 1 a. m. Thursday morning the scene and inspecting the illumination at the corner of Toledano and Broad Sts., where a 27-year-old white waitress alleged she had been attacked, robbed and criminally assaulted, the jury trying Earl Coleman, age 24, returned to Judge Arthur J. Charbonnet's section of the criminal court and within 30 minutes brought in a verdict of acquital.

Coleman had offered, during the trial, a number of witnesses in establishing an alibi, the principal one being his aged grandmother. The old lady had difficulty in determining minutes on a clock, but proved accurate with the hours.

Two white lawyers from the country town of Thibodaux, Lawrence H. Pugh and Walter I. Lanier, in associating with Philip S. Pugh, also white of New Orleans, staked their reputation of the acquital of Coleman. The white waitress was very positive in her identification of the prisoner, but her testimony was shaken when the lawyers began cross-examining her as to how, in the dark, she could see so well.

After attacking her testimony, defense counsel insisted that the jury visit the scene of the alleged attack. When this was done it was apparent that Coleman had won his case.

In view of the wave of recent lynchings, Coleman's case attracted much attention and evoked much discussion because so many nonwhite men have suffered at the hands of mobs on either the unsupported testimony of some white man or woman, or upon no identification whatsoever. The prosecution had asked that Coleman be given the death penalty.

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Mississippi.

3159

N LIFE FOR ATTACK.

Laurel Negro Sentenced and Started Quickly to Prison.

2-21-30

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 20.—(AP)—Everett Hatton, 21, negro, sentenced at Laurel to life imprisonment for an attempted attack on a girl there, was brought to Jackson early today for safe keeping.

Hatton was sentenced in a surprise court move and immediately taken from Jones County by J. E. Brown, chief of police. Chief Brown was expected to leave here with the prisoner for Parchman penal farm.

ETS LIFE FOR ATTACK.

Youth Convicted for Attacking Eight-Year-Old Negro Girl.

4-26-30

YAZOO CITY, Miss., April 25.—Emmett Norwood, 23, of Shaw, Miss., on trial in circuit court charged with attack on an eight-year-old negro girl, near Bentonia on Feb. 6, was found guilty this afternoon, the jury only being out a short while.

However, they could not agree on the penalty. It is reported that a majority of the jurors voted for the death penalty. Under the laws of Mississippi if any one member of a convicting jury opposes the death penalty, life imprisonment is mandatory.

The state was represented by District Attorney J. H. Howie and County Attorney T. H. Campbell, while the defense was represented by Judge F. E. Everett of Indianola.

White Rapist Gets Life in Mississippi

Defender

YAZOO CITY, Miss., May 2.—"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged, but cannot agree on his punishment," was the verdict of a jury here on April 25 in the case of Emmett Norwood, 23-year-old white man tried for criminal assault on a 7-year-old Race girl.

5-2-30

Had the girl been white and the rapist a member of our Race there would have been no court trial nor jury disagreement. The man would have been lynched and his body riddled with bullets without establishing his guilt.

Chicago Ill.

The evidence showed that Norwood came from Shaw, Miss., to visit near Bentonia last February. Passing a schoolhouse he encountered four small children, one being his victim. Flourishing a knife, he drove the child into the woods and raped her before her 5-year-old sister.

Norwood was identified by the children. The penalty will automatically be life imprisonment and sentence will be passed at the end of this criminal term of court.

AGREE IN ATTACK CASE

Trying Tom Hill, Negro, Deliberates Seven Hours.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 14.—No verdict has been reached by the jury in the case of Tom Hill, 53-year-old negro, charged with assault upon Mrs. Betty Dorris, although the body deliberated from 11 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock this afternoon, when court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

10-15-30

The case, only one of its kind ever tried in a Coahoma court, was expected to occupy the jury not more than five minutes. However, after seven hours deliberation, it is probable that the jury will be unable to agree.

Mrs. Dorris and her daughter, Mrs. Mattie Busby, recognized the negro, when he [illegible] their home, according to their testimony. Further identification was made the following day. Bloodhounds owned by the county, trailed the black direct from the Dorris home to his own cabin, and the barefoot track of Hill was identical with the one the dogs trailed, according to officers.

Hill was defended by J. W. Hopkins and Billy and George Maynard, who were appointed by the court, when the negro announced he was without funds.

According to reports circulated about the court house, 11 members of the jury stand for the death penalty and one for acquittal.

Lynchings-1930

Legal Punishment for Rape

South Carolina

3160

ADMITS ATTACK ON GIRL.

Commercial Appeal

Negro Lad Held in Pen Depicts Carolina Outrage.

5-16-30

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15.—(AP)—Leroy Jackson, 14-year-old negro, confessed in the state penitentiary he attempted an attack on a 5-year-old girl of Graniteville, S. C., yesterday.

Memphis

Questioned by prison officials and state constables, the boy admitted he had separated the little girl from her two companions.

Tenn

When he heard the mother of the little girl calling her, he ran away, he said.

He was arrested at his home in Graniteville by Aiken officers late yesterday and brought to the state penitentiary here.

Rapist Saved From Chair in 1921 Gets Complete Liberty

Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Abraham Williams, who in 1921 was saved from death in the electric chair through the mercy of Gorvernor R. A. Cooper, left the state prison Thursday morning through the clemency of Governor Richards, who suspended his sentence for good behavior.

10-4-30

Nine years ago Williams was convicted of charges of raping a white woman and sentenced to die in the electric chair. At the time there was much doubt on the part of citizens of both races as to his guilt and at the last minute Governor Cooper, at the request of a group of citizens, the trial judge, and others commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Norfolk Va.

During his nine years in prison, Williams' conduct has been ideal and he continued to declare that he was innocent of the charges. Efforts were made to secure a pardon for him, but in each instance the success was balked by some tchnicality.

Tuesday Williams' prison record was again laid before the governor and the chief executive suspended the sentence. A report of Williams' conduct on the "outside" will be made monthly and as long as his behavior warrants, he will remain free.

Lynchings-1930

Legal Punishment for Rape

Tennessee

3162.

Jurors Find Negro Guilty Of Assault After Short Trial

1-29-30

BOLIVAR, TENN., Jan. 28.—(AP)—It took a jury in Circuit Court here less than nine minutes today to find Carey Gunn, 21-year-old negro, guilty of assaulting a white girl and the judge less than one minute to sentence him to death in the electric chair, March 15. The case went to trial at 10 p.m. Testimony was begun at 3 p.m., and a verdict was reached at 5:20 p.m. National guardsmen who protected the negro during the trial left with the prisoner for Nashville soon after sentence was pronounced.

The trial was as sensational as it was brief. More than 500 spectators crowded into the little courtroom. Each was searched for weapons before being admitted by soldiers.

Montgomery Adv

Counsel for the defense was appointed by the court and asked for mercy for the negro. The victim, a 15-year-old school girl of Middleton, testified and pointed the negro out in the courtroom. It was the climax of the trial, and the 100 or more soldiers were prepared for violence.

Gunn attacked the girl late last year, stabbing and assaulting her. Sheriff A. W. Neely, of Hardeman County outwitted two mobs to take him safely to jail in Memphis. There he confessed. Soldiers brought him back here to trial and stood guard over him every minute at request of county officers.

JURY DECREES DEATH FOR ATTACKER OF GIRL

Reaches Verdict in Six Minutes at Bolivar.

GUARDS MAINTAI NORDER

Crowd in Courtroom Orderly as Trial of Negro Moves With Record Speed—Everyone Searched for Weapons.

BY S. L. KAHN.

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

Commercial Appeal 1-29-30 Memphis Tenn.

BOLIVAR, Tenn., Jan. 28.—While 75 members of the Tennessee National Guard maintained order, Carey Gunn, 20-year-old negro, was convicted of criminal assault here today and sentenced to die in the electric chair. Gunn was alleged to have attacked 15-year-old Ada Cornelius near Middleton on Dec. 5, slashing her throat with a knife.

The date for his execution was set as March 14 by Judge Baptist.

Judge B. B. Baptist convened court at 10 o'clock this morning. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the jury box was filled. [illegible] o'clock the testimony was all in and both sides rested. Counsel argued for 10 minutes and at 10 minutes to 5 the jury pronounced Gunn guilty and fixed his sentence as death.

Plans High Court Appeal.

H. E. Carter, appointed by the court to represent Gunn, announced that he would ask a new trial. Failing in that he will take the case up o nappeal to the supreme court. It will go up on the bare record as no stenographer took a record of the proceedings. Gunn did not testify.

While the guardsmen surrounded the courthouse, manned machine guns that guarded the entrances, and searched every person entering the large Hardeman County courtroom to prevent the entrance here of firearms, the hundreds of neighborhood citizens attracted to Bolivar by the "lawsuit" were orderly and at no time was there a demonstration. Adjt. Gen. C. W. Boyd was in charge of the situation aided by Lieut. Col. R. H. Bond of Jackson, and Capt. Claude Calvert of Memphis.

Court Room Crowded.

The regular panel of 16 jurors and an extra venire of 150 almost filled the courtroom. Many were disqualified because of their conscientious scruples against the death penalty. Judge Baptist handled the talesmen rapidly and no time was lost. The state was represented by Atty. Gen. George C. Watkins and Atty. [illegible] M. Prewitt, who had been retained by relatives of the 15-year-old girl.

On the jury were three brothers, T. A. Ross, Coleman B. Ross and Lee Ross, all from the Pine Top section, Mat Macon, Vester Sanderson, Dave Jones, J. L. Sammons, George Leathers; G. L. Huddleston, Lowe Blalock, A. E. Wynne and W. L. Deen.

The 15-year-old schol girl told a straightforward story of the attack, differing in practically no detail from the confession made to Sheriff Knight by Gunn in the Shelby County jail on the night of his arrest. The five-hour hunt for him and the long night vigil to save his life wa stold by Sheriff A. W. Neely of Hardeman County. The sheriff told of Gunn's confession to him while being brought to Memphis and later in the Shelby County jail.

Prisoner Silent.

"Have you anything to say?" Mr. Carter asked Gunn after the state had submitted its proof.

"No, sir," Gunn replied.

He had dozed through a part of the proceedings and laughed when Mr. Carter sought to involve another negro.

The jury was out but one minute when it filed in with a report— on the first ballot — finding Gunn guilty. The verdict failed to fix the punishment and Judge Baptist was required to repeat his instructions and send the jury back. This delayed the decision by at least five minutes.

At 5 o'clock, Gunn, Adjutant General Boyd and Sheriffs Knight and Neely were on their way back to Memphis escorted by 25 guardsmen and at 7 o'clock Gunn was seated before a heavy meal at the Shelby County jail—condemned to die.

The New Order Prevails.

Commercial Appeal 1-30-30 Memphis Tenn.

A young negro who had committed the unforgivable offense of an attack upon a white girl was tried within a short distance of Memphis, given all his constitutional and legal rights and convicted duly according to law. Despite the fact that his offense was a most heinous one he was furnished a guard of soldiers so that his rights would be preserved and so that the victory of law and order over mob rule would be complete.

This, of course, is but one of many examples of the new order prevailing in the south. It is indicative of the fact that the old rule of mob justice even in extremely heinous cases is giving way to the role of law. The various organizations seeking to improve racial relations in this country as well as the other bodies that gather statistics concerning lynchings should take note of this and other similar cases.

It would be of service to the anti-lynching cause to furnish figures where the rule of law triumphed over the rule of the mob. More so, perhaps, than the publication of the reverse statistics.

Negro To Pay Penalty For Assault On Girl

Advertiser 3/14/30 Montgomery Ala.

NASHVVILLE, TENN., March 13.—(AP)—Carey Gunn, 20-year-old Bolivar negro will die in the electric chair at dawn tomorrow for a criminal attack made upon a 15-year-old girl near Middleton, Dec. 5.

Gov. Horton, R. H. Lyle, commissioner of institutions, and Warden A. A. McCorkle talked with the negro at the prison this afternoon. The Governor announced tonight that he would not interfere with the execution.

Because of the intense feeling in Hardeman County, Gunn was held in jail at Memphis following his arrest. He confessed to officers there, they testified.

When Gunn was tried at Bolivar several weeks ago Gov. Horton sent Adjutant General W. Caswell Boyd and 75 national guardsmen to maintain order. Gunn was convicted on the first ballot of the jury. He did not appeal.

Lynchings-1930
&
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Texas.

3161

No Negroes on Jury; Ask Case Dismissal

[illegible]

COVINGTON, Texas — Because there were no Negroes on the jury which tried 19-year-old Anderson McPherson, charged with assaulting a white woman, his attorney filed a petition that the case be dismissed here last week.

Attorney Is Fined For Not Defending Negro

Advertiser
7-1-30

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, June 30.—(AP)—Because he refused to accept the assignment of the Criminal District Court to defend Rainey Williams, negro, held in jail here on several charges of criminal assault, R. J. Jernigan, Port Arthur attorney, today was fined $250 and remanded to jail for contempt of court by Judge R. L. Murry.

Montgomery Ala

Jernigan's refusal came after the negro, three times threatened by a mob in as many days, had been identified by a Port Arthur woman as her assailant.

The girl's story, told to County Atty. Marvin Scurlock, paved the way for the filing of a seventh charge against the negro, already indicted for six felonies for his alleged attacks on couples parked in automobiles on highways near Port Arthur.

The negro's trial on one of the charges has been set for Wednesday.

Sheriff W. W. Covington and his deputies today continued to guard the jail after mobs had been repulsed Friday and Saturday nights. The prisoner was rushed to the jail here from Port Arthur Friday to evade a mob which was forming at the city jail here.

MAN ESCAPED 3 TEXAS MOBS GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE

Plead Guilty to Raping Colored Girl, White Women Witnesses

BEAUMONT, Texas.—(ANP) By Clarence Williams), Rainey Williams, who escaped three mobs within a period of three days, recently, was found guilty of raping a colored girl on the night of May 1, and sentenced to die in the electric chair for his deed.

[illegible]

This trial was a record-breaking affair. Before the crowd that packed the courtroom could get comfortable, the whole thing was over. Williams had been tried, convicted and sentenced. The jury had little deliberating to do and that little was done in about eighteen minutes.

Just how much defense which would be put for Williams had been already indicated when the attorney, R. J. Jernagin, of Port Arthur, refused to defend the prisoner and his refusal was fined $250.00 and remanded to jail for contempt of court. The white attorney, however, reconsidered the matter and agreed to defend the prisoner.

Raped Colored Girl

Williams was tried for the rape of a colored girl but most the witnesses were the white girls, whom he is alleged to have attacked at various times and for which the mobs sought to take his life. These girls readily and easily identified him as their attacker and one of them confessed that Williams had assaulted her. The others claimed that he had been frightened away by their screams before he could accomplish his purpose.

Little or no defense was made. The witnesses for the state testified and Williams entered a plea of guilty in connection with the affair on May 1, but denied that he was the man who had attacked the white women.

Mob Resisted

His arrest and the subsequent battles between mobs and officers brought Port Arthur, the scene of the crime and the first lynching attempt, in the limelight and then the scene was moved here, where the sheriff and his deputies dealt with the mobs in the manner approved by anti-lynching organizations, that is with tear gas bombs, fists and other weapons.

Many of those who attempted to take the life of the prisoner must have been among the number in the room when Williams was tried. The heavily armed guards and the determination of the sheriff to protect the prisoner had a salutary and quieting effect upon those present and the trial proceeded undisturbed and with perfect tranquility.

TRIED IN EIGHTEEN MINUTES

Courier

BEAUMONT, Texas, July 10—(A.N.P)—Rainey Williams, who escaped three mobs within a period of three days, recently, was found guilty of raping a colored girl on the night of May 1, and sentenced to die in the electric chair for his deed.

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7-12-30

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Pittsburgh, Pa

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Nearly Lynched, Texas Man Is Convicted

Journal & Guide
8-9-30
Norfolk, Va

MIAMI, Texas—(ANP)—Jesse Lee Washington was convicted and sentenced to death in the electric chair for the slaying of Mrs. Henry Vaughn, a white woman, several weeks ago.

Due to the tense feeling against Washington, this feeling having been expressed in wholesale attacks on Negroes by whites a short time after the murder. Texas rangers were detailed to guard the prisoner during the trial and to escort him back to the Oklahoma prison where he will be kept until the day of the execution.

Washington confessed to the crime, perhaps opining that death in the electric chair would be less painful than to be tortured to death by a mob.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 1 8 1930

REFUSE JURY SERVICE IN TEXAS MOB TRIAL

Panel Scored by Judge Who Transfers Sherman Case From Dallas to Austin.

DALLAS, Texas., Nov. 17 (AP).—Sentiment against the punishment of persons accused of burning the court house at Sherman in a riot which resulted in the death of George Hughes, a Negro charged with attacking a woman, balked prosecution of the fourteen defendants today.

Man after man called for prospective jury service declared he would not vote to send the accused to the penitentiary.

Judge C. A. Pippen then transferred the cases to Austin, saying it was evident the State could not obtain a fair trial in Dallas, to which the cases had been sent from Sherman.

The attitude of the prospective jurors was scored by Judge Pippen.

"If you won't enforce one law you can't criticize another man for not enforcing another law," he said.

Jeff Jones, the alleged leader of the mob that burned the court house at Sherman, and thirteen others were indicted at Sherman.

During the rioting the Negro was locked in a vault in the court house for safekeeping. When the vault was opened after the fire he was dead.

TEXAS MOBBISTS TO BE TRIED IN TRAVIS COUNTY

Dallas, Nov. 21.—(INS)—Out of 77 porspective jurors examined for the trial of Jeff (Slim) Jones, arraigned for complicity in the Sherman riots during which a Negro prisoner was burned to death and the Grayson County Court house was destroyed, fourteen declared that they had scruples against giving him a prison term; and their refusal and disqualification was the reason for the change of venue and the transferring of all of the cases to Travis County by District Judge Pippen last Monday.

Prisoner

Judge Pippen transferred the cases to Austin, some 275 miles from Sherman. A Sherman mob burned the court house May 9, in an effort to deal summarily with George Hughes, who was charged with attacking a white woman. The judge said because of the wide publicity given the affair, in which Negro property was destroyed and matial law declared, he did not believe an impartial trial could be had any closer to Sherman than Austin. The prisoner died in the burning court house.

Judge Pippen said three-fourths of the 7 7 talesman examined stated they would not send Jones to the penitentiary, even though he should be proved guilty, and many of the others stated they would do so reluctantly. They made those statements after state's counsel had described the nature of the indictment.

11-29-30

Saying, that without meaning to give offense, he wished to "talk frankly" to the prospective jurors who had disqualified themselves, Judge Pippen gave his views on their action.

Houston [illegible]

"Practically all of you have said under oath that although the state might prove that these men burned the court house in one of our great counties, you would not convict them.

many of you have heard men say they would not enforce the liquor laws because they were opposed to those laws. They were wrong but they had as much right to take that stand as you had to take the position you took today.

"Let me show you what such action will lead to. It opens the flood gates to every individual. The majesty of the law fails and the dignity of the law falls. You are going to set yourself up as bigger than the law."

Judge Pippen added that he had talked to many responsible citizens of Dallas County and had found to his surprise that sentiment was overwhelmingly against the state's cases.

The transfer to Austin was on Judge Pippen's own motion.

Other defendants indicted in Grayson County in connection with the rioting were Webb Purdom, Jim May, Jess Roper, Cleo Wolfe, Jimmie Arold, Leslie Cole, Roy Allen and J. B. Casland.

TIMES
EL PASO, TEX.

[illegible] 30 1930

NEGRO LYNCHERS TO TRIAL JAN. 19

[illegible], Nov. 29 (AP).—Criminal charges against 14 persons, growing out of the lynching of a negro and burning of the Grayson county courthouse last May, today were set for trial January 19 in Travis county district court. The cases were transferred here from Dallas after Judge C. A. Pippen decided a jury could not be obtained in that county.

NEWS
Paris, Tex.
DEC 9 1930

WHAT OTHERS SAY

SEEING TEXAS FIRST

From the Cleveland Plaindealer:

LAST May a great many citizens of Sherman, Texas, decided to lynch a negro. A thoughtful sheriff locked the negro in a cell in the courthouse and the citizens not finding their prey, burnthe house. It proved to be an indirect method of lynching for the negro died in the fire.

Fourteen residents of Sherman were arrested and charged with the crime of "rioting to commit arson." It was impossible to obtain a jury in Sherman and the case was transferred to the large city of Dallas in hope of providing a trial.

Now in Dallas the summoned jurymen have declared one after another, that they would not under any circumstances consent to find the defendants guilty. There is a good judge in Dallas, though. and his name is Pippin. He vigorously denounced the attitude of the veniremen, and instead of calling the whole business off and freeing the defendants he transferred the case to Austin the state capital in the hope that Austin may do something about it.

So the fourteen are having a chance to see Texas first. And the men of Sherman and Dallas who decline to consider evidence or to find the rioters guilty no matter how guilty they may really be are setting a sorry example of Texas civilization. One hopes Austin will be more enlightened, or at least a little saner. But the hope is not any too strong.

Lynchings-1930
&
Legal Punishment of Lynchers

Alabama

3128

ADVERTISER

Montgomery, Ala.

MAR 1 1930

A MONTGOMERY JURY

Many a man has been lynched in this country on the strength of even less conclusive evidence of guilt than was developed against Martin Maryland, Negro, charged with assault and promptly acquitted by a jury of white men in Montgomery Thursday. Protected by troops, called by the Governor, and put to trial within a few days after another man had committed the atrocious crime with which the luckless Maryland was charged, the Negro was given all the protection that his State could provide. But soldiers and fair-minded court officials are not enough to see that even and exact justice is given in such cases. The defendant must have a good case. He must have a story that will satisfy a jury.

Maryland had such a story. An assault had been committed, but it could not be shown that Maryland did it. On the contrary, it was established to the satisfaction of the jury that Maryland was innocent. It was a plain case of mistaken identity. When this was seen the Solicitor announced that he could not conscientiously ask for conviction, and the jury, agreeing with the Solicitor as to the facts, promptly brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The hapless victim of circumstance had a close call, but not a closer call than the honor of the State. It is greatly to the credit of the State that this man was given adequate protection and the ordinary guaranties of a fair trial so meticulously enforced in his case.

Giles Is Given 20-Year Term

Advertiser

No Disorder Marks Trial Of Negro At Troy

5-31-30

TROY, ALA., May 30.—(AP)—Robert Giles, negro, charged with attempting to attack a young Troy white woman several weeks ago today was sentenced to 19 years, 11 months and 20 days to 20 years in the State penitentiary.

Montgomery, Ala.

Immediately after sentence was passed the negro was taken in charge by a detachment of national guardsmen who accompanied him from Kilby Prison, the State Penitentiary at Montgomery, and the return to Montgomery started.

A large crowd gathered for the trial which was quickly concluded and there were no signs of disturbance. In addition to the guardsmen a number of State law enforcement officers were stationed about the Pike County Courthouse.

J. H. Wilkerson represented the negro and Solicitor Loflin the prosecution. The trial was heard before Judge W. L. Parks.

GUARDSMEN RETURN

Less than seven hours after they left Montgomery for Troy, to carry out their mission of safely delivering Robert Giles, negro, there for trial, a force of Alabama National Guardsmen under command of Capt. John A. Schneider, returned here with the negro who was recommitted to Kilby prison to serve a sentence of from 19 years, 11 months and 20 days, to 20 years, imposed upon him following his conviction of attempting to assault a young white woman at Troy some weeks ago.

The troops engaged in this special duty consisted of soldiers from the Headquarters Company 167th Infantry, Montgomery; Headquarters Company 62nd Infantry Brigade, Prattville, and the 111th Repair Section, Montgomery,—totalling in all between 75 and 100 men. Motor buses leased, were used in making the trip to and from Troy. In addition to the guardsmen, a force of 12 men from the State Law Enforcement Department also went to Troy to aid local authorities in preserving order. They were Officers Bozeman, Linch, Morrison, Kimbrough, Nelson, Shoffett, Cromer, Alford, Smith, Thompson, Baker and Shores.

Leaving Kilby penitentiary at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning, with Giles in their custody, the Guardsmen reached Troy at 8:55 a.m. Following the trial which began at 9:30, they brought the negro back, arriving at Kilby at 12:10 p.m. No difficulty was encountered on the trip during which everything went very smoothly, and there was no disorder or demonstration at Troy, before, during, or after the trial.

Graves Details Capital Troops For Troy Trial

Advertiser

Headquarters Company Of 167th To Escort

Negro From Kilby

5-30-30

Other Units Out

Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. Schneider To Head Guardsmen

By direction of Gov. Graves, a large force of Alabama National Guardsmen commanded by Captain John A. Schneider, of Montgomery, will take Robert Giles, negro, to Troy, for arraignment and trial today, on a charge of attempting to assault a young white woman there some weeks ago.

The troops under Captain Schneider will be composed of men frfom Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry, Montgomery; Headquarters Company 62nd Infantry Brigade, Prattville, and the 111th Motor Repair Section, Montgomery.

The Guardsmen will remain on duty throughout the trial, under the direction of Circuit Judge W. L. Parks and subject to his orders.

After his arrest, Giles was brought to Montgomery and placed in Kilby Prison, where he has been confined ever since.

In addition to the troops, Gov. Graves has detailed a squad of State law enforcement officers to go to Troy and assist local authorities there today in maintaining order.

How the Guardsmen with the prisoner, will make the trip to and from Troy, was not stated, nor was any information made public as to the time of their departure from Montgomery. Giles is to go on trial at Troy some time during the forenoon today.

In detailing troops to this special duty, and assigning State officers to aid local authorities, Gov. Graves acted upon representations made to him through his private secretary, Arthur Heustess, by Sheriff R. A. Galloway, of Pike County, who was here Wednesday to lay before the Chief Executive the matter of providing adequate protection for the negro during the trial, and taking every precaution against disorder, though he said he did not expect any demonstration or difficulty of any kind.

Gov. Graves was out of town on official business at the time, but Mr. Heustess transmitted to him what the sheriff had to say. The Chief Executive returned to the city and was in his office at the Capitol late yesterday afternoon.

Though feeling was high against the negro following the attempted assault, no violence was attempted at Troy. Giles, however, was removed to Kilby for safekeeping pending his arraignment and trial.

Troops Sought To Insure Order At Trial In Troy

Advertiser

5-29-30

Montgomery, Ala.

Sheriff Of Pike County Leaves Request At Graves's Office

Assault Case Up

Negro To Be Arraigned For Attempt On Girl

Assignment of a detachment of National Guardsmen to duty at Troy, as a precautionary measure against any disorder that might arise during arraignment there tomorrow morning of Robert Giles, negro, charged with attempting to assault a young white woman several weeks ago,—seemed probable following a conference at the capitol yesterday between Sheriff R. A. Galloway of Pike County, Arthur Heustess, private secretary to Gov. Graves, and Gen. F. E. Butler, adjutant general.

The conference was held immediately after the arrival at the statehouse during the late forenoon of the Pike County sheriff. At its conclusion Mr. Heustess said Sheriff Calloway had come here for the purpose of laying before the Governor for consideration, the matter of providing adequate protection for the negro, Giles, during his arraignment. The sheriff, he said, does not anticipate any demonstration in connection with the preliminary hearing, but out of the fullness of precaution, wishes to provide every reasonable safeguard against such an occurrence.

Mr. Heustess said he will submit what the sheriff had to say, to Gov. Graves, who is out of the city, immediately upon his return here late today. No prediction as to what action Gov. Graves will take would be made by Mr. Heustess. He did say, however, that it has been the Governor's policy throughout his administration, to see to it that in every emergency, the administration of justice should go forward in an orderly way, and he is certain the Governor will continue this policy.

Feeling ran high in Troy against the negro at the time of the commission of the offense with which he is charged, but there was no violence attempted. Giles, however, was removed to Kilby Prison where he has since been confined.

It was understood last night that whether troops are on hand at Troy tomorrow or not, that a squad of State law enforcement officers will likely be detailed to assist local authorities there in the preservation of order.

INDICT ONLY NEGROES IN MOB DEATHS

Argus

8-29-30

St. Louis, Mo

Five Members Of Family In Which Two Were Lynched Held By Grand Jury, Ten Persons Stay In Prison For Protection

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Aug. 28 —Although the action of possemen who abated a mob in the race riot which resulted in the lynching of four colored persons, one a woman, at Emelle July 4 and 5, was criticized as deplorable, not one of the possemen were indicted but five of the colored men whofought for their lives during the outbreak were indicted Wednesday by Sumter County Grand Jury.

Stay In Prison

All of the indicted men were relatives of the victims of the lynchings three of them being at large at the time, but one being captured Thursday.

Those in custody indicted were Ernest Robertson, who was charged with assault with intent to kill and Ben Roberts, who faced a lesser charge.

Tom Robertson and his sons, Ellis and John, those at large at the time, were under indictment charging murder. Tom was taken in the woods near the Mississippi-Alabama line after being in hidding more than six weeks.

Ten members of the Robertson family asked protection of the law after the mob burned their home. They have since stayed in the Kilby Prison, fearing they will be lynched if they leave.

Six Are Killed

The race riot was started by an altercation over a $2.75 second-hand battery, which was taken from Esau Robertson by Clarence Boyd, white tenant boss. Boyd's uncle was shot, Esau lynched and his brother Robert slain. Later the mob lynched a colored man and woman giving vent to its fury.

Another white man was also slain.

LYNCHERS FREE; "NO EVIDENCE"

Journal & Guide

5 Negroes, However, Indicted In Ala.

8-30-30

Norfolk, Va.

LIVINGSTONE, Ala.—Although they termed the Fourth of July disorders at Emele, in which four Negroes were lynched, as "deplorable," the grand jury investigating the tragedy said it did not have sufficient evidence to return indictments against any white persons involved in the killings, but it did return indictments against five members of the Robertson family connected with the outbreaks, charging three of them with murder.

Tom Robertson was put in Kilby Prison Friday night to go on trial in October for murder, while two of his sons, Ollis and John, still were sought on murder charges in the slaying of Grover Boyd, white storekeeper, at Emele, July 4.

It was the slaying of Boyd, who got into an argument with Esau Robertson over a $4 automobile battery, and the subsequent search for Tom Robertson and his sons that resulted in the death of Charlie Marrs, white posseman, and the lynching of Tom's brother, John Newton Robertson, Esau Robertson, and two other Negroes, one unidentified man and a woman.

The investigation ordered by Governor Bibb Graves of county officialdom following the lynching, has resulted in the imprisonment of a county official for embezzlement and the wholesale resignation of others who were under fire. While it was not stated that these men were quizzed because of their direct connection with the lynching, it is understood that the Governor is far from satisfied with their manner of enforcing the law.

EMELLE INQUIRY STARTS MONDAY

Advertiser

Sumter Grand Jury To Investigate Disorders Which Cost Six Lives

8-17-30

LIVINGSTON, ALA., Aug. 16.—(AP)—A special session of the Sumter County Grand Jury has been called for Monday to investigate the Fourth of July disorders at Emelle which resulted in the death of

Montgomery, Ala.

The special Grand Jury session was ordered by Judge Benjamin F. Elmore, of the 17th Judicial Circuit at the direction of Gov. Graves. The Grand Jury has been assembled, Judge Elmore said, to fix responsibility for the trouble.

Two white men were killed, Grover Boyd and Charlie Marrs. Boyd was shot to death when the trouble first started between a nephew, Clarence Boyd, and members of the negro Robertson family. A mob surrounded and burned the home of John Newton Robertson and shot him to death.

Esau Robertson was lynched shortly after Grover Boyd was killed and the two other negroes were killed by possemen when they failed to obey commands to halt.

The trouble started over a second-hand automobile battery which one of the Robertson negroes had bought from Clarence Boyd. Boyd demanded payment for the battery and the negro promised to go home and get the money. He returned with other members of the family and attacked Boyd.

Ten members of the Robertson family are in Kilby Prison, eight of whom surrendered and asked they be placed in the State Penitentiary for safekeeping. The other two were arrested on warrants charging them with participating in the trouble.

Wilmington, [illegible] Morning Star
Thursday, July 10, 1930

Probe Of Race Disorders Is Ordered In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9.—(AP)—Upon order of Governor Bibb Graves, Walter K. McAdory, chief of state law enforcement department, was en route today to Emelle to gather information regarding disorders between whites and negroes there, which resulted in six deaths.

Governor Graves has indicated that he will make an investigation at Emelle to fix blame for the killings. Other state troopers who have been at Emelle since Saturday, remained there today and are expected to assist their chief in his investigation.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Friday, October 10, 1930

LYNCHING PROBE ENDED

MARION, Ind.—(AP)—The Grand Jury which investigated the lynching of two negroes on the courthouse lawn here Aug. 7 was dismissed Friday without returning indictments against members of the mob. The two men, Smith and Thomas Shipp, had confessed, authorities said, that they had killed Claude Deeter, of Fairmount, Ind., and attacked a young woman to whom Deeter was engaged.

Livingston Jury Convicts Negro

Advertiser

10-9-30

Emelle Rioter Guilty Of First Degree Murder

10-9-30

Montgomery

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Oct. 8—(AP)—Two negroes, one of whom was Tom Robertson, charged as an accessory to the slaying of Grover Boyd in a disturbance at Emelle last Independence Day, were convicted on charges of first degree murder in Sumpter Circuit Court today.

The other, Spencer Bates, was convicted for the slaying of Thomas M. McKinstry, saw mill worker, near his home at Coatopa, last Aug. 28, following a quarrel over a debt. Tom May, charged jointly with Bates, was on trial when court recessed late today.

Ernest Robertson, nephew of Tom, was convicted on a charge of assault with attempt to murder and was sentenced to 10 years in the State Penitentiary. He was charged with attacking Clarence Boyd, nephew of Grover.

Judge Ben F. Elmore will pronounce sentence on the negroes tomorrow following completion of the trial of May. [illegible] State Law Enforcement of[illegible] charge of Walter K. McAdory, ch[illegible] Law Enforcement Departm[illegible] here to return the prisoners [illegible]ison, the State Penitentiary [illegible]tgomery, where they have been held since their arrest.

The Emelle trouble which resulted in the death of six persons, culminated an argument between Clarence Boyd and one of the negroes over payment for a second hand automobile battery.

Grover Boyd was shot to death when he went to the aid of his nephew who was engaged in a difficulty with the Robertson negroes. Esau Robertson, son of Tom, was lynched by a mob which formed following the slaying of Boyd, and John Newton Robertson, brother of Tom, was shot to death and his home fired by the mob.

Charlie Mars, a white man was shot in the head and fatally wounded as the mob surrounded the negro's home and two negroes were shot by possemen searching for other members of the Robertson family the next night.

Ernest Robertson was charged with participation in the attack on Clarence Boyd. He was alleged to have struck Boyd over the head with a bottle a moment before Grover Boyd was shot down by one of the negroes.

Ten members of the negro family were brought to Kilby Prison for safekeeping followning their voluntary surrender to State Law Enforcement officers. Two others, John and Ollis, who are charged with participating in the disorders are still at large. They are being sought on charges of first degree murder.

All other members of the family have been released from the State Penitentiary into the custody of a Louisiana plantation owner. No charges were placed against them.

JULY 4 RIOTING HAS CLIMAX IN ALABAMA COURT

Journal and Guide

Negroes Convicted Of Murder; Lynchers Go Free

LIVINGSTON, Ala.—Two men, one of whom was Tom Robertson, charged as an accessory to the slaying of Grover Boyd, white, in a disturbance at Emelle last Independence Day, were convicted on charges of first degree murder in Sumpter Circuit Court.

10-18-30

The other, Spencer Bates, was convicted for the slaying of Thomas M McKinstry, saw mill worker, also white, near his home at Cottopa, last August 28, following a quarrel over a debt. Tom May, charged jointly with Bates, was also put on trial.

Norfolk, Va.

Ernest Robertson, nephew of Tom, was convicted on a charge of assault with attempt to murder and was sentenced to 10 years in the State Penitentiary. He was charged with attacking Clarence Boyd, nephew of Grover.

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rushed the prisoners to Birmingham for safe-keeping, while the local populace was awe-stricken and aghast, not over the fact that a man who was probably innocent of the crime had almost been lynched, but by the arrest of two white men charged with the crime when they themselves were certain that the deed had been done by a Negro.

Journal and Guide

Officers refused to disclose the evidence which had resulted in the arrest of the white men, stating that it would be laid before the court when the preliminary hearing was held at Madison.

10-18-30

Henderson has maintained from the beginning that he is innocent of the crime, but is still being held in the Birmingham jail for further investigation and also for safe-keeping. If he is exonerated it is believed here that he will seek other climes for his future habitat, which would lend a greater degree of safety to his life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

One of the men, Thomas Ross, is a son of the slain man, while the other, J. F. Mathey, is a foreman of the dry cleaning establishment.

Immediately following the arrests the two men were taken to Birmingham for safe-keeping.

Both men declared they were innocent.

Lynchings-1930

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

California

3153

TRY MOB MEMBERS

Four Who Sought to Lynch Prosperous Race Farmer Face Prison

BASKERSFIELD, Calif., Feb. 26.—With plain evidence of the miseries he must have suffered at the hands of a mob of whites from whom he barely escaped lynching January 8 last, Albert J. Tullis, colored ranch farmer, sobbing with horror, his body racked with nervous spasms, told Thursday from the witness stand how he was dragged behind an automobile in the night and otherwise tortured.

Argus

Fate Saved Him

He declared that the mobbists beat him unmercifully, saturated him with kerosene and threatened him with cremation before consciousness left him and fate apparently in the form of an approaching automobile, saved him from death in flames.

St Louis Mo

Envied Prosperity

30

2/2

The testimony, declared to be the most sensational in the history of Kern county criminal annals, was given by Tullis in the courtroom of Justice of the Peace R. L. Davis, where four white men, a prominent Kern rancher, his two sons and a Fresno busines man, were arraigned for a preliminary hearing on the grounds of felonious assault.

The men are charged with having attacked Tullis because they envied his prosperity. They are A. T. Brewer and his sons, Ben and Morgan, and C. L. Duffy.

Lynchings-1930

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Georgia.

3147

Resolved: Negro Was Murdered, Not Lynched, Georgia's Debate Topic

ATLANTA, GA, Oct. 30.—(AP)—Adjt. Gen. Homer C. Parker today agreed with Joseph T. Grice, of Glennville, solicitor general, that George Grant, negro, was "murdered" in the Darien Jail on Sept. 8, and asked "Why does not Mr. Grice do his duty?"

The Adjutant General intimated he or some of his officers knew who killed Grant after he was locked in jail.

Advertiser

Grice came back with a statement that if Gen. Parker knew anything about the incident, he wanted to know it. He said that if the Adjutant General would not willingly testify, he would subpoena him.

Both sides now have agreed that the negro was "murdered" and not "lynched."

Montgomery Ala.

Gen. Parker said the slayer admitted he had killed Grant and attempted to justify himself because of a pact that he had entered with a deceased official to the effect that either of them would avenge the untimely death of the other at hands of a negro."

10-31-30

Charges made directly after Grant was slain were that he was "lynched" almost under the muzzles of national guardsmen's machine guns. Col. W. R. Neal, of Savannah, who commanded the unit, denied that, and later said the slayer of the negro could only have entered the jail through a door that connected with the sheriff's apartment.

LYNCHING OF NEGRO DENIED BY OFFICIAL

Two Or Three Men Are Alleged To Have Slain Prisoner In Cell

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 29.—(AP)—Gov Hardman has been informed by Joseph T. Grice, solicitor general of the Atlanta Superior Circuit, that George Grant, negro, was not lynched in Darien jail on Sept. 8, but was murdered by two or three men.

His death resulted from divided responsibility between civil and military authorities, Grice told the Governor, and suggested the manner in which troops were called for service at Darien was not according to law.

He promised to report his findings to the Grand Jury in December.

Grice investigated the slaying of Grant and his report was made public late today without comment from Gov. Hardman. Adjt. Gen. Homer C. Parker said he had investigated the affair as it affected the military.

Grant was killed in his cell while National Guard troops were on duty at Darien, under order of Gov. Hardman.

After Grant was slain, Col. W. R. Neal of Savannah in charge of the troops, said the "persons or person who killed the negro could have entered the jail only through the sheriff's house."

A report of the military was released at the same time today by the Governor

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SHERIFF AT DARIEN BRANDS CHARGES BY PARKER FALSE

Constitution

10-31-30

Atlanta, Ga.

Solicitor Grice Says Facts Do Not Support Theory of Official Murder Pact in Negro's Death.

Intimations by Adjutant General Homer C. Parker that McIntosh county officials know who shot and killed a negro in the county jail at Darien during a recent mob menace drew a denial Friday night from Solicitor-General J. T. Grice, of the Atlantic circuit, and a point-blank assertion by Sheriff A. S. Poppell that such allusions were a "lie."

General Parker's latest comment on the Darien controversy was phrased as an interrogation Friday night and he intimated that it was known that George Grant, the murdered prisoner, was killed by a county peace officer who carried out a promise made to another officer, slain in a battle with two negroes, that the survivor would slay any negro who killed either of the officers entering the pact.

In response to the adjutant general's charge that the slayer of Grant had admitted the murder and sought to justify his act in the eyes of his community by telling of the so-called pact, Solicitor Grice declared that his information does not support such a theory. His statement was made over long-distance telephone to The Constitution.

Sheriff Poppell, in referring to Parker's charges that the slain negro was "beaten almost to death" when he was captured in a swamp, declared that he himself was present and that except for a "tap" on the head with a "small pistol" in the hands of a special bank officer, Grant was not harmed before being placed in jail.

Deputies Wounded.

Sheriff Poppell had but one deputy, Mr. Grice stated, adding that Freeman, who was killed, and John Fisher were the only others who went into the swamp after Grant.

"Freeman was killed, Deputy Sheriff Collins so seriously wounded he was believed dying and Fisher wounded," Grice said. "Obviously, from the information I received at Darien when I investigated for the governor neither of these two survivors could have shot Grant in his cell."

Collins was taken to a Brunswick hospital, the solicitor-general stated.

"I feel that the adjutant general must have been misled in some of his information, if I understand his statement," Grice said.

"I certainly know nothing of his intimations or charges. I must decline to enter a controversy with him, but want to assure him and all others that my duty will be done."

Sheriff A. S. Poppell, of McIntosh county, declared the charge by Adjutant General Parker that Grant was beaten "almost to death" when he came out of the swamp "a lie."

"I was present when the negro was brought out," Sheriff Poppell said to The Constitution Thursday night. "It's a lie that he was beaten. There were a hundred people present and the negro was tapped over the head once by J. R. Anderson, who charged Grant with killing Freeman and wounding Collins and Fisher.

"Anderson, who was hired by the city to guard the bank, accused the negro with killing Freeman. The negro said he did not do it. And Anderson tapped him over the head with a small pistol. Grant was not hurt.

"I can't understand why the adjutant general should make such a statement. It's too foolish to deny.

"Why does Parker sit up there saying such things? He ought to know better. If he thinks he can find out who killed Grant why doesn't he come down here and find out."

Sheriff Poppell stated that he did not know who killed the second negro, that his only knowledge of the shooting was when he was asked to get the body and take it to an inquest.

As to a pact, the sheriff plainly showed his disgust.

"If they had an agreement, do you think they would tell me? I never heard of such a thing."

Deputy Sheriff Collins is recovering from his wound, the sheriff said. Fisher was the least badly shot, being wounded in the shoulder.

Asking Solicitor-General Grice "if he knows that the slayer of George Grant, negro, in the McIntosh county jail, admitted that he had killed Grant and attempted to justify himself by a pact he had entered into with a deceased official that either would avenge untimely death of the other at the hands of any negro," General Parker in his statement Thursday demanded "if everybody agrees that the case is one of murder, pure and simple, why does not Mr. Grice do his duty?"

General Parker's statement was in elaboration of a statement given The Constitution Wednesday night after Governor Hardman released reports by Solicitor Grice and Acting Adjutant General Eugene Oberdorfer, Jr., on the Darien slaying case.

In response to General Parker's challenge, Solicitor Grice Thursday night declared, "I assure General Parker that I am in earnest about the prosecution." He said it is his purpose to bring the matter before the grand jury in McIntosh county on the first Monday in December, and, "if it is necessary to issue a subpoena against General Parker to secure the information he intimates the military department has, I shall certainly not hesitate to do so."

Has Definite Information.

Parker's statement followed what he termed an effort to "muddy the water by blaming the militia." He declared that heretofore he has not deemed it his duty to charge "this atrocious crime to anyone," or "felt it was a matter to be handled by the civil authorities of McIntosh county," and "I still think so."

Parker said "the military authorities are in possession of definite information that Mr. Grice can have if he desires it." He asked "if Mr. Grice knows who beat George Grant almost to death when he was first apprehended, and as he came out of the marshes with both of his hands up?" and "if he knows who killed the second negro on the morning of September 9?"

"Whether or not Mr. Grice accomplishes anything in December does not especially concern the Georgia National Guard; but whether or not the honor, integrity and efficiency of the officers and men of the Georgia National Guard is to be attacked indiscriminately, in the efforts of certain individuals to turn the spot light of public opinion from them to us, does concern us materially," General Parker said.

Civil Responsibility.

General Parker said he cannot understand "why Mr. Grice should insinuate that the governor sent troops to Darien of his own volition and without a request from the civil authorities." If the slayer of the prisoner is to be excused for his criminal act because of divided authority, the civil authorities are still responsible because they asked only for the assistance of the military authorities in apprehending the fugitives and placing them in jail, General Parker said. "They cannot now take advantage of a situation that they themselves created."

At the capitol Thursday, it was announced that Governor Hardman had no comment to make on the case following his review of the resports submitted by Solicitor Grice and Colonel Oberdorfer. It was indicated that the governor will be "hands off," and leave the matter of the civil authorities under whose jurisdiction prosecution of any case would come.

Grant was killed in the McIntosh county jail following his arrest in connection with the slaying of an officer. Mr. Grice's report to the governor was made after the governor asked him to investigate the case.

General Parker's statement of Thursday follows:

Parker Statement.

"I believe it to be my duty to say something in answer to the report of Solicitor-General Joseph T. Grice, of the Atlantic judicial circuit of Georgia, with reference to the Darien murder on Monday morning, September 8, 1930.

"I hope Mr. Grice can as conscientiously defend the officials of the law concerned, to which group he belongs, as I can the military officers, criticized by him, and of whom I am one.

"To begin with, Mr. Grice reaches the same conclusions that all of us have previously stated, to-wit: 'There is no basis for the report that this negro was lynched, as such is not the case. He was murdered by two or three men, while confined in the McIntosh county jail, these men having gained access to the jail, shot him dead in his cell.'

"This being true, I cannot understand why Mr. Grice should insinuate that the governor sent troops to Darien of his own volition and without a request from the civil authorities. If the slayer of the prisoner is to be excused for his criminal act because of divided authority, the civil authorities are still responsible because they asked only for the assistance of the military authorities in apprehending the fugitives and placing them in jail. They cannot now take advantage of a situation that they themselves created.

Murdered in Jail.

"The mayor of Darien, as far back as September 10, stated that George Grant was murdered after he had been placed in jail. At that time the mayor did not deny that he had asked for the troops. Here is what he said in a letter to Colonel Oberdorfer, the acting adjutant-general: 'The first of the guards arrived here at 7:30 o'clock Monday morning and joined in with the other officers and citizens. They put the hounds in the swamp and got results pretty soon. They captured one of the men, George Grant. He was taken to the jail and delivered to the sheriff. He was murdered a few minutes after the officers left the jail.' The mayor also makes this statement in his letter of September 10: 'The guards acted very nicely and I can praise them in the highest degree for their good work.'

"If everybody agrees that the case is one of murder, pure and simple, why does not Mr. Grice do his duty? He knows what his duty is and we can all agree on that point also. Instead of criticizing the governor, the acting adjutant-general and the colonel in command of the troops and scandalizing the Georgia national guard, he should, in justice to the reputation of his community and that of the state at large, search out the murderers from among his co-laborers and bring them to trial as speedily as possible.

"Heretofore I have not deemed it my duty to charge this atrocious crime to any one. I felt like it was a matter to be handled by the civil authoriof McIntosh county. I still think so. However, as stated to a reporter for The Atlanta Constitution on yesterday, the military authorities are in possession of definite information that Mr. Grice can have if he desires it.

"If the mayor of Darien can afford to deny that he asked for the troops, and if the sheriff of McIntosh county can afford to refer newspaper men 'to the national guard for information' stating that he knows 'nothing about the case and cares less,' and if the solicitor-general of the Atlantic judicial circuit can afford to sit in judgment on the actions of the governor and everyone else connected with the military establishment of the state, then I am inclined to believe that the military authorities can well afford to defend themselves and place the blame for the murder where it rightfully belongs.

Beaten Earlier.

"I wonder if Mr. Grice knows who beat George Grant almost to death when he was first apprehended, and as he came out of the marshes with both of his hands up? I wonder if he knows that his slayer admitted that he had killed Grant and attempted to justify himself because of a pact that he had entered into with a deceased official to the effect that either of them was to avenge the untimely death of the other at the hands of any negro? I wonder if he knows who killed the second negro on the morning of September 9?

"After discussing the occurrences at Darien at great length, his report constituting four pages of typewritten matter, Mr. Grice concludes by addressing himself to the main phase of the case in the following language: 'I shall report my findings and all available information to the grand jury of that county, which convenes on the first Monday in December next, and have a thorough investigation made by that body, so that if possible, the perpetrators of this crime may be brought to justice.' In a letter to the governor, dated October 6, 1930, Mr. Grice makes these observations: 'Investigations of this nature usually bring but little result for the very good reason that the people who know the facts are participants in the wrongdoing and therefore will give investigating bodies no real information, and this may be the result of our investigation, but, nevertheless, I will press my investigation vigorously.'

"Whether or not Mr. Grice accomplishes anything in December does not especially concern the Georgia National Guard; but whether or not the honor, integrity, and efficiency of the officers and men of the Georgia National Guard are to be attacked indiscriminately, in the efforts of certain individuals to turn the spotlight of public opinion from them to us, does concern us materially."

'FLOGGING PARTY' PLAN TOLD AT MURDER TRIAL

Constitution

10-29-30

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 28.—(AP)—Details of how a crowd of white men painted their faces and disguised themselves in a "flogging expedition" against two negroes which resulted in the killing of Lacy Mitchell, negro, a month ago, were given to a jury in Thomas superior court this afternoon by Jack Bradley, one of the principals [illegible] attack.

Atlanta, Ga.

The story came voluntarily from Bradley's lips, after he had been warned that he might "incriminate himself." It was presented to the jury in the trial of O. E. Allen, who with Bradley, was charged with the murder.

Earlier in the day a jury in the same court convicted Henry Price and C. V. Moore, young white men, of a charge of criminal assault on a young negress. The jury fixed the penalty for each at one year in the state penitentiary.

LIFE TERM GIVEN SLAYER OF NEGRO

Constitution

10-31-30

Jack Bradley, Thomas Countian, Obtains Mercy on Agreed Verdict.

~~Atlanta~~, Ga.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 30.—Judge William E. Thomas, presiding over Thomas county superior court, Thursday gave a sentence of imprisonment for life to Jack Bradley, young white man, 26 years old, charged with the murder last month of Lacy Mitchell, negro, who had been regarded by the state as a star witness in a case involving criminal assault on a negro woman in this county last August. Bradley had previously gone on the witness stand voluntarily, over the protest of his counsel, and made a clean breast of the killing, in detail, during the trial of O. E. Allen, indicted as accessory to the murder. When the Bradley case was called Thursday morning J. B. Edwards, the attorney who represented him, stated in open court that his client was willing to accept a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

Solicitor-General Spurlin agreed to this, and the same jury that on Wednesday convicted O. E. Allen was recalled to the jury box and signed the verdict.

Allen, whom the jury on Wednesday found guilty with a recommendation to mercy, was also given a life sentence by Judge Thomas.

GEORGIAN CONVICTED IN SLAYING OF NEGRO

Constitution

10-30-30

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 29.—The jury trying the case of O. E. Allen, white, charged with being accessory to the murder of Lacy Mitchell, negro, who had been regarded by the state as a star witness in a case involving a criminal assault in this county last August on a negro, brought in a verdict shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon, of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy.

Atlanta Ga.

Judge Thomas sentenced Allen to a life term in the penitentiary. Allen had gone on the stand in his own behalf at the morning session. He made a brief statement, in which he said he was a stranger in the neighborhood where the crimes occurred, did not know Lacy Mitchell, and knew few other people in that community.

Guard Officer Silent On Darien Lynching Case

Colonel Neal Will Not Comment, While Grice Awaits Governor's Action.

Constitution

10-29-30

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—Colonel W. R. Neal, commanding officer of the 118th field artillery of the Georgia national guard, stationed here, today declined to contribute any information toward clearing the haze which has enveloped the Darien (Ga.) lynching of George Grant, a negro, for the past six weeks.

The lynching, which occurred after the arrival of a detachment of guardsmen under Colonel Neal's command at the little McIntosh county jail on the morning of September 8; the activity or non-activity of guardsmen and peace officers, and the inquiry made for Governor Hardman by Solicitor-General J. Thomas Grice, of Glennville, are three things which Colonel Neal will not discuss. He made it very clear that he will not talk for publication and he is not loquacious about it in private conversation.

Atlanta, Ga.

Guardsmen Praised.

In a detailed report of the part the men under his command played after they reached Darien a few hours after Governor Hardman ordered them there to preserve law and order, made at the request of Adjutant General Homer C. Parker, Colonel Neal praised the conduct of the guardsmen but included in his official account of the tour duty no intimation as to who shot the negro after he had been taken from a posse which found him in a swamp, escorted to the jail by soldiers and locked in a cell in the presence of both Neal and the sheriff.

Upon receiving his report, General Parker, transmitting the Neal account to Governor Hardman, asserted that criticism could not be levelled at the national guard of Georgia, and the men mobilized from the 118th regiment particularly, because of the lynching. The Neal report said that the negro had been severely clubbed before taken away from a posse by soldiers who escorted him to jail.

After the Parker report had been published, Governor Hardman called on the solicitor-general of the Atlantic circuit, in which Darien is located, to make a separate inquiry of the circumstances surrounding the lynching in view of what the governor explained as "conflicting reports."

Solicitor's Views.

This investigation Solicitor-General Grice made as quickly after it had been asked as he could get out of court. In a document of five typewritten pages, the solicitor-general said after mailing it to the governor, the conclusion was reached that neither the national guard nor the peace officers were to be held blameless. After waiting several days for the governor to voluntarily release his report, the solicitor-general, pointing out that he was anxious not to affront the chief executive, expressed the hope that Governor Hardman would give it out for publication so that the people of Georgia might understand why he lodged a general charge of inefficiency, to say the least, against both the national guard and peace officers.

Meantime, Grice has been gathering threads of information to lay before the grand jury which meets in Darien the first Monday in December.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Sunday, October 26, 1930

NO INDICTMENTS IN LYNCHING CASE

Thomas County Grand Jury Unable to Fix Responsibility

NEW MATTER CONSIDERED

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 25.—The Thomas county grand jury in its presentments today comments on its inability to return indictments against members of a mob who during September lynched Willie Kirkland, Negro.

The grand jury reported: "After examination of many witnesses, many of whom are prominent men of Thomas county, it was necessary to close this investigation without an indictment for lack of evidence."

The Negro had been identified three times by his victim, as the person who attempted a criminal assault on a nine-year-old white school girl.

It was ascertained that a number of well-known persons, including capitalists, business men, newspapermen and men in official positions were summoned to appear before the grand jury in the lynching inquiry.

Two Factions in Mob

An analysis of this testimony as reiterated in public to acquaintances, is said to show that there were two factions in the mob at the city stockade on the night of the lynching; one trying to aid the sheriff and his deputies in trying to get the Negro to a safer place and the other bent on lynching him.

One citizen was quoted as saying that it was like an excited crowd swarming a baseball diamond, with no one able to tell which were trying to mob the umpire and which trying to prevent disorder.

The grand jury found indictments against two white men, Henry Price and C. V. Moore, charging criminal assault on a Negro woman, and also indicted Jack Bradley and A. E. Allen, white men, on a charge of murdering Lacy Mitchell, Negro who had been regarded as a star witness in the criminal assault on the Negro woman.

These cases will come up during the week, it was announced.

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Georgia

4148

OFFICIAL BLAMES SPLIT AUTHORITY FOR JAIL KILLING

Constitution

10-30-30

Atlanta Ga.

"First Error Was in Sending Troops With No Authority," Says Atlantic Circuit Solicitor.

HARDMAN SILENT ON CONTROVERSY

Grice To Accept Challenge of Parker and Follow Through Any Information He Gives.

Asserting that he has been told who killed the negro in the jail cell at Darien on September 8, Adjutant General Homer C. Parker Wednesday said he would furnish this information to Solicitor-General Joseph T. Grice, of the Atlantic circuit, if Grice calls for it, and denounced what he termed "efforts to muddy the water by blaming the militia."

Solicitor Grice, over long distance telephone, was prompt to accept the challenge of the adjutant-general, declaring that he will "request all information which General Parker has and will follow it through." The prosecutor said he would make his request for this information within the next few days and that all evidence would be laid before the McIntosh county grand jury when it meets the first week in December.

General Parker's statement followed release by Governor Hardman, without comment, of reports on the killing of George Grant, negro, in a cell of the McIntosh county jail, made by Solicitor Grice and by Colonel Eugene Oberdorfer, Jr., acting adjutant general at the time.

Asserting that Grant was murdered by two or three persons and was not lynched, Solicitor-General Grice said in his report that "in my opinion this killing of the prisoner was largely caused by divided responsibility." He added, "When considered from every vantage, it would seem that the first error was in sending the troops there with their hands tied, by giving them no authority. Seemingly the law was not followed in calling out the military forces, that is by a proclamation declaring a state of insurrection in Darien, as provided for by the law in such cases, and it is regrettable that the military forces should have been sent there without being given the authority under which they could act, independent of the civil authorities."

"Childish Gesture."

Grice also declared that he understood that after the prisoner was killed and his body removed, the military authorities took charge and posted a machine gun at the head of the stairs at the jail door, "seemingly to prevent entrance into a jail from which the prisoner had already been killed and taken." He said, "I am unable to explain this childish gesture."

Adjutant General Parker said: "If Solicitor-General Grice is really in earnest and wants to know who killed the negro, the military department can give him some very definite information." Parker said he has been informed by several persons as to the identity of the slayers, and will furnish this information to Grice if he wants it.

Constitution

Grice stated over the telephone Wednesday night that he would be only too glad to get in touch with the adjutant general regarding any information which the militia leader could give him.

10-30-30

"I will request all information which General Parker has, and will follow it through," Grice said. "It will be impossible to convene a special term of the McIntosh county grand jury, I regret to say, but the adjutant general will be given every opportunity to furnish anything which might be used as evidence in this case.

"This information will be investigated and all evidence laid before the McIntosh grand jury when it meets in regular term the first week in December. I will request such information as the general states he has within the next few days."

Mr. Grice would not comment on charges in Parker's statement that the Atlantic circuit solicitor-general only sought to "becloud the issue and muddy the waters," other than to state that such charges were absurd.

In one connection the reports of Solicitor-General Grice and Colonel Oberdorfer differ widely—on the request of the Darien civil authorities' request for assistance of troops and knowledge of their coming. In his report the solicitor-general states definitely that neither Mayor R. A. Young nor the sheriff of McIntosh county asked the troops be sent to the scene and that neither knew the troops were en route from Savannah.

In his special report the acting adjutant general gives specific attention and detail to telephonic conversations between Mayor Young, of Darien, and himself in which, in the first call, the mayor requested the governor to call out the troops and the second in which Colonel Oberdorfer says he informed Mayor Young and Governor Hardman had called out the guardsmen and that they were at that time en route to Darien from Savannah. The acting adjutant general, in his report, also states that Mayor Young informed him that he first had applied to Colonel Neal at Savannah and had been referred to Atlanta for the orders it was reported he desired.

Solicitor Grice said in his report that the national guard appeared to be in charge, and thus in a way justified the sheriff in leaving them to protect the prisoner, while they were in reality not in charge, and were really supposed to be under the control of some civil officer that "they had seemingly failed to locate from their arrival at 7:30 o'clock a. m., until 10 o'clock a. m., when they found Mayor Young." Grice said further that the mayor told him the negro was killed at 9:30 o'clock and the officer in charge of the troops reported to him half an hour later for the first time.

Oberdorfer's Report.

Colonel Oberdorfer's report states that he received a call from Mayor Young at 3 a. m. September 8, stating that he had applied to Savannah national guard officers for help to maintain order. Colonel Oberdorfer said that at 4 a. m. Young again telephoned him and was advised of Governor Hardman's instructions and was told to expect the military with Colonel Neal in command.

In his report, Grice stated, "It is impossible to believe that either the civil or military officers would have thought the prisoner was in no danger." Also, he said, "the sheriff, sick and with no deputy, did not call on the military forces to guard the jail, neither did the commander of the military department take charge, or volunteer his services to the sheriff. Why not is something hard to answer. The seeming dereliction of the sheriff may be explained by his physical condition at the time, but I know of nothing that can be said in behalf of the officer in charge of the troops. The sheriff says that the officer in charge of the troops never at any time reported to him for service, nor offered in any way to help him, and he flatly denied a statement of the officer in charge of the military forces, that he told that officer after the negro was locked up that the negro 'would be safe now.'"

Parker's Statement.

General Parker's statement follows:

"If Solicitor General Grice is really in earnest and wants to know who killed the negro, the military department can give him some very definite information. Otherwise he had better stay off the military department.

"Two or three people have come to Atlanta recently and have told me who killed the negro in the jail. If the solicitor general will call on us we will be able to help him, but he has not yet communicated with me. If he wants to know, he can easily find out. Dragging the military in was done in an effort to muddy the water and becloud the issues."

Mr. Parker pointed out that he was not on duty at the time, and has had nothing to do with the case, as it was in charge of the acting adjutant general.

Report by Grice.

The report of Solicitor-General Grice follows:

"In pursuance of your instructions to investigate discrepancy in the reports of the alleged lynching of one George Grant, at Darien, I have made all investigation that I could and now report to you my findings.

"There is no basis for the report that this negro was lynched, as such is not the case. He was murdered by two or three men, while confined in the McIntosh county jail, these men having gained access to the jail, shot him dead in his cell.

"The jail there is composed of the sheriff's residence in front, and cells in the rear, with an inside stairway, inside the residence, leading to the cells on the second floor. This stairway can be reached in three ways, to-wit, through the front door of the residence; through a side door on the east side, which opens from a side yard into the kitchen; and through the jail yard into a side door on the west side. At the top of this stairway is a heavy door separating the residence and the jail proper, and between this heavy door and the cell block there is a small platform upon which anyone can stand, and from that position see or shoot into the cells. In front of this platform is a smaller door opening into the corridor between the cells.

"The negro, George Grant, was arrested in the marsh, at about 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday, September 8, and taken by the military officers and some civilians to the jail, being followed closely by a large and angry crowd of men, and a large number of these men followed the prisoner inside the jail, where the sheriff received the prisoner and locked him in a cell.

Sheriff Collapses.

"The sheriff had for three or four days next preceding this trouble been confined to his home and bed with fever, and for this reason took no part in searching for the negroes until after his sole deputy, Mr. Collins, had been shot down and sent to the hospital.

"After the negro was locked in his cell, and the crowd leaving the jail, it was discovered that someone had removed the key from the lock in the heavy door, which separates the residence from the jail, and while the door leading into the cell block was securely locked, yet the removal of the key from the main door made it an easy matter for anyone who was inside the building to go up the stairway and through the main door, thus getting upon the little platform where they could see or shoot into the cell where the prisoner was confined.

"After the prisoner was locked in his cell, the military officers and others retired to the yard, and the sheriff to his residence, and in a few minutes thereafter the sheriff received information that Mr. Collins also was dead, and he at once collapsed and was placed in bed and treated by a physician. During this time while the sheriff, who was the only officer of his office, his only deputy being in the hospital, was in bed in his residence in front of the house, and the military officers and others scattered about the yard and premises, someone whose identity is unknown to me, reached the little platform above mentioned and shot the prisoner to death, presumably having entered through the side door on the east side, and escaping the same way. I say presumably, for the reason that I have information that no one was seen to enter through the front door or through the side door on the west side, or to retire through either of these doors after the shooting.

Intense Feeling Shown.

"It is impossible to believe that either the civil or military officers would have thought that the prisoner was in no danger, if reports to the effect that at the very time he was locked in his cell there were outside in the yard and on the premises not less than 100 men, many of them showing intense anger and feeling, are true.

"Yet the sheriff, sick and with no deputy, did not call on the military forces to guard the jail, neither did the commander of the military department take charge, or volunteer his services to the sheriff. Why not is something hard to answer. The seeming dereliction of the sheriff may be explained by his physical condition at the time, but I know of nothing that can be said in behalf of the officer in charge of the troops. And in this connection, I might add that both the mayor of the city of Darien, and the sheriff of that county told me that they did not ask that troops be sent there, had nothing to do with them being brought there, and did not know that they were coming until after they were there. The sheriff says that the officer in charge of the troops never at any time reported to him for service, nor offered in any way to help him, and he flatly denies a statement of the officer in charge of the military forces, that he told that officer after the negro was locked up that the negro "would be safe now."

"The mayor stated to me that while the negro was killed at about 9:30 o'clock a. m., the officer in charge of the troops came and reported to him about 10 o'clock a. m., or at least 30 minutes after the negro was dead, and that this was the first report of any sort that he had from the military.

"Divided Responsibility."

"In my opinion this killing of the prisoner was largely caused by divided responsibility. The military appeared to be in charge, and thus in a way justified the sheriff in leaving them to protect the prisoner, while they were in reality not in charge, and really supposed to be under the control of some civil officer, that they had seemingly failed to locate from their arrival at 7:30 o'clock a. m., until 10 o'clock a. m., when they found Mayor Young. I might add that I understand that after the prisoner was killed and his body carried away, the military authorities took charge and posted a machine gun at the head of the stairs at the jail door, seemingly to prevent entrance into a jail from which the prisoner had already been killed and taken. I am unable to explain this childish gesture.

"Seemingly the law was not followed in calling out the military forces, that is by a proclamation declaring a state of insurrection in Darien, as provided for by the law in such cases, and it is regrettable that the military forces should have been sent there, without being given the authority under which they could act independent of the civil authorities.

"When considered from every vantage, it would seem that the first error was in sending the troops there with their hands tied, by giving them no authority. Then it is apparent that the officer in charge certainly failed to offer his services to the civil authorities, when they needed it most. Likewise the civil authorities either thinking that the military was in charge, or from indifference, did not avail themselves of the help that they should have obtained from the military. All of which are errors, which in my humble opinion contributed to the death of the unfortunate prisoner.

"I shall report my findings and all available information to the grand jury of that county, which convenes on the first Monday in December, next, and have a thorough investigation made by that body, so that if possible the perpetrators of this crime may be brought to justice.

"JOSEPH T. GRICE,
"Solicitor Gen. Atlantic circuit."
(Glenville, Ga., Oct. 14, 1930.)

Oberdorfer Describes Precedure.

Colonel Eugene Oberdorfer, Jr., who was acting adjutant general during the Darien episode, issued a 3,000-word statement Wednesday in connection with the killing of the negro, in which he described in detail the various military channels and procedure by which troops were requested, he said, by Mayor R. A. Young, and which were supplied at his orders.

Colonel Oberdorfer sets forth in his statement that Mayor Young did make formal request that troops be sent to Darien, and that a small "provisional detachment" was dispatched to the scene on orders of the governor, who was acquainted with the situation by the acting adjutant general. The governor, the statement says, stipulated that any troops dispatched should "co-operate" with the civil authorities, "rendering them the assistance that had been requested." Colonel Neal (at Savannah) was advised of the request of Mayor Young for troops, the statement continues, and of the pursuant conversation between the governor and acting adjutant general.

"Colonel Neal," Colonel Oberdorfer states, "was specifically instructed at this time to see that his men were fully armed and that force and violence were to be used only if necessary to preserve law and order and in the preservation of life and property."

Detachment on Way.

Following the conversation between Colonels Oberdorfer and Neal, it was pointed out, Mayor Young again telephoned the acting adjutant general and was told by the officer that the Savannah detachment was then on the way, and informed of structions given to Colonel Neal. Somewhat later the acting adjutant general received a telephone call from Colonel Neal, who informed the former that he had not yet left Savannah, and called Oberdorfer's attention to a Savannah morning newspaper which indicated that the Darien situation was quieted down. Nevertheless, the statement said, Colonel Oberdorfer informed Colonel Neal that the previous orders withstood and that he must proceed at once to Darien until the order was revoked by the governor.

Later that morning, the statement sets forth, Colonel Neal telephoned from Darien, informing the acting adjutant general of the apprchension and slaying in Darien jail of one of the hunted negroes "by some unidentified party or parties." This information was supplemented by additional advices that the other negro was believed to be surrounded in a near-by swamp where efforts were being made by civil authorities to capture him.

In conclusion, Colonel Oberdorfer's statement said:

"It would be well to remark here that the acting adjutant general was advised during the day of September 8, 1930, that a newspaper carried the report that the first negro captured at Darien had been taken from the troops and lynched over the protest and resistance of the national guard. Upon receipt of this report the acting adjutant general communicated with Colonel Neal by long distance telephone and he was advised by Colonel Neal that this was not true, that there had been no mob breaking in the jail and no mob killing the negro and consequently no resistance to a mob in such connection by the national guard. He stated that the negro had been put in the cell and locked up by the civil officers and that he personally, with at least one other national guardsman, had remained outside of the jail, but not far distant, and that he had been greatly surprised to learn that the man had been shot in his cell at the jail and that certainly there had been no mob to accomplish this over the protest or even with the knowledge of the national guard. He stated that his idea was that some one or more persons had in some manner gotten into the jail or had already been in the jail and murdered the negro in his cell, this being done without the knowledge of the national guard and without any mob figuring in the matter at all. This verbal report was promptly transmitted to the governor of Georgia.

"The acting adjutant general of Georgia stood relieved of his duty as such on September 10, 1930, and of course has no official knowledge of any further developments in conjunction with the subject of this report.

"EUGENE OBERDORFER, JR.,
"Colonel, Infantry, Ga. N. G.
"Atlanta, Ga., October 21, 1930."

Inquiry Shows Lynched Man Was Murdered

7

ATLANTA, Nov. [illegible]—George Grant killed by a member of a mob in the Darien jail, was not lynched, but murdered. This was the decision reached after four weeks of investigation on the part of the grand jury. The killing is thought to have been done "by two or three men."

Defender

The commander of the state troops has intimated that he knows the three murderers and is credited with saying they confessed the crime to him. The reason given was vengeance.

11-8-30

Despite this, no arrests have been made, and the lynching or murder is yet numbered among the many unsolved killings of our people in Georgia.

Chicago

Solicitor General Joseph T. Grice in conducting the investigation pointed out that the first error was made when the state troops were sent to Darien without authority. Grice declared that he understood that after the prisoner was killed and his body removed the military authorities took charge and posted a machine gun at the head of the stairs to the jail door, "seemingly to prevent entrance to a jail from which the prisoner had already been killed and taken." He said: "I am unable to explain this childish gesture."

The troops under the command of Adjutant General Parker found their hands tied when the sheriff went home for the evening "without leaving them any orders to protect the prisoner." It seems that the soldiers were to operate under the command of a civil officer as to the actual guarding of Grant. In other words, their power was limited to merely keeping peace.

While the soldiers were seeking to quiet the mob of more than 100 which was milling in the jail yard the murderer of the prisoner stole to a platform located outside the cell in which the lynched prisoner was placed and shot him.

It is thought that the identity of this murderer or murders is known to General Parker, who as yet has not revealed it.

To counter the charges that Attorney Grice has made against the Georgia National guard General Parker asked in the initial hearing: "I wonder if Mr. Grice knows who beat George Grant almost to death when he was first apprehended and as he came out of the marshes with both of his hands in the air. I wonder if he knows that his slayer admitted he had killed Grant, and attempted to justify himself because of a pact that he had entered into with a deceased official to the effect that either of them was to avenge the untimely death of the other at the hands of the prisoner."

Despite the lengthy investigation, if the murderer is known the name has been kept a state secret. The inquiry has turned from an investigation into the murder of Grant into a general hostility between the state attorney's office and the Georgia National guard.

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Georgia.

3149

Darien Probe Fails To Absolve Troops

Constitution

10-23-30

Hopes Governor Will Give Details of Report to People of State, Solicitor Grice Says.

Atlanta, Ga.

Pointing out that a report of his investigation, made at the instance of Governor Hardman, and which has been in the hands of the executive since last Thursday, "shows in detail exactly why I said that neither the military nor the peace officers were to be held blameless in connection with the Darien lynching" on September 8, Solicitor-General J. Thomas Grice, of the Atlantic circuit, told The Constitution Wednesday night that he hoped the governor would release the report of his investigation to the press.

Wednesday afternoon it was said at the governor's office that the report of the solicitor general had been received but that the executive had not had time to complete a study of it. Investigation by Solicitor-General Grice was made October 14 and the report mailed from Darien the same night. The salient facts developed were reported in The Constitution the day after the investigation.

Hopes for Publication.

"However," Mr. Grice said Wednesday night, "there are details which show why I said that neither guardsmen nor peace officers were to be held blameless and I hope that the governor will release my report to the newspapers so that the people of Georgia may see why I made such charges."

Trouble at Darien on September 7 resulted in the executive ordering a detachment of troops from Savannah. Sometime after the guardsmen had been withdrawn, Adjutant General Homer C. Parker ordered an investigation of the Darien lynching, with particular reference to the activity of troops there during the outbreak of violence, and subsequently issued a statement saying he could find no ground for criticism of their duty there.

Inquiry Separate.

Before General Parker's statement was released, accompanied by a detailed report from Colonel W. R. eal, who commanded detachment at Darien, Governor Hardman ordered Solicitor-General Grice to make a separate investigation. The executive advised the solicitor-general that he had received conflicting information about the lynching.

The latter investigation, the solicitor general said, was conducted at the instance of the governor and was, necessarily, only preliminary in nature. Mr. Grice explained that the matter will be before the McIntosh county grand jury when that body assembles the first Monday in December. Judge J. Thaxton Daniel, of Claxton, Ga., is presiding judge of the circuit in which Darien is located.

LAW MUST REIGN, ASSERTS PITTMAN

Judge of Bartow Court Says Mob Rule Will Not Be Tolerated.

Constitution
9-30-30

Atlanta, Ga.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 29—The opening of the special term of Bartow superior court here Monday morning was featured by an able and timely charge delivered to the grand jury by Judge Claude C. Pittman. He outlined the duties of the body and stressed the importance of guaranteeing fair and impartial trials for defendants upon any and all occasions.

Four negro murderers are to face trial here this week and Judge Pittman evidently felt that the situation demanded a charge to the grand jury more in keeping with their duties at the special session, rather than the usual language from the bench.

"The reign of the law, impartially administered, is the reign of the constitution and the reign of peace. The reign of the mob is the reign of anarchy, and must not, and will not be tolerated by a free, liverty-loving and law-abiding people. In Bartow county, as sworn officers of the law, and as good citizens of the state, we will see to it that every citizen, charged with a crime, is tried by the law, and the rules of the constitution, and not otherwise," said Judge Pittman to the grand jury.

Judge Pittman told the grand jurors he had a conversation with the late Chief of Police Jenkins on the day before he was killed and the chief suggested to him that a special term of court be called to try three negro murderers, then held in the Bartow county jail. The call for the special term was issued, and the chief met his death. It is for the purpose of trying his confessed murderer, as well as three others charged with three other murders, that the session which began Monday was called.

"As a nation of people we are seeking after this same freedom which truth alone can give. To this end we make laws; we elect officers to enforce our laws; we administer oaths to these officers and provide for the impeachment of such officers when they violate their oaths, and yet there are always a few citizens who criticize officers for faithfulness to their oaths and to the laws.

Oath Must Be Kept.

"A judge, before he enters upon the duties of his office, must swear before God that he will administer justice without respect to person, and do equal rights to the poor and the rich, and faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties agreeable to the laws and constitution of this state and the constitution of the United States,' and if the judge violaes that oath or fails to uphold the constitution of his state or nation he, too, is a perjurer. So it is with all jurors and all officers of the law 'Oaths to keep we have and consciences to glorify.'

"That great lawyer, Jeremiah Black, defending the right of trial by a jury, rather than military trial, at the close of the Civil War, said: 'The framers of the constitution required that every man, in public life, should swear, without reservation, that he would support the constitution. The oath of an officer to support the constitution is as simple as that of a witness to tell the truth in a court of justice.'

"The great bill of rights was enacted in 1689, during the reign of William and Mary of England. The bill of rights was brought to this continent by our ancestors, who were driven from England and France by 'mob rule.' The principles of the bill of rights have been preserved for us to this good day by the best brain and the most precious blood of the fathers. The bill of rights is written forever into the fundamental laws of our land and are our constitutional guarantees of life, liberty and property.

Georgia's Bill of Rights.

"The bill of rights, as written into our own state constitution, in part, provides:

"'1. All government of right originates with the people—is instituted solely for the good of the whole. Public officers are the trustees and servants of the people and at all times amenable to them.

"'2. Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete.

"'3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"'4. No person shall be deprived of the right to prosecute or defend his own cause in any of the courts of this state, in person, by attorney or both.

"'5. Every person charged with an offense shall have the privilege and benefit of counsel—and shall have a public and speedy trial by an impartial jury.'

"Article six of the constitution of the United States says: 'In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and have the assistance of counsel for his defense.'

Trail Blazed by Jefferson.

"Thomas Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, said: 'The essential principles of our government are freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of the person by habeas corpus and trial by a jury impartially selected. Should we wander from these principles in moments of error or of alarm let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.'

Trial Must Be by Law.

"The reign of the law, impartially administered, is the reign of the constitution and the reign of peace. The reign of the mob is the reign of anarchy and tyranny, and must not and will not be tolerated by a free, liberty-loving and law-abiding people. In Bartow county, as sworn officers of the law and as good citizens of the state, we will see to it that every citizen charged with a crime is tried by the law and the rules of the constitution and not otherwise.

"On the day previous to the lamented death of Chief Jenkins, acting largely upon his advice, an extra term of this court was called to try three persons charged with capital crimes. His advice was that Bartow superior court be convened to try and deter men who take the lives of their fellow men. He did not and would not, for a moment, advise me to try or permit their trials in any way except that way countenanced and provided by the law.

Sheriff's Duty to Suppress Mob.

"I give you in charge, gentlemen certain laws of this state on insurrection, penal code, Sections 55, 56 and 57. This law makes combined resistance to lawful authority punishable with death.

"I give you in charge the laws of this state on mob violence, as laid down in penal code, Sections 362, 363 and 364. You will observe that the law makes it the duty of a sheriff 'to attempt in good faith to suppress mob violence' and if he fails in this duty the law makes him guilty of a misdemeanor. If these code sections have been violated you ought to indict. If they have been faithfully kept, then you ought to commend to the people those who are most responsible for preserving the peace and the dignity of law and order.

"Gentlemen, the responsibility of preserving and enforcing all our laws is not alone upon your court, its officers and jurors, but is upon all our people—those here and everywhere."

Valdosta, Ga. Times
Wednesday, October 15, 1930

GRICE PROBING NEGRO'S DEATH

Expects to Deliver Report on Slaying in Darien Jail to Hardman

TOMORROW MORNING

Atlanta, Oct. 15—(AP)—A preliminary report from Solicitor General John Thomas Grice of the Atlantic circuit of his investigation of the slaying of George Grant, negro, in the Darien jail Sept. 8 is expected to reach Gov. Hardman's office tomorrow.

The Constitution today quoted Grice as saying his inquiry thus far indicated neither the Georgia National Guard nor Sheriff A. S. Poppell of McIntosh county is "blameless" in the mater.

He said he expected to place his information before a December grand jury in that county and while evidence by which the slayer might be identified apparently was being concealed, he did not consider the situation hopeless. He pointed to grand jury powers to examine witnesses under oath which the solicitor could not do.

"There are some extenuating circumstances," the newspaper reported Grice said in a telephone conversation, "to be considered with respect to the activities of both the soldiers and peace officers.

"However, the investigation I have made has developed such information that I cannot concur in the report of Adjt. Gen. Homer C. Parker, in which he maintains that the action of his men was not subject to any criticism.

"The sheriff claims that he was sick when he heard that one of his deputies had been killed.

"I haven't discovered who killed the negro Grant, but I have gathered some threads which I propose to lay before the grand jurors."

JURORS TO PROBE FATAL FLOGGING OF GEORGIA NEGRO

Constitution

11-2-30

Atlanta Ga.

Montgomery County To Renew Efforts To Determine Slayers of G. O. P. Leader.

NEW INFORMATION READY FOR INQUIRY

Officials Seek To Redeem County From Blot of Notorious Mob Rule; Full Study Promised.

BY R. E. POWELL.

MOUNT VERNON, Ga., Nov. 1.—When a Montgomery county grand jury meets here Monday it will have before it a part, if not all, of the information which has been quietly gathered here since Governor L. G. Hardman threw the state's influence behind closely organized efforts of leading citizens to identify the members of a masked mob which last July 29 beat to death S. S. Mincey, widely known negro republican leader in this section of the state.

Mincey, who had been re-elected republican county chairman last April and later named treasurer of a negro Masonic order which had a substantial sum of money in the bank, was taken from his home three miles from this county seat town to a point four or five miles inside the Toombs county line and flogged. He was told by the mob, according to reports of the crime which are credited by local officials, that he must resign and leave the county within 30 days.

Left by the floggers after they had fractured his skull with the butt of an automatic pistol and stamped his face with their feet, Mincey managed to drag himself to the side of the Ailey-Vidalia road about 9 o'clock and begged a ride to his home where his wife summoned Dr. J. W. Palmer. He died the afternoon of July 30.

Citizens Take Action.

A few days after Mincey had been buried, the leading white people of the county held a mass meeting and discussed ways and means of bringing his assailants to justice. The attack on the negro republican politician, who was esteemed by most white people in this section, climaxed a series of floggings which have extended over a period of five years. The county, long humiliated at this sort of thing, became indignant, a sort of local Vigilantes was organized and Governor Hardman was asked to offer a reward of $100 for information leading to the discovery of the guilty parties.

This $100 reward has been multiplied, according to those who have been directing the quiet search for evidence to put before the grand jurors, by local contributions and the leaders of the movement to bring the slayers of Mincey to trial have been assured that other contributions will be made if needed either for prolonging the search for members of the mob or employing private counsel to assist in the prosecution in the event indictments are returned by a grand jury.

Admitting that it has been difficult to gather evidence sufficient to warrant indictments, the Vigilantes have worked cautiously but systematically since a preceding grand jury examined a number of witnesses and urged its successor to "continue zealously the investigation we have begun."

Jury Denounces Mob.

"Having investigated very earnestly every source of evidence at our command," the August grand jury reported to Judge Eschol Graham, of McRae, who presides over the Oconee circuit, "we find no definite clues which would lead to the conviction of the party, or parties, responsible for the death of [illegible] Mincey.

Constitution

"As members of the grand jury, and as individuals, we wish to publish to our fellow citizens that we denounce "mob law" and urge all law-abiding citizens of our county to use their influence to put an end to the practice of flogging, which is an open violation of the law and so often results in permanent disability, and often death.

11-2-30

"Therefore, we heartily recommend and urge our next grand jury to continue zealously the investigation we have begun." The grand jury's report was signed by D. A. McRae, a Mt. Vernon banker, farmer and merchant, as foreman.

Atlanta Ga.

Three reasons have been advanced why Mincey was slain by what most Montgomery county people believe to have been, in personnel, the same members of a gang of hoodlums suspected of previous floggings in this county.

The first, and most credited theory, is that Mincey was taken from his home, beaten and ordered to move from the county because of remarks he made at the Montgomery county republican convention. Two separate groups, "lily whites" and negroes, struggled for control. The "lily whites" named Paul Calhoun, of Tarrytown, and the blacks named Mincey. During the proceedings, Mincey is reported to have declared that the participants in the white party group were not among the best white people of the county, but belonged to the "common trash." This alleged statement, admittedly by Mincey's white friends to have been inflammatory, was harbored by a number of the whites.

A second theory, which seems to lack the support of the first one, is that Mincey had been elected treasurer of the Masonic order over the candidate of a rival group and that members of the defeated faction in the fraternity "took him for a ride."

The third theory, which can be viewed with either of the first two, is that in moving the headquarters of the lodge from Albany to Ailey it was necessary for the secretary, a mulatto woman, to move into Ailey. Mincey is said to have been seen riding through Mt. Vernon and Ailey in a big automobile with this woman and the inference is that his conduct had affronted some of the white people. A few of the latter, not among the group which held an indignation meeting, say that Mincey, a few weeks before his death, had become "uppity."

Previous Flogging Recalled.

The sole theory that links the flogging with internecine warfare among the republicans is the one that links the attack on Mincey with previous floggings. Joe Henry Wolfe, a brother of William O. Wolfe, republican postmaster at Uvalda, has been tried, convicted and sentenced for flogging Fernbrooke Gordon, a relative of a young woman who assisted in prosecuting Wolfe on another charge. Although sentenced to serve 12 months on the chain gang, Joe Henry Wolfe asked for a new trial and it was granted. The case was subsequently nol prossed.

At the same time, republicans throughout this section are keenly concerned over the outcome of the investigation which is expected to develop leads for the grand jury meeting next week. Mincey, who had four times been a delegate to republican national conventions, was a factor in the black-and-tan element of his party in Georgia. He never asked for a job and never held one, it is said, but worked in harmony with Ben Davis when the latter was republican national committeeman for the state.

"Plain Hell," Minister Says.

"It doesn't matter whether Mincey was whipped by a mob of low type whites, high type whites, or negroes, or to what party either Mincey or the group that whipped him belonged," L. C. Underwood, dean of the Montgomery county bar, said, "the men that composed that mob ought to be in prison and I am one of those willing to do everything in my power to put them there.

"Montgomery county," Mr. Underwood said, "is composed, in the main, of fine, substantial citizens who condemn such things and I have every faith that it is going to redeem its good name."

The better sentiment here is typified by a remark made at the indignation meeting in August by Rev. L. S. Barrett, pastor of the Mount Vernon Baptist church—a remark which stirred the county to action: "It's plain hell," Mr. Barrett is quoted as having said, "to live in such a mess."

REVENGE PACT IS REVEALED IN DARIEN "LYNCHING"

Journal and Guide

Solicitor General Says 'Lynching' Was Really A Murder

11-8-30

Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Hardman has been informed by Joseph T. Grice, general of the Atlanta Superior Court, that George Grant, was not lynched in the Darien jail on Sept. 5, "but was murdered by two or three men."

His death resulted from "divided responsibility," between civil and military authorities, Grice told the governor, and suggested the manner in which troops were called for services at Darien was not according to law.

He promised to report his findings to the grand jury which will be convened the first Monday in December.

Grice was asked several weeks ago by the governor to investigate the slaying of Grant. It was not announced in the executive's office when his report was submitted but it was made public late last Wednesday without comment from Governor Hardman.

Grant Killed In Cell

The governor asked Grice to make the investigation after Adjt. General Homer C. Parker, said he would investigate the affair as it affected the military.

Grant was killed in his cell while national guard troops were on duty at Darien.

A detachment of Savannah soldiers was ordered to Darien by Governor Hardman. The unit was under command of Col. W. R. Neal, of Savannah.

After Grant was slain, Colonel Neal said the "persons or person who killed the Negro could have entered the jail only through the sheriff's house."

Civil and military investigation were ordered.

Grice issued several informal reports, explaining that the investigation was difficult "because the persons who seem to know about the slaying seem to be involved."

After what he termed a thorough investigation, he made his report to the governor. It bristled with condemnation of the incident.

A report of the military's side of the question was released at the same time by the governor. It was prepared by Col. Eugene Oberdorfer, Jr., acting adjutant general.

Journal

Homer C. Parker, adjutant general who was absent from his office campaigning for the comptroller generalship at the time of the Darien disturbances, was informed of the nature of the Solicitor Grice's report, and came immediately to the defense of the military forces.

"If Solicitor Grice is really in earnest and wants to know who killed the Negro, the military department can give him some very definite information," he said. "Otherwise he had better stay off the military department.

11-8-30

"Two or three people have come to Atlanta recently and have told me who killed the Negro in the jail. If the solicitor general will call on us we will be able to help him, but he has not yet communicated with me. If he wants to know, he can easily find out. Dragging the military in was done in an effort to muddy the water and becloud the issues."

Norfolk Va.

His finding dealt solely with orders issued by the governor and circumstances under which they were issued. He said Colonel Neal was sent to Darien with orders "to proceed to the town with evry man fully armed and force and violence are to be used only if necessary to preserve law and order and in preservation of life and property."

The governor's orders, he said stipulated that the national guard should co-operate with civil authorities.

Grice came back with a statement that if Gen. Parker knew anything about the incident, he wanted to know it. He said that if the Adjutant General would not willingly testify, he would subpeona him.

Both sides now have agreed that the Negro was "murdered" and not "lynched."

Gen. Parker said "the slayer admitted he killed Grant and attempted to justify himself because of a pact that he had entered with a deceased official to the effect, that either of them would avenge the untimely death of the other at hands of a Negro."

Lynchings - 1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Georgia.

3150

Everybody Is Exonorated For Lynching Wrong Man

Informer 12-13-30

By JESSE O. THOMAS

Darien, Ga.—This city, to which we awarded the first prize for mob violence sometime ago, comes back for honorable mention. Its second appearance for front page mention and editorial comment was a result of a controversial issue between Adjutant General Parker and Solicitor Grice. During the time the lynching occurred the political pot was boiling hot in the state. Adjutant General Parker was seeking election as Comptroller General of the state and Solicitor Grice wanted to be continued as solicitor from his circuit. It appears that immediately following the lynching of a Negro who had been arrested and put in jail, the only information that Parker could secure was that the Negro came to his death "at the hands of a party or parties unknown." In the meantime the peace officers and militia disagreed as to details of the lynching so that Governor Hardeman called upon Solicitor Grice to investigate the discrepancies in the reports that occurred between the militia and the peace officers. He did not ask Grice to find out who lynched the Negro, but he felt there should not be such unreconciled reports from the two sources, representatives of which were on the scene and were responsible for the prisoner.

Houston, Tex.

Of course Mr. Grice would have made a serious mistake to have offended his constituency if he wanted to be continued in office. Since the militia came from another county, if the blame had to be put on somebody, if there was any doubt as to where the blame should be, at least the solicitor would have been expected to exonerate the sheriff and other peace officers of his circuit. Adjutant General Parker of course was in an entirely different situation. He needed the votes of the people throughout the state and could not afford to incite the ill will of any of the citizens at that time lest it hazard his political fortune.

After the election was over and Adjutant Parker was defeated for comptroller general, he came forth with [illegible] and was ready to tell the whole story. He knew who lynched the Negro and was prepared to tell Solicitor Grice if Grice insisted on keeping the responsibility on the militia. Mr. Parker is accredited with saying through the Atlanta Constitution that he had specific information and had had it as to who killed the Negro. Each succeeding issue of the daily papers for several days carried stories bristling with inconsistencies about the murder of the Negro on the ninth of September. "After the Negro had been killed," said Solicitor Grice, "the machine gun was mounted in front of the courthouse. I do not understand why they made this childish gesture," he continued.

Now comes the third front page story from this section, with the expected and long-looked-for statement of the grand jury's exonerating both the militia and peace officers. It is rather significant that Adjutant General Parker was not called before the grand jury, notwithstand he had repeatedly stated to representatives of the press that he was in possession of information concerning the person responsible for the crime. The jury was made up undoubtedly of serious-minded men. They expect the public to feel they have made a conscientious effort to unearth evidence leading up to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of this dastardly crime. The grand jury says, "We have investigated thoroughly the duties imposed upon the militia at Darien and find that they acted in accordance with instructions. Colonel Neal and his troups are entitled to complete exoneration. The grand jury finds that the mob took advantage of the sheriff's indisposition." It will be recalled that the sheriff "got choked" on a glass of water.

Thus ends the chapter! The sheriff was sick, one of his deputies had been wounded, feeling was high and it would be expected that the sheriff under such circumstances would call for reinforcements and put the prisoner in the hands of some officers and warn them of drinking water on that particular day, less they also become suddenly ill. The fact that the grand jury did not call Parker leads the public to suppose that since the election was over Parker is prepared and inclined to put the responsibility where it belongs. There can be little doubt that he has the facts.

Valdosta, Ga. Times
Friday, October 31, 1930

SHERIFF RAPS MILITIA HEAD

Says That If He Knows So Much About Darien Case He Should Take Action

DENIES NEGRO BEATEN

Atlanta, Oct. 31—(AP)—New published statements from authorities concerned in the slaying of George Grant, negro, in the Darien, Ga., jail, Sept. 8, today further complicated investigation of the prisoner's death.

Reporting a telephone conversation, the Constitution said Sheriff A. S. Poppell of Darien denounced as a "lie" any intimation that McIntosh county officers knew the identity of the negro's slayer.

Solicitor General J. T. Grice also was quoted as saying he had not learned the killer's identity and further said that a "vengeance pact" theory of the slaying advanced by Adjt. Gen. Homer C. Parker did not conform to information which the solicitor had gathered.

Sheriff Poppell denied Mr. Parker's assertion that Grant was "beaten almost to death" when captured. The sheriff said, however, that Town Marshal J. R. Anderson "tapped the negro on the head with a small pistol" after Grant said he did not kill nor wound any officers.

"Why does Parker sit up there saying such things?" the sheriff was reported as asking. "He ought to know better. If he thinks he can find out who killed Grant why doesn't he come down here and find out."

The sheriff said he knew nothing of any "vengeance pact."

Solicitor Grice said if he understood the Parker statement correctly that the adjutant general "must have been misled" in some of his information that Grant's slayer had admitted the deed and attempted to justify himself because of the pact that he had entered into with a deceased official to the effect that either of them was to avenge the untimely death of the other at the hands of the negro.

Grice pointed out that of the possemen who hunted Grant that Policeman Robert Freeman of Glynn county was slain, Deputy Sheriff Collins of McIntosh county seriously wounded, and Anderson and a civilian by the name of Fisher slightly wounded.

Sheriff Poppell said he had no information with respect to another question Parker directed at Grice. That question was: "Do you know who killed the second negro on Sept. 9?"

~~Jury Exonerates Troops, Officers in Darien Killing~~

An investigation of disturbances which occurred in Darien, Ga., early in September has been completed by a McIntosh county grand jury. The grand jurors returned presentments exonerating the Georgia national guard and the local peace officers who were in Darien at the time of the trouble. Adjutant General Homer C. Parker, who stated that he could furnish the name of George Grant's slayer, was not called before the grand jury. Constitution

Completing its work on Wednesday, the grand jury reported to the superior court that its investigation and examination of witnesses disclosed that at the time the negro was turned over by guardsmen to the McIntosh sheriff that official was sick and proper steps to safeguard the prisoner were not taken. 12-3-30

"Some party or parties unknown," the grand jury then concluded, and so reported to the court, "took advantage of the situation and shot George Grant."

Parker Not Called.

On October 30, when Governor Hardman finally released to the newspapers a report on the investigation of the Darien trouble he had asked Solicitor-General J. T. Grice to make, after he had voiced dissatisfaction with a report received through military channels, The Constitution printed the following: Atlanta Ga.

Asserting that he has been told who killed the negro in the jail cell at Darien on September 8, Adjutant General Homer C. Parker Wednesday said he would furnish this information to Solicitor-General Joseph T. Grice, of the Atlantic circuit, if Grice calls for it, and denounced what he termed "efforts to muddy the water by blaming the militia."

Solicitor Grice, over long distance telephone, was prompt to accept the challenge of the adjutant general, declaring that he will "request all information which General Parker has and will follow it through." The prosecutor said he would make his request for this information within the next few days and that all evidence would be laid before the McIntosh county grand jury when it meets the first week in December.

General Parker stated Thursday that he had not been asked by Solicitor-General Grice to testify before the grand jury. The following dispatch relates the findings reported to the court:

GRANT KILLING DEPLORED, NO INDICTMENTS FOUND

DARIEN, Ga., Dec. 4.—(AP)—County and military officers today stood exonerated by the McIntosh county grand jury of blame in connection with the slaying of George Grant, negro, shot to death in his jail cell here September 8.

Presentments returned by the grand jury after several days' investigation of the killing charged it to circumstances which prevented county officers from taking proper precautions for the safety of the prisoner. The grand jury found that the sheriff was in charge at the time, however, and not the military.

Solicitor-General John C. Grice of the Atlantic circuit presented evidence to the grand jury after an investigation of his own, following which he reported to Governor Hardman that neither local officers nor the military were blameless.

Grant was shot to death in his cell following disorders which occurred when R. L. Freeman, Glynn county police chief, was shot to death in an attempt to arrest Grant and another negro as suspects in a robbery attempt.

A military unit from Savannah, under command of Colonel Roy W. Neal, was called out to restore peace as armed bands sought the negroes in near-by swamps. After Grant was captured he was placed in jail and shot in his cell by an unidentified person or persons.

"We severely condemn the killing of George Grant, a prisoner in the McIntosh county jail, September 8," the presentment said. "From our investigation we find the sheriff of the county was in charge at the time of the killing and proper steps to safeguard the prisoner were not taken by him due to the fact that his physical condition was such that he was unable to cope with the situation and also that he was further handicapped by the fact that his deputy had been wounded and was in the Brunswick hospital.

"Some party or parties unknown took advantage of the situation and shot George Grant.

"We further want to thank officers and citizens of the surrounding territory for the assistance rendered local authorities during the trouble.

Exonerate Troops.

"We have thoroughly investigated the duty imposed on the military called to Darien and find they acted in direct accordance with instructions. They were not negligent. Colonel Neal and his troops are entitled to complete exoneration for all blame and criticism directed at them.

"We want to express appreciation for their services on behalf of the citizens of McIntosh county."

The grand jury directed that a copy of the presentment be sent to Adjutant General Homer C. Parker and to Colonel Roy W. Neal, of Savannah, commander of the troops called here during the disturbances in which Grant was killed.

Colonel Neal resigned recently from the command of the unit.

The grand jury returned a no bill against Freddie Bryant, negro, held in the Darien jail as an accomplice in connection with the murder of R. L. Freeman. An indictment was returned against Dave Chapman, negro, held in jail at Brunswick. He is charged with assault with intent to murder J. A. Anderson, special McIntosh county officer, who was wounded during the disorders in September.

No bills were returned against five women held in connection with the death of Frank Nagal two years ago. No action was taken in the case of Harry Allard, who confessed to Schenectady (N. Y.) police recently he had killed Nagal. Allard is now under sentence on another charge in New York.

Constitution

Atlanta Ga

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Georgia

3151

PROBE IN LYNCHING TO OPEN THURSDAY

Georgia Officers Ordered To Report Results of Investigation to Governor.

Constitution
2-4-30
Atlanta
Ga

OCILLA, Ga., Feb. 3.—(AP)—Irwin county authorities today had instructions to report to Governor L. G. Hardman the results of their investigation of the lynching of Jimmy Levine, negro, who was seized by a mob after being arrested for attacking and killing a 14-year-old girl.

"Any action of the state will depend upon what the sheriff and the solicitor-general report to me," the governor said in Atlanta in announcing that he had asked information from Solicitor General R. S. Foy and Sheriff W. E. Tyler.

Sheriff Tyler, who was injured slightly when the mob of some 500 persons took Levine from him, said he was accosted shortly before daylight Saturday and there was not light enough at the time to recognize members of the mob. The sheriff had arrested Levine at Mystic, Ga., after an all-night hunt and said the negro confessed the crime to him.

At the sheriff's office it was said that no arrests had been made in the lynching investigation. Solicitor Foy, of Sylvester, said he was engaged in court duties elsewhere and would be unable to come here to open an inquiry until Thursday.

Judge R. Eve, of the Tifton circuit of the superior court, said he planned to consult with Mr. Foy today regarding the investigation.

HARDMAN ORDERS PROBE IN LYNCHING

Irwin County Sheriff and Solicitor-General To Make Report to Governor.

Constitution
2-3-30
Atlanta
Ga

Governor L. G. Hardman announced today that he had telegraphed Sheriff W. C. Tyler and Solicitor General Roy Foy, of Irwin county, to investigate the lynching yesterday of Jimmy Levine, negro, in Ocilla.

The governor said he had instructed Mr. Foy, who lives in Sylvester, and Sheriff Tyler, in Ocilla, to report to him the results of their probe. Until he had received these reports, Governor Hardman said, the state would take no action in the lynching.

"Any action of the state," the governor declared, "will depend upon what the sheriff and the solicitor-general report to me."

Levine was burned by a mob estimated at 500 yesterday morning after being taken from Sheriff Tyler's automobile in the center of Ocilla. The sheriff had arrested the negro in Mystic, Ga., on a charge of attacking and killing a 14-year-old white girl and was taking him to the Irwin county jail.

IRWIN COUNTY OFFICERS TO OPEN PROBE.

OCILLA, Ga., Feb. 2.—(AP)—Irwin county officials said today that an investigation would be made of the lynching here yesterday of Jimmy Levine, negro, but no members of the mob of 500 had yet been arrested or officially identified.

Levine, who had been arrested on a charge of attacking and killing a 14-year-old white girl, was taken from the hands of Sheriff W. C. Tyler in the center of town and carried to a spot about 10 miles away and burned. The sheriff, who was taking Levine to jail after arresting him in Mystic, reported his hand was slightly bruised by the mob which took the negro.

Solicitor-General Roy Foy, who lives in Sylvester, said today that he would come here Thursday to begin an investigation. He said he could not come earlier because of court duties elsewhere.

Judge R. Eve, of the Tifton circuit, which includes Irwin county, said he would consult with Mr. Foy tomorrow on steps to be taken. He said he had just returned from Atlanta and had not yet been able to take any action on the lynching.

The sheriff's office reported today that no headway had been made in identifying members of the mob. Sheriff Tyler said there was not light enough at the time Levine was taken from him to recognize the lynchers.

The girl the negro was charged with attacking and killing was the daughter of a prominent planter. Her body was found Friday and approximately 1,000 men from this and Berrien and Coffee counties joined in searching for her assailant. Sheriff Tyler, however, found Levine in Mystic and said he confessed to the assault and slaying.

The burning of Levine is reported to be the first lynching in Georgia since 1926.

INQUIRY FAILS TO FIND ONE OUT OF THE 400 LYNCHERS

Independent
2-3-30
Atlanta, Ga.

Ocilla, Ga.—After invoking the Mosaic law of an eye for an eye, with added fire for vengeance, the mob that burned a young negro on a funeral pyre early today had vanished into the countryside as silently as they first appeared. Attempted investigation of their act appeared futile.

The negro, Jimmy Irvine, was snatched from the protecting custody of Sheriff W. E. Tyler, who was slightly wounded in the struggle.

The negro was stabbed to death in the neck, exactly as he had stabbed the 14-year-old daughter of a farmer after he had attacked her Friday afternoon. The fire was a gesture, the negro already dead.

The body was taken from the ashes left by the gas-soaked logs and suspended from a tall tree whence county officials planned to recover it for burial.

coroner's inquest this afternoon failed to fix the blame. None seemed to know the identity of any of the 400 incensed men who vanished into the early dawn as silently as the furry wood-things themselves.

Sheriff Tyler's injury was a superficial one, in his hand struck by one of the mob. They had riddled his automobile as a warning to him when they discovered the man they had sought all night was his prisoner and within a few hundred feet of jail-barred safety.

Roy Foy, solicitor general, announced that as soon as he returns from holding court at other points in the circuit, he will launch an investigation.

—Sunday American.

Gov nor Asks Lynching Probe

Says State Action Will Depend On Inquiry

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala

ATLANTA, Feb. 2.—(AP)—Gov. L. G. Hardman announced today that he had telegraphed Sheriff W. C. Tyler and Solicitor General Roy Foy of Irwin County to investigate the lynching yesterday of Jimmy Levine, negro, in Ocilla.

The Governor said he had instructed Mr. Foy, who lives in Sylvester, and Sheriff Tyler, in Ocilla, to report to him the results of their probe. Until he had received these reports, Gov. Hardman said the state would take no action in the lynching.

"Any action of the state," the governor declared, "will depend upon what the sheriff and the solicitor general report to me."

Levine was burned by a mob estimated at 500 yesterday morning after being taken from Sheriff Tyler's automobile in the center of Ocilla. The sheriff had arrested the negro on a charge of attacking and killing a 14-year-old white girl and was taking him to the Irwin County jail.

Irwin County officials said today that an investigation would be made of the lynching but no members of the mob of 500 had yet been arrested or officially identified.

TO PROBE WILKINS DEATH

Tribune
5-8-30
Savannah Ga.

The Tribune carries a news article about the probing of the death of Mr. Wilkins, the Pullman porter whose body was found near Locust Grove, on the line of the Southern Railway, this state. The Pullman Porters Brotherhood is taking the initiative by employing one of the ablest lawyers to direct the movement. It is quite a reflection on Georgia to allow this crime to remain unsolved without the least effort to investigate it. Common decency and justice should demand it but so far without the least avail. The Brotherhood is to be commended for this effort, and should be given every possible aid. Too often have crimes of this kind been committed upon our people and allowed to remain unsolved and the perpetrators permitted to stalk about embolden to continue similar diabolical deeds. It would mean so much to society to have this case fully probed and the guilty ones brought to justice and given their just desert.

Negro Indicted for Rape of Negro Girl

Independent
9-13-30
Atlanta Ga

Walter Hammond, alias Sausage, was indicted for rape September 2. He was accused of the alleged crime of rape on an 11-year-old Negro girl, Monday, August 18, and was finally run down and arrested Saturday, August 23, by Officers R. T. Bennett and C. W. Morgan, of the Atlanta police force. He was arraigned on a technical charge in the recorder's court and bound over by the recorder on a $2,000 bond.

Much interest is being manifested in the outcome of the trial. The accused has employed Attorney John H. Geer to defend him.

WITNESSES IN PORTER CASE ARE HUSHED

Porters on Death Run Shifted to Other Pullman Lines

Call

More and more secrecy is being thrown around the killing of J. H. Wilkins, Pullman porter, who was found dead in a patch of woods near Locust Grove, Ga., early on April 5, 1930. 5-9-30

It was learned here this week that other porters on the Kansas City—Florida run have been permanently shifted from the run so that all news which they may have of the killing or the circumstances leading up to it will not leak out along the line where Wilkins worked.

Porter Richard Smith, who testified at the coroner's inquest in Georgia that he heard a Pullman conductor say "I have all the evidence I need" has been switched from the Jacksonville—St. Louis run to Jacksonville—New York. Other porters on through cars either from Miami to Kansas City or from Jacksonville to Kansas City or intermediate cities have also been switched to prevent their talking.

Brotherhood Into Case

Kansas City

Announcement from New York that Frank P. Walsh the great labor lawyer would take the case for the widow of Wilkins has stirred the country and all local organizations of the brotherhood have started campaigns to raise the necessary funds.

Mo.

The Pullman company and the Southern Railway officials have admitted they have some information, but refuse to give it out. The brotherhood in its appeal to the country is asking where was the Pullman conductor when Wilkins was mysteriously slain? How did a porter get off a train which officials say did not stop at Locust Grove? Where was the train conductor?

The fight to bring the facts to light is regarded as a fight for the safety of all railroad employees as others could be killed if the railroad companies or the Pullman company make no efforts to protect them while on duty.

Mass Meeting May 25

A mass meeting here to speed up the collecting of a defense fund for the Wilkin's investigation will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 25, at the Vine Street Baptist church, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

PARKER WILL PROBE KILLINGS AT DARIEN

Constitution

Troops Criticized for Failure To Prevent Slaying of Murderer.

9-13-30

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Adjutant-General Homer C. Parker said Friday that he will go to Savannah in a few days to learn for himself what part national guardsmen played during disturbances at Darien last Monday in which a police officer and two negroes were killed.

He emphasized that no official military investigation had been ordered.

The adjutant-general said he had been informed by Brigadier General Robert J. Travis at Savannah that the troops had been criticized in some quarters for not preventing the slaying of one of the negroes, who was shot to death in his cell, after being captured and identified as one of the two who shot the officer to death.

Troops were sent from Savannah following threats of disturbances after the slaying of the officer who sought to arrest two negroes as suspects in an attempted robbery.

Adjutant General Parker said his meager and unofficial information indicated troops who captured the negro in the swamps already had turned him over to local officers and gone back to hunt for his companion, and that he was in custody of local officers when he was shot to death.

Atlanta, Ga.

He said the same reports were to the effect that the slaying of the negro was the act of an individual and not the result of a mob storming the jail.

Parker said he had had no personal contact with the case, having been out of touch with his office campaigning for comptroller-general when it occurred. He said he would go to Savannah as soon as business in connection with the primary was cleaned up.

CITIZENS OF TOWN INVOLVED IN CASE SOLICITOR THINKS

Constitution

Prosecutor J. T. Grice Expresses Doubt That Anything Will Come of Governor's Action.

10-11-30
Atlanta, Ga.

PARKER WILL MAKE OWN INVESTIGATION

Adjutant General States He Will Go Into Conduct of National Guard During Darien Trouble.

Governor L. G. Hardman Saturday directed Joseph Thomas Grice, solicitor-general of the Atlantic circuit, at Glenville, to make an investigation of the lynching of George Grant, negro, at Darien on September 8 and report to the executive his findings.

When apprised of the governor's request by telephone the solicitor-general said:

"I doubt if anything will come of the investigation as local people who know about it seem to be involved."

Governor Orders Probe.

A telegram to Solicitor-General Grice late Saturday was forwarded after Adjutant General Homer C. Parker had issued a statement in which he said that he would make an investigation "into the conduct of that portion of the guard that was on duty in Darien on September 8." The adjutant-general did not indicate when or how his inquiry would be undertaken but indications at the capitol were that his findings would not be made public until the latter part of October.

Although he had not received the governor's telegram, the Atlanta solicitor-general, when apprised of its contents by The Constitution, said:

"I will be glad to make the investigation for the governor but I will be engaged in court all next week. The McIntosh county grand jury does not meet until the first Monday in December and it would naturally take the case up at that time.

Blames "Local People."

"However, I expect to be there week after next and I'll look into the matter and make a report to the governor. The judge of the circuit, has the authority to convene a special term of court but he is ordinarily reluctant to do so."

Asked if he thought the lynching was done by a peace officer, Solicitor-General Price said:

"I think the lynching was done by local people. I doubt if anything will come of the investigation, though, as local people who know about it seem to be involved."

Governor Hardman's move to get at the bottom of the Darien lynching followed not only the Parker statement, which expressed a confidence that the troops would be vindicated, but came after Saturday papers had announced that an investigation would be made and that in the inquiry the national guard officers would contend that Grant was killed by a Georgia peace officer in whose custody he had been placed while soldiers were searching for a companion believed to have been implicated in the killing of one county officer and the shooting of two others.

Hardman's Telegram.

The executive's message to the Atlantic solicitor-general read:

"Reports come to me that there are some discrepancies in reports regarding lynching of negro at Darien. Please investigate and report to me your findings."

General Parker, in a statement, explained that any investigation other than that concerned with the military and its part in the Darien trouble would be "going beyond the scope of my official duties." In this connection he said:

"I believe it to be my solemn duty as the military commander of this state to cause an investigation to be made into the conduct of that portion of the guard that was on duty in Darien on September 8. This I shall do at the earliest possible moment, believing that the inquiry will result in vindication of our troops, both officers and men."

The adjutant general wo... not add anything to his formal statement.

Troops Ordered Out.

One peace officer, R. J. Anderson, of Darien, was shot by two negroes whom he had found loitering near the Darien bank. When other peace officers started in pursuit of the negroes, Robert L. Freeman, acting Glynn county police chief, was slain and Deputy Sheriff Collins, of McIntosh county, and John Fisher, of Darien, were wounded. Grant, one of the two negroes, was captured and identified by Anderson as his assailant. He was removed to the jail by Sheriff Poppell and militiamen and shortly afterward killed.

Troops had been ordered to Darien early on the morning of September 8 by Colonel Eugene Oberdorfer, Jr., acting adjutant general in the absence of General Parker, after a conversation with Governor L. G. Hardman. Upon reports from peace officers and Colonel W. R. Neal, who commanded a unit of the 118th field artillery, stationed at Savannah, which had been ordered to Darien to quiet the town, Governor Hardman issued a proclamation placing the town under control of the military authorities.

On the following day, September 9, Willie Bryan, another negro, at first believed to have been Grant's accomplice in the burglaries and to have been with him when he shot Anderson, was killed by peace officers who said they were trying to arrest him.

Parker Statement.

Darien became quiet after the second shooting and the troops were withdrawn. Developments Friday in Atlanta, supported by a statement issued by Colonel Neal at Savanah, indicated that the military authorities of the state, resenting keenly criticism which has been directed at them, have planned to get at the bottom of the Grant killing and at least absolve themselves of any dereliction of duty while in control of the situation. The telegram of Governor Hardman to the solicitor general of the Atlantic circuit was interpreted also as indicating the executive would press for a thorough investigation of the whole affair.

General Parker's statement said:

"The press of this and other states has been carrying news stories and editorials with reference to the happenings at Darien, Ga., on September 8, ult., that reflect on the good name and reputation of the Georgia national guard and bring into question the efficiency, courage and honor of one of its regimental commanders.

"As head of the military forces of the state of Georgia I cannot permit these statements to go unchallenged. I hope to be able to vindicate the Georgia national guard and every individual connected with the state military service. I am concerned about this feature of the controversy only. I shall not attempt to investigate or inquire into the conduct of the civil authorities or other persons not connected with the military service. To do so would be going beyond the scope of my official duties.

"The members of the Georgia national guard, both officers and men, serve the state without any compensation whatsoever from the state, except when called out by the governor to quell a riot or disperse a mob, and they perform most unpleasant duties in a manner that should commend them to all our people.

"I am loath to believe that there is an officer or man in the Georgia national guard today who would shirk or shrink from his duty in an emergency such as the one that existed at Darien on September 8. I believe it to be my solemn duty as the military commander of this state to cause an investigation to be made into the conduct of that portion of the guard that was on duty in Darien on September 8. This I shall do at the earliest possible moment believing that the inquiry will result in vindication of our troops, both officers and men."

GENERAL PARKER TO PROBE KILLING.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 3.—(AP)—The Telegraph says it has learned from an authoritative source that national guard officers will contend that a Georgia peace officer entrusted with the custody of George Grant, negro, in the McIntosh county jail at Darien, killed his charge September 8 while soldiers were seeking another suspect. The contention, the paper says, is to be advanced in an investigation of the affair to be made by Adjutant General Homer C. Parker.

The military forces, the paper says, also will hold that no mob was at or about the jail when the slaying was committed.

Sheriff Blames Mob.

The death of the negro was attributed by Sheriff Poppell, of McIntosh county, to the violence of an armed mob which disregarded the pleas of Colonel W. R. Neal, of Savannah, in charge of the guard unit, and shot the prisoner in his cell. It will be the contention of the military department that the military contingent left the premises in search of another negro wanted for the same charge as Grant had been.

Both negroes are said to have fired at a night watchman the night before when he attempted to arrest them for loitering near a bank. They were followed to a swamp retreat by officers, and in a gun battle which was precipitated by their discovery, Police Chief Robert L. Freeman was killed. R. J. Anderson, a deputy sheriff of McIntosh county; John Fisher, of Darien, and J. H. Collins, another deputy sheriff, were wounded.

Grant was captured, however, and was taken to jail. The other negro, Fred Bryan, escaped.

Soldiers Not at Jail.

According to information received by the Telegraph, the military department will contend that Grant was taken to the jail and delivered to the sheriff; that he was turned over to the sheriff and several deputies; that he was securely locked in a cell in the McIntosh county jail in the presence of the national guardsmen. Then the military contention will be, the guard contingent left the jail to search for Bryan, the Telegraph learned, and no "unauthorized person" entered it.

Sheriff Poppell said that his attention was diverted from what was taking place in the jail by the news that one of his deputies had been killed.

Adjutant General Homer C. Parker, who will conduct the investigation, was not on duty at the time of the near-riot, when the whole city was placed under military rule for a time. August 14 Governor L. G. Hardman designated Colonel Eugene Oberdorfer, Jr., to serve in the capacity of acting adjutant general while General Parker conducted his campaign for the office of comptroller-general.

Posses Dispersed.

Since the affair at Darien General Parker has been unable to carry out an official investigation, due to the absence of Colonel Neal from the state. The inquiry has been withheld pending his return.

The matter to be brought out at the investigation is contradictory to reports from Darien at the time of the shooting. At that time it was said that the guard group was in the jail, and controlled machine guns commanding the situation, but that the mob rushed in behind the officers taking the negro to jail, and, defying the guardsmen, murdered the negro and left him in the jail.

When matters reached a climax at Darien, the governor issued a proclamation turning the town over to military rule. Armed posses combing the swampland were dispersed and all except authoritative searchers were sent away from the scene.

Colonel Neal and his unit of guardsmen rushed to the scene when a call for help reached Savannah. Later, approximately 150 men of the 118th field artillery from Savannah were sent to Darien. At nightfall, however, all but 50 of the guardsmen had returned to Savannah.

Willie Bryan, mistaken for the negro who had been with Grant, was killed the next day.

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Georgia

Thomasville, Ga. Times-Enterprise
Wednesday, October 1, 1930

THE REPORTED PROBE OF THE THOMAS COUNTY KILLING

It has been currently reported that federal officers have been sent to Thomas county for the purpose of investigating the horrible incident that occurred here last week. The report has not been verified, although there have been rumors of many and various efforts to get at the facts of the situation and to establish for court procedure and for publicity the personnel of the mob that killed a negro and the part of the mob that arranged and carried out the horrible aftermath.

This may not be true. Still it may be true and the report that the matter will be presented to the federal grand jury is one of many that have been given no little credence. The grand jury of Thomas county seems to be presented with this and other equally distressing conditions and there is little doubt that it will be a season of great turmoil.

There is no doubt of the effort on the part of many responsible citizens to run down the facts and to present them in as cold and definite a manner as possible to the court authorities for action. It will then rest with that body to act on their oaths and under the facts. The indictments, if they are secured, will be taken in charge by the court authorities and undoubtedly will be given an early hearing. It is generally and expressly stated that the end of the matter is not yet seen and will not be until the courts have had their inning.

PEACE OFFICER SLAYER OF NEGRO, GUARDSMEN SAY

Constitution

Charges, Which Are Backed by Statement From Commanding Officer, Are Denied by Sheriff.

10-4-30

Charges that George Grant, negro, was killed by a Georgia peace officer instead of a mob, as reported after the negro had been locked in the McIntosh county jail on a charge of having attempted to murder Deputy Sheriff Collins, of that county, are being investigated by Adjutant General Homer C. Parker.

Atlanta Ga.

The Macon Telegraph, in an Associated Press dispatch last night stated it had learned from an authoritative source that national guard officers, presumably of the 118th field artillery, one unit of which was called out after the negro had fired on the deputy sheriff September 8, would contend Grant was killed by a peace officer after he had been entrusted with the prisoner's care and while the soldiers were seeking a second suspect.

Jail Yard Guarded.

In a statement from Savannah, Colonel W. R. Neal, who commanded the unit of the 118th field artillery, said he placed a guard in the jail yard—one of the two ways of entering the jail. "The person or persons who killed the negro," Colonel Neal said, "could have entered only through the sheriff's house." The sheriff's house was the other entrance.

Colonel Neal's statement was flatly contradicted by Sheriff Poppell in a telephone message to The Constitution from the Darien jail.

"I don't know who killed the negro and I don't care. If you want to find out, ask the Savannah national guard officers who were here. I don't think there was a single soldier on guard at the time Grant was killed."

General Parker, reached by telephone early this morning at his Campbellton road home, declined to discuss the case in any particular or to deny or comfirm the statement that he is investigating the circumstances surrounding the negro's death. "I have nothing to say at this time," he declared, "and I can't say definitely when I will have a statement to make."

Colonel Neal, in a telephone conversation with The Constitution, said he knew nothing of an investigation by General Parker. He asserted that he did not know who killed the negro and added the following statement:

"These are the facts and anyone can draw his own conclusions: When the negro was captured, national guardsmen placed him in a cell, in the care of the sheriff.

"There were two ways of entering the jail—a door leading from the sheriff's house, and the other leading into the jail from the jail yard.

"I had a guard posted at the jail-yard gate. The person or persons who killed the negro could have entered only through the sheriff's house. At that time the sheriff was ill. There was no mob."

Denial by Sheriff.

Sheriff Poppell, from his home in Darian, stoutly denied that any guard had been placed at the jail entrance—as asserted by Colonel Neal and as reported to be charged by other national guard officers—but admitted that anybody could have gotten into the jail after Grant had been locked in the bullpen.

"I don't know who did it," he said, "and don't care. If you want to know, ask the Savannah national guard officers who were down here.

"I only had one deputy," the sheriff said, "and he was already wounded. After the negro had been put in the jail, the peace officers and the soldiers all left to hunt for the other negro in the woods.

"I don't think there was one single soldier on guard at the time Grant was killed.

"I don't know who killed him. I was summoned on the coroner's jury and we asked around but nobody seemed to know who did it.

"Was there any mob there?" he was asked.

"No, there wasn't any mob—there was the usual crowd of people and about 12 or 13 sheriffs here from other counties. I never said a mob killed the negro.

Report of Collins' Death.

"A few minutes after I locked Grant in his cell and went into that part of the jail building where I live my two daughters came running to me crying. They said that Deputy Sheriff Collins, who was shot earlier in the morning, had just died. I was getting a drink of water at the time, and the news of Collins' death shocked me so I choked on the drink of water, and was almost overcome. It developed later that the report about Collins was not true; he did not die.

"I don't know who killed Grant. There had been a crowd around the jail when the negro was locked up, but everybody was cleared out after the negro was put in his cell.

"Whoever killed the negro must have slipped into the jail, but who it was I do not know, and have never said that I did know."

Sheriff Poppell [illegible] he had not seen Ge[illegible] was not apprised of his intention to go there to make an investigation.

Constitution

Valdosta, Ga. Times
Friday, October 10, 1930

PARKER ISSUES REPORT TODAY ON DARIEN LYNCHING

Declares That There Can Be No Justified Critisim of National Guard

Atlanta, Oct. 10. (AP)—Adjutant General Homer C. Parker reported to Governor Hardman today that he could find no cause for criticising the Georgia National Guard's handling of the recent disturbances at Daren.

General Parker's report to Governor Hardman said: "I can find no cause, or reason, for criticising Colonel W. R. Neal or any other officer or man of the Georgia National Guard who performed services at Darien on Sept. 8 and 9 purusant to the orders transmitted to the detachment commander by the acting adjutant general."

Colonel Neal in his report went into lengthy detail from the time of his being ordered to Darien with a detachmetn of guardsmen until the detachment was relieved from duty.

He told of arriving in Darien and taking part in the search of the swamp. He said George Grant, the negro later killed in the jail, came to the edge of the swamp and surrendered, an officer of the guard taking charge of a pistol with which the negro was armed.

Colonel Neal said the negro was taken to the second floor of the jail, locked in a cell and left in custody of the sheriff of McIntosh county and he returned to the swamp.

Fifteen minutes after reaching the swamp, Colonel Neal said, he was recalled to the jail and on arriving back he heard two voices coming from the jail, and he was under the impression that the sheriff was questioning the prisoner, who previously had implicated another negro in the shooting.

"I do not know who fired the three shots," Colonel Neal's report said, "No one came from the door leading into the jail yard and there was a considerable crowd in and about the sheriff's home, porch and yard." He fixed the actual time of the shooting of the negro at 9:25 A. M.

Colonel Neal told of taking charge of the situation under a proclamation by Governor Hardman and of the capture by peace officers of three other negroes, Fred Bryant, Sr., Fred Bryant, Jr., and James Bryant, who were sent to Savannah under a guard of soldiers from his detachment.

The report also related the capture of William Henry Bryant, also a negro, after a duel with a peace officer in which the negro was wounded and died the following day in the jail at Savannah.

In closing his report, Colonel Neal praised several officers under his command at Darien and said further:

"I have no complaint to make of the conduct of any officer or enlisted man under my command at Darien during this tour of duty."

Whitewashing the Guard

The Telegraph is disappointed in Adjutant General Homer Parker's investigation of the Darien affair. We had been led to expect that the adjutant general would go to Darien and Savannah and hold an actual official investigation of a situation in which a Negro in custody of the National Guard—technically, if not actually—was killed in a cell in jail.

It turns out that General Parker's investigation consisted of a letter from Colonel W. R. Neal, in charge of the military detachment at Darien, and a letter from the mayor of Darien to the acting adjutant general of the Georgia National Guard during the time General Parker was on leave and at the time of the killing at Darien.

Macon Telegraph

An official personal investigation would have been of great aid to the civil authorities who are also charged with making an investigation of the conduct of the civil authorities, since the contention of the National Guard is that the Negro was killed inside the jail by a peace officer to whom he had been delivered by the National Guardsmen. That sort of investigation would have developed, indirectly the actual occurrences at Darien.

Instead, General Parker has been content to absolve the National Guard and to report to the governor, "I can find no cause, or reason, for criticizing Col. W. R. Neal or any other officer or man of the Georgia National Guard who performed services at Darien on Sept. 8 pursuant to the orders transmitted to the detachment commander by the acting adjutant general." 10-11-30

However, that does not absolve the guard. When the National Guard is called out, it is called to protect a prisoner, to put down mobs and to preserve peace and good order. General Parker says that he has no criticism of the guardsmen at Darien. The criticism, then, must rest upon the acting adjutant general who sent the guardsmen to Darien without orders sufficiently specific to require them to protect the prisoner after he had been captured. The guard is not called out to capture prisoners; it is summoned to duty to protect them. In that it failed woefully, since the guard's prisoner was killed in jail.

Macon Ga.

Governor Hardman should not be content with General Parker's report nor should he be content with a civil investigation if it is as half-hearted as the military investigation has been. He ought to insist that the guard help to fix responsibility for the murder of their prisoner.

Lynching atrocities have reached such proportions in Georgia that no community can feel safe from them. Public apathy is the greatest encouragement to them. Official apathy is positive inducement to more of them. The governor has a fine opportunity to close his administration with defnite, positive action taht will make a contribution to Georgia's advancement. We can not expect to attract civilized people if we advertise ourselves through lynchings, and worse, through official condonation, as barbarians.

It is not enough for good people to say that they do not approve them. They ought to show it by pressing officials into making a concrete display of our disapproval.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 5 - 1930

DEMANDS INQUIRY IN GEORGIA LYNCHING

Gov. Hardman Acts as Sheriff and Militia Chief Clash on Negro's Death at Darien.

MOB'S PRESENCE IS DENIED

Colonel Says He Posted a Guard, but County Officer Declares No Soldier Was on Watch.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4.—Following the revelation of alleged new facts in the recent lynching of a Negro at Darien, Ga., which was supposed to have been the act of a mob that defied a National Guard unit commanded by Colonel W. R. Neal of the 118th Field Artillery, Savannah, Governor Hardman this afternoon ordered an investigation of the affair.

The Governor's demand for an inquiry was contained in a telegram to Joseph T. Grice, solicitor general of the Atlantic Circuit at Glenville, as follows:

"Reports come to me that there are some discrepancies in reports regarding lynching of Negro at Darien. Please investigate and report to me your findings."

Governor Hardman's action followed an announcement that Adjt. Gen. Homer C. Parker is investigating charges that the Negro, George Grant, was killed by a Georgia peace officer instead of a mob, as reported after the Negro had been locked in the McIntyre County jail on a charge of having attempted to murder Deputy Sheriff Collins of that county.

Says Militia Guarded Jail.

When Mr. Grice received the Governor's instructions, he said: "The grand jury of McIntyre County does not meet until Dec. 1. I will investigate, but I do not think anything can be discovered, as those who know the facts were probably involved in the case."

In a statement from Savannah, Colonel Neal said he placed a guard in the jail yard.

"When the Negro was captured National Guardsmen placed him in a cell, in the care of the Sheriff.

"There were two ways of entering the jail, a door leading from the sheriff's house, and the other leading into the jail from the jail yard.

"I had a guard posted at the jail-yard gate. The person or persons who killed the Negro could have entered only through the Sheriff's house. At that time the Sheriff was ill. There was no mob."

Informed of Colonel Neal's statement, Sheriff Poppell denied that any guard had been placed at the jail entrance, but admitted that any one could have gotten into the jail after Grant had been locked in the bullpen.

Sheriff Denies Mob Was Present.

"I don't know who did it," he said, "and don't give a d——n. If you want to know, ask the Savannah National Guard officers who were down here.

"I only had one deputy, and he was already wounded. After the Negro had been put in the jail the peace officers and the soldiers all left to hunt for the other Negro in the woods.

"I don't think there was any single soldier on guard at the time Grant was killed.

"I don't know who killed him. I was summoned on the coroner's jury and we asked around, but nobody seemed to know who did it.

"There wasn't any mob. There was the usual crowd of people and about twelve or thirteen sheriffs here from other counties. I never said a mob killed the Negro."

FIFTH ARREST MADE FOR NEGRO SHOOTING

Constitution

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 7.—With the arrest, near Mayo, Fla., of a white man, Jack Bradley, Sheriff Gordon Davis, of Thomas county, feels that he has materially tightened the chain of evidence in connection with the recent fatal shooting of Lacy Mitchell, a colored man of the Five Forks district of the county. 10-8-30

Mitchell was regarded as a star witness in a pending case against two white men who have been charged with criminal assault on a negro woman. Men, said to be white, and masked, entered Mitchell's home and shot him. Four white men were arrested next day in Brooks county, and the arrest of Bradley brings the number under arrest to five.

Atlanta Ga.

NO BILL RETURNED IN NEGRO LYNCHING

Constitution

11-26-30

Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas County Grand Jury Closes Case for Lack of Evidence.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 25.—The grand jury for the autumn term of Thomas superior court in its presentments, announced today, stated that much time was spent in investigation of the lynching in September of Willie Kirkland, young negro man, three times identified by his victim as the person who attempted a criminal assault on a 9-year-old white schoolgirl, but that, "after examination of many witnesses, many of whom are prominent men of Thomas county, it was necessary to close the investigation without an indictment for lack of evidence."

The grand jury found indictments against two white men, Henry Price and C. V. Moore, charged with committing a criminal assault on a negro woman, and also indicted Jack Bradley and A. E. Allen, white, on a charge of murdering Lacy Mitchell, negro man, who had been regarded as a star witness in the criminal assault on the negro woman. These cases will all come up for trial here in superior court next week.

In the lynching investigation a number of well-known persons, including capitalists, businessmen, newspapermen and men in official positions received summons and appeared to testify. A cross sectional analysis of their testimony, as reiterated in public to acquaintances, emphasizes the impossibility of determining which men in the crowd that took Kirkland from the sheriff and his deputies, in the county stockade yard, were trying to aid the officers to get the negro away, and which ones were endeavoring to take him away and lynch him.

TO INVESTIGATE LYNCHING

Tribune

Willie Kirkland Shot To Death In Thomas County, Sept. 25

10-22-30

Thomasville, Ga., October 21st—Under istructions from Judge Wm. E. Thomas, the Thomas county grand jury this week has under consideration the lynching of Sept. 25th of Willie Kirkland, young Negro accused of attacking a white school girl.

Savannah Ga.

The Negro was taken from Sheriff Davis and shot to death after being identified by the victim of the attack. The mob which had gathered around the county stockade overpowered the sheriff and his posse as the officers sought to take the Negro to another jail for safekeeping.

Judge Thomas avoided specific mention of names in his charge but carefully explained to the grand jury the duty imposed by law in cases of mob action, and told members of the body it was their duty to ascertain the facts and fix the blame.

More Whitewash

The report of the McIntosh county grand jury which has been investigating the murder of George Grant, a Negro prisoner under custody of the National Guard and the sheriff in the McIntosh county jail, on Sept. 8, is as fine a coat of whitewash as anybody ever applied to a barn.

Telegraph

[illegible]

It says that the Negro was killed because the sheriff had not taken proper precautions to guard him but that the sheriff was sick and "parties unknown" took advantage of the situation. The National Guard, which had more than 100 men in town at the time, is praised for what it did, although the grand jury does not mention what, if any, precautions the guardsmen took to keep the Negro from being shot in jail.

Macon, Ga.

In other words, the grand jury condemns the killing, but everybody connected with it was a nice fellow and all that.

Lynchings - 1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Indiana.

3142

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

NOV 21 1930

LYNCHING TRIAL DATE SET

[illegible] December 29, 30, 31 for Men Held in Marion Episode.

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

MARION, Ind., November 21.—Trial of four men charged in affidavits as being leaders of the Marion mob that lynched two colored men August 7, was set for December 29, 30 and 31 by Judge O. D. Clawson in Grant circuit court Thursday.

The men are Robert Beshires, age forty-five; Phillip Boyd, age seventeen; Everett Clark, age twenty-two, and Chester Peas, age thirty-two.

Judge Clawson set trials in twenty-one other criminal cases.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
STAR

NOV 21 1930

TRIAL DATES SET IN LYNCHING CASE

Judge Will Hear Charges Against Four Suspects Late in December.

[Special to The Indianapolis Star.]

MARION, Ind., Nov. 20.—Judge O. D. Clawson of the Grant Circuit court today surprised defense attorneys and court attaches by setting trial dates for four men charged with lynching who had pleaded not guilty in his court yesterday.

The four men, Everett Clarke, Chester Pease, Philip Boyd and Robert Beshire, will be tried Monday, Dec. 29; Tuesday, Dec. 30, and Wednesday, Dec. 31. The calendar also includes for trial during this time Arnold Waller, Charles Lennon and A. M. Praim, three lynching suspects who have not been arrested.

Fewer Dismissals.

Eighteen jury trials are arranged for the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh weeks.

"I am tired of having so many criminal cases hanging fire," Judge Clawson was quoted as saying to his court attaches, "I intend to clear the docket."

It is significant that only four minor criminal cases have been dismissed since the opening of the fall term, Sept. 2. It is believed that continual criticism of wholesale dismissal of cases in previous years has resulted in the present restraint on the part of the prosecuting attorney, Harley Hardin.

Beshire U. S. Citizen.

When informed this afternoon that Attorney General James M. Ogden had intimated he would start deportation proceedings against him, Robert Beshire, a native Assyrian and one of the four now facing trial for lynching of two Negroes here, tonight produced papers showing that he became a full-fledged American citizen twelve years ago.

Beshire was examined for army service when he enlisted during the world war, and was given a classification of 1-A. He became ill later and was confined in a government hospital, he said. After being released from there, his weakened condition prevented his joining the army.

Gary American
11-22-30
Gary, Ind.

Judge Claims Marion Lynch Cases Trivial

Sets Trials of 4 Aside For More 'Important' Criminal Cases

Ogden, Clawson in Handshaking Act

Sheriff Campbell Not There; Attys. Seek To Quash Charges

By Albert Meadows
(Special to The American)

MARION, Ind. — Circuit Court Judge O. D. Clawson Wednesday told four alleged leaders of the mob which lynheed Tom Shipp and Abe Smith August 7 that he considered certain criminal cases he had on docket more "important" than their trials.

The four men, Robert Beshire, 45; Phillip Boyd, 17; Everett Clark, 22, and Chester Pease, 32, were released on bonds of $2,000 each without having dates for their trials set.

Ogden There

Attorney General James M. Ogden was in court in person. It was he who filed charges several weeks ago against seven men and Sheriff Jake Campbell. The other three charged with leadership have not as yet been apprehended.

Prosecutor Harley Hardin of Grant county was not in court. He was reported attending an Oddfellows convention at Indianapolis. Sheriff Campbell was also out of town, being reported in Akron, O., where he had gone to take a prisoner.

Immediately after the pleas were made by the defendants, their attorneys filed motions for separate trials.

Motion to Quash

Attorneys for Sheriff Campbell who was charged with neglect of duty in conection with the lynching, recently filed a motion to quash the affidavit which Attorney Genral Ogden filed against him. This motion acted as a stay on the sheriff's arraignment. He has not been arraigned and is at liberty on his own recognizance. Sheriff Campbell is republican county chairman of Grant county and a member of Gov. Harry G. Leslie's crime commission.

Judge Clawson explained that he was not ready to set the trial dates for the defendants because he had set aside the first two weeks of his trial docket for cvill cases. He said that there were several criminal cases pending which he considered more important than those of the alleged rioters.

Attorney General Ogden and Judge Clawson shook hands warmly when the Attorney General appeared in court. There was no sign of any strained feeling between the two, although press dispatches last week quoted Judge Clawson as bitterly criticising Ogden. It was learned Wednesday that Judge Clawson wrote to Ogden denying the press reports.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

DEC 10 1930

LYNCHING TRIAL OF 4 DISCUSSED BY OGDEN

[Special to The Indianapolis Star.]

MARION, Ind., Dec. 9.—Attorney General James M. Ogden and two deputies, Merle Wall and Arthur Bruner, today conferred with Prosecutor Harley Hardin regarding the trial date for four local men charged with lynching. The officials reached no decision as to which man should be tried first.

Mr. Ogden and Mr. Hardin said efforts were being made by the attorney for Philip Boyd, one of the defendants, to have charges dismissed on the grounds that he was not the man wanted. Hardin said evidence showed Boyd to be the right man and that the case would not be dismissed.

The suspects are Boyd, Chester Pease, Everett Clarke and Robert Beshire. Their trials are set for Dec. 29, 30 and 31.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

DEC 10 1930

DISCUSS LYNCHING TRIALS

Ogden, Grant County Prosecutor Confer on Procedure.

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

MARION, Ind., December 10.—James M. Ogden, attorney-general, and two of his deputies were in Marion Tuesday conferring with Harley Hardin, prosecuting attorney, concerning the trial of the four Marion men charged with lynching. Officials reached no decision as to which of the four men would be tried first. Efforts on the part of the defense council for Phillip Boyd, one of the defendants, to have the charge against Boyd dismissed, was one of the reasons for the officials' appearance here, they said.

An attorney for Boyd insists that the Boyd free under bond who is to face trial the latter part of this month is not the Boyd they want.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

DEC 19 1930

LYNCHING TRIAL STARTS DEC. 29

Marion Poolroom Owner to Be First Defendant.

Bob Beshire, Marion (Ind.) poolroom proprietor, will be the first of seven alleged leaders of the mob that lynched two Negroes there Aug. 7 to be placed on trial.

Attorney-General James M. Ogden today informed Judge O. D. Clawson of Grant circuit court that Beshire is his selection for the first trial, opening Dec. 29. Judge Clawson previously had set the date, leaving Ogden to name the first defendant.

Beshire and six others, three of whom are fugitives, are charged with active participation in the lynching, an offense carrying the penalty of life imprisonment or death upon conviction.

Beshire and three others entered pleas of not guilty when arraigned. The case of the Grant county sheriff, Jacob Campbell, charged by Ogden with failure to prevent the double hanging, is pending on Campbell's motion to quash, on which hearings have not been held.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

DEC 30 1930

INABILITY TO GET JURY STALLS LYNCHING TRIAL

State Calls Additional Special Venire at Marion.

X

OPINIONS EXCUSE MANY

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

MARION, Ind., December 30.—Temporarily stalled in its attempt to obtain a jury to hear the trial against Robert Beshire, age forty-five, alleged lyncher, the state today had received permission to call a special venire of twenty-five men. This is in addition to a special venire of fifty called last week.

One prospective juryman after another was disqualified Monday because of a preconceived opinion, prejudice and failure to give a fair and impartial trial. When court adjourned forty-five prospective jurors had been called and none definitely passed by either state or defense. There were eight men in the jury box, but neither side had used all its peremptory challenges.

The chief question asked the veniremen by E. H. Graves defense attorney, was whether the men would be prejudiced by the fact that Beshire is not a naturalized citizen or whether they would be influenced because the case was being prosecuted by two deputies of the attorney-general's office.

State attorneys built the principal part of their questioning around the fact that Claude Deeter was killed by two colored youths. They asked each veniremen whether he would be influenced by this fact or that the men who were lynched were colored.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

DEC 24 1930

FACES LYNCHING CHARGES

Marion Musician Arrested Then Released Under $2,000 Bond.

MARION, Ind., December 24 (A.P.)—Arrested last night on an affidavit charging participation in the lynching of two colored men here last August 7, Asa Davis, Marion musician and music instructor, was released under $2,000 bond. He denied participating in the lynching, but said he was in the jail after it was stormed by the mob. Four other persons will go to trial on similar charges here December 29.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
POST

DEC 29 1930

SELECTION OF JURY IN LYNCHING CASE STARTED

MARI[illegible], Dec. 29.—Selection of the jury for trial of Robert Beshire, 45 years old, on a charge of participating in the lynching of two Negroes last Aug. 7, went forward rapidly at the morning session of Circuit Court, with indications that a jury might be completed today.

Eight men, all farmers of long residence in Grant County, had been tentatively accepted at noon.

CAMERON'S CASE VENDED — GOES TO MADISON COURT

Indianapolis, Ind.
Recorder

Seven Alleged Marion Mob Leaders Are Named In Affidavit By Special Investigators Assigned To The Case

10-18-30.

MARION, Ind., October 17.—Herbert Cameron, who it is said, was with Smith and Shipp when Claude Deter, age 23, white, was killed and his girl companion was allegedly attacked, here last August, was granted a change of venue to Madison county in the circuit court, Wednesday. Attorneys R. L. Bailey and R. L. Brokenburr, of Indianapolis, are defense attorneys.

Cameron's companions, Smith and Shipp, were taken from the Grant County jail by a mob and lynched on the court house lawn here, August 7.

During the lynching of his less fortunate companions, Cameron narrowly escaped the same fate at the hands of the infuriated mob.

Immediately following the arrival here of Attorney General James M. Ogden, Wednesday, from the state capitol it became known that affidavits charging Jacob Campbell, sheriff of Grant county, with neglect of duty and seven other men with participation in the lynching of the two youths several weeks ago, were to be filed in the Grant county circuit court by the state attorney.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 17.—Fixed in his determination to see that justice be done in the notorious Smith-Shipp lynching case, Attorney General James M. Ogden, arrived here Wednesday from the state capital armed to the teeth with affidavits for the arrest of seven alleged leaders of the mob which lynched the two youths here last August.

Sheriff Campbell together with seven other men, were named in affidavits by the veteran state attorney as a result of investigation conducted in the Marion lynching by representatives of the attorney general's office.

Campbell Must Go

Action against the sheriff will be based on the Grant county official's failure to prevent the two prisoners from being taken from the jail at Marion. Legal proceedings embodying a demand for the removal of the Grant county sheriff from office will be instituted here immediately by Ogden.

The seven men are charged in the affidavits with actively participating in the lynching of Smith and Shipp, who previously were alleged to have admitted robbing and shooting Deeter.

Mob Leaders Named

The seven alleged mob leaders named in the affidavits are Charles Lennon, Everett Clarke, Arnold Walters, Bob Beshire, Chester Pease, Boyd and Prainn. The first names of the latter two are missing.

All the men named in the affidavits are residents of Marion. Penalty for conviction for the offense is death or life impirsonment.

The attorney general was accompanied by Merl Wall, deputy attorney general and Arthur Bruner, investigator for Ogden's office. Wall and Bruner signed the affidavits.

Issues Statement

In making the names public, Ogden issued a statement in which he pointed that local authorities had failed to prosecute in this lynching and it becomes the duty of the attorney general to do so.

The statement follows in part:

"The attorney general's offfice immediately gave aid and assistance to the Grant county authorities in the investigation of this crime and collected much evidence.

"At the request, however, of some of the local authorities, the attorney general's office delayed further direct action until the case had been considered by the local machinery of the law, that is, the Grant county officials.

"Those officers have now reported and have found no indictments. Under the law it becomes the plain and positive duty of the attorney general to take such legal action as is set out in Section 2534 of Burns Statutes 1926."

There follows the citation, and the statement continues:

"The duty of the attorney general is plain and positive under this statute. He is to prosecute. He has no authority to judge the case himself. That must be done by the court and the jury.

Not Matter Of Meddling

"This statute stares the attorney general square in the face. The road is clear and distinct. Who will say that he, in good conscience can detour it?

"As a public office is a public trust, in this instance the office of the attorney general has the trust of the public in prosecuting the orderly process of the law when a lynching occurs.

"It is not a matter of state meddling or not meddling with local affairs in communities. The lawmakers of Indiana have seen fit to make it a state affair and to ordain that the attorney general take orderly legal proceedings when lynchings occur to the end that law and order may be preserved throughout the state.

Protect State's Good Name

"It thus was provided that when the State of Indiana has been disgraced by a lynching the good name of the state should be protected by the highest prosecuting authority in the state. It was made the duty of the attorney general to see that there should be no miscarriage of justice and that there should be no breaking down of the law of the state.

"Our government is one of law and order."

First In 30 Years

Lynching of the two boys, the first to be hanged in the state in thirty years, was a climax to an unusual state of excitement [illegible] prevailed in Marion after the slaying of the white boy.

A mob battered down the doors of the jail here and removed Shipp, Smith and Cameron after the boys were arrested in connection with the murder, and it is alleged, confessed their respective parts in the affair. Cameron, who by some freak of fortune, escaped the fate which befell Smith and Shipp, was returned to the jail, was subsequently indicted by the grand jury for murder.

National guard troops were sent to Marion after the lynchings to preserve order.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

DEC 31 1930

JURORS CHOSEN FOR LYNCHING EVIDENCE

Alleged Ring Leader of Hangings Sought by Agent.

DEFENSE PLEA IS MADE

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

MARION, Ind., December 31.—Judge O. D. Clawson, of Grant circuit court, impaneled a jury this afternoon to try Robert Beshire on an affidavit charging participation in the lynching of two colored men here August 7.

The judge explained to the talesmen that this particular trial was that of the state against Robert Beshire in which Beshire alone was charged with participation in the lynching. The court said much confusion had been caused by reference to the murder of Claude Deeter and the attack on Mary Bell by the two colored men, but that particular circumstance should not interfere with the trial of Beshire. The jurors said this would not prejudice them and Merle Wall, deputy, representing the Indiana attorney-general, unexpectedly passed the jury.

Members of Jury.

Members of the jury are Maldo Himilick, Charles R. Davis, Thomas E. Billbee, Amos Barnes, Julius Hite, James Westfall, T. A. McVicker, Homer Siders, Mel T. Pilcher, John A. Smith, H. O. Kilgore and Claude Maple.

The contention that Beshire was a victim and not a participant in the lynching of Tom Shipp and Abe Smith, both colored, was evident in the opening statement of E. H. [illegible] his attorney. Graves asserted Beshire [illegible] attacked and severely beaten by an [illegible] an when Beshire made the assertion the mob ought not enter the jail, as it might get the wrong man. The attorney asserted the evidence would show Beshire had just been released from a hospital, where he had been seriously ill; that he was physically in no condition to participate in any kind of a mob; that he went with the rest of the mob to the jail to see what caused the excitement, and that he was thrown by the mob against the jail entrance.

Graves said that following this Beshire was taken by a friend to his restaurant, two blocks away, and remained there, undergoing treatment for an injury to his jaw, during the entire time the lynching was taking place.

Ringleader Is Sought.

Agents of the attorney-general are seeking Charles Lennon, alleged ringleader of the lynching. Reports that Lennon was in the city were turned over to the agents by persons who said they saw him. It was further said Lennon had been in Marion several weeks. Neither police nor the sheriff's office have succeeded in serving a warrant on Lennon, although the warrant has been in their hands more than two months.

Judge Clawson considered holding court New Year's day in an attempt to get rid of the first of the lynching cases for which he had set aside only three days on his calender. The jury selection has taken two already. The question of the legality of a session New Year's day was raised and Judge Clawson said he would determine definitely whether court would be continued throughout the holiday.

Beshire, a native of Greece, who had received his first naturalization papers but had not been accepted as a citizen, is charged in the affidavit with being an active member of the mob that stormed the Grant County Jail and hanged Tom Shipp and Abe Smith in the Courthouse yard. Charles Pease, Philip Boyd and Everett Clarke, jointly charged in the same affidavit, asked separate trials when arraigned November 19. Since then two others have been arrested on similar charges.

State Calls Fifteen Witnesses.

More than fifteen witnesses have been subpenaed by the state to prove a mob was formed and that a lynching took place in addition to evidence which atotrneys hope will prove Beshire was a member of the mob The defendant's attorney said he would use about eight witnesses. It is expected two days will be required for presentation of evidence.

In the jury selection the state laid considerable emphasis on the fact Beshire was being prosecuted on an affidavit filed by the attorney-general after a grand jury had failed to return an indictment, but all talesmen accepted said this would not prejudice them.

An air of seriousness that is not always present in criminal trials has permeated the crowded courtroom from the time the case was called. Examination of jurors proceeded in a formal and deliberative manner. Talesmen answered questions in a manner that indicated deep consideration and spectators were attentive and silent.

The trial of Beshire is regarded important for the reason the disposition of the cases against the other defendants, including Jacob C, Campbell, sheriff, is expected to be influenced by the jury's action. Campbell, whose term expires with the year, formally was charged with neglect of duty in an affidavit filed by the attorney-general in compliance with a mandatory statute. Ouster from office the penalty under this statute, becomes a moot matter before trial, but the sheriff would be subject to fine even though not an officeholder,

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MARION LYNCH TRIAL TO OPEN DECEMBER 29

Recorder

MARION, Ind., Dec. 26.—At last one of the four men charged with participating of the two youths Shipp and Smith on the Grant County court house lawn here last August, will be tried December 29 it was announced Thursday of last week.

Indianapolis

At the conference between Prosecutor Harley F. Hardin of Grant County and Merl M. Wall, deputy attorney general it was agreed that either Robert Beshire or Chester Pease would be tried on that date. The other two men are Philip Boyd and Everette Clarke. The county has set December 29, 30 and 31 or the trial of the four men.

Lynchings - 1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Indiana

3143

GROSS FAILURE OF OFFICIALS IS EXPOSED BY INVESTIGATORS

Indianapolis Recorder

National Association Secretary Obtains Names Of Shipp-Smith Murderers — Files Charges With Attorney General Ogden

8-30-30.
Indianapolis, Ind

That the two steel doors of the Grant county jail which would have prevented entrance of the mob which lynched Tom Shipp and Abe Smith at Marion, Ind., on August 7th, were not locked on the night of the lynching, was revealed here on the return to New York of Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This is but one of the instances of gross failure to protect the prisoners, charged by Mr. White in a letter to James M. Ogden, attorney general of Indiana. In his communication to the attorney general, Mr. White gave the names of alleged ring-leaders and members of the mob which snuffed out the lives of the two Negro youths at Marion.

In a statement made public today, Mr. White declared:

"Seldom has there been an instance of more flagrant carelessness in preventing a lynching than was the case at Marion. Sheriff Jacob Campbell claims that he had no intimation that the lynchings were being planned until around seven o'clock in the evening of August 7th when Mrs. W. [illegible] Bailey, wife of a prominent physician of Marion, telephoned the sheriff to that effect. Mrs Bailey is president of the Marion branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and of the State conference of branches of the N. A. A. C. P. It is difficult to understand how Sheriff Campbell could not have known of the plans to lynch the two Negro boys. Apparently everyone else in Marion knew early in the afternoon that the lynchings were to be staged. Claude Deeter, the white man killed by the colored boys, died about 1:30 in the afternoon. Immediately crowds began to gather in the streets and threats were openly made that Shipp and Smith would be lynched that evening. Deeter's blood-stained, bullet-pierced shirt was hung out of the front window of the Marion City building, this being done, according to statements made to me by Chief of Police Lindemuth and others, in order that the shirt might "dry" so that it could be used as evidence in the trials of Smith and Shipp. When asked why the shirt had been allowed to stay there so long, I was told they had "forgotten about it." All afternoon people passed by the place and saw the shirt which circumstance unquestionably helped to inflame the mob to action.

Sheriff Campbell stated to me that when Mrs. Bailey warned him of these lynchings that he went to the jail garage and there found someone had removed the gasoline from the two cars there and had let the air out of the tires. This was around seven o'clock and the lynchings did not occur until nearly three hours afterwards. He apparently made no effort to get another car to remove the boys to a place of safe-keeping.

Doors Not Locked

"Furthermore, the two steel doors which would effectively have blocked attempts of the mob to seize the prisoners were not locked. Each of these doors is about seven-eighths of an inch thick, made of solid steel and each is set in solid steel frames. They could have been opened only by the use of a blow torch and it would have taken more than an hour or more to open each door. This would have given ample time for arrival of police reinforcements from nearby towns, which could have prevented the lynchings. The first of these doors, as one enters the jail, does not close by two inches or more, as I found by testing it myself. To neither this door nor the second solid steel door were there any keys. Sheriff Campbell, when asked about these keys, stated that he had been sheriff for four years and had never seen any keys to these doors. He did not seem at all to feel that this had made any difference. Sheriff Campbell is undoubtedly guilty of gross, if not criminal negligence. The N. A. A. C. P. has made formal request of Attorney General Ogden to take action which he is authorized to take under the Indiana law against lynching, toward the impeachment and removal from office of Sheriff Campbell.

Describes "Lovers Lane"

"The facts are clear as to the crime charged against the two boys, who were lynched. There is no question that they killed Claude Deeter. The circumstances, however, are not as given in the reports of the holdup. The scene of the crime is a deserted road used, according to Prosecutor Harley Hardin, for "petting parties," and according to Captain Charles Traux of the Police department, for "jazz parties." This is a very mild statement of the reputation of the spot. The road is about three miles out of Marion and runs at right angles to the main road. It is known as "Lovers' Lane," is but little wider than a foot-path, and runs parallel to the Mississinewa river. There are many spots to the left of the road towards the river where automobiles have parked for purposes which may easily be imagined, showing the purpose for which the place is used. One of the officials of Marion admitted that by a general understanding the county officers do not interfere with anything that goes on at this place. This is significant as bearing upon the reputation of Mary Ball who alleges that she was criminally assaulted by Abe Smith. The parents of Claude Deeter, the slain white man, indignantly denied that their son was engaged to marry Mary Ball. Nevertheless the fact that rumors were spread that a girl of this character had been criminally assaulted was chiefly the cause of the lynchings.

"There is, in my opinion, based upon conversations with colored and white people at Marion of all classes, little hope of apprehending and punishing the lynchers, if prosecution is left to local officials. Prosecutor Harley Hardin expressed unwillingness to cause the arrest of lynchers prior to the convening of the September grand jury. He did not impress me as being a strong or an able character. He was much alarmed w[illegible]

JUDGE REFUSES TO CAUSE PROBE OF LYNCHINGS

[illegible]

Declines To Approve Affidavits Naming Six Lynchers.

8-30-30

MARION, Ind., Aug. 23—Law enforcement degenerated to the very lowest ebb here in the eyes of all proponents of justice, when prosecution of six men named as participants in the lynching of Abraham Smith, 19 years old, and Thomas Shipp, 18, August 7, was actually forestalled by action of a court of justice itself. Ku Klux Klan influence is laid at the bottom o fthe miserable failure of the law by the NAACP, chief exponent of enforcement of the law against the lynchers.

Monday, Judge O. D. Clawson of the Curcuit court refused to approve an affidavit naming six persons in connection with the lynching. He would give no reason for refusal to honor the writ. He merely pointed out that during a vacation of court, it is necessary for the judge of the Circuit court to approve all agidivits before service except those for murder or treason.

Promises To Go On

The affidavits were prepared following an investigation of the lynching conducted by Prosecutor Harley F. Hardin, who was assisted by Earl B. Stroup and Merl M. Wall, deputy attorney generals from the office of James M. Ogden.

Prossecutor Hardin had declared that numerous threats had been made against his life, if he pushed the prosecution of the lynchers. Monday night he stated he would make no effort to have the affidavits approved, but would hold his evidence for the eptember sitting of the Grant county grand jury, which he would ask to indict the alleged ringleaders of the mob.

NEGROES AND WHITES IN ARMS

Both Threaten to Blow Up Jail If Lynchers Are Arrested

HOLD UP WARRANTS

[illegible]
9-27-30

INDIANAPOLIS, — Notified that eighteen warrants are ready to serve on alleged participants in lynching of two Negroes in Marion August 7, Lewis O. Chasey, secretary to Gov. Harry G. Leslie, Friday sought to delay their service because of rumors of new jail disorders in Marion.

Several leading citizens of Marion including three bankers, telephoned Chasey yesterday, asking some action concerning reported threats by Negroes to dynamite the Grant County jail if the warrants are served and defendants lodged in the jail.

Whites have threatened to tear open the jail again and free anyone arrested, Chasey was advised. Marion newspapers branded the rumors as "spurious."

NEW YORK EVE POST

SEP 3 - 1930

27 ACCUSED IN LYNCHING

Association Here Makes Charges in Slaying of 2 in Indiana

Twenty-seven persons are charged with participation in the lynching of two young Negroes in Marion, Ind., August 7 in a communication which has been forwarded to Attorney General James H. Ogden of Indiana by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the association announced here today. A representative of the association made an investigation on the scene.

Abe Smith, eighteen, and Thomas Shipp, nineteen, accused of fatally shooting Claude Deeter of Fairmount, Ind., and attacking his fiancee, Miss Mary Ball of Marion, were the Negroes

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 8 - 1930

CHARGES LYNCHING TO 27.

Negro Group Here to Press Case Against Indiana Suspects.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that it had forwarded to Attorney General James H. Ogden of Indiana the names of twenty-seven persons who it charges with participating in the lynching of two Negroes in Marion, Ind., on Aug. 7. Walter White, acting secretary of the association, made an investigation on the scene. The organization has received word from Mr. Ogden that he will be represented by two men at the lynching inquiry before the grand jury this week.

The men lynched were Thomas Shipp, 18 years old, and Abe Smith, 19. They were accused of attacking and shooting to death Claude Deeter of Fairmount, Ind., and attacking his fiancee, Miss Mary Ball, of

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OFFICER KNEW PLANS OF MOB SAYS SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR

Recorder

Made No Effort To Take Shipp And Smith From Jail At Marion, Investigator Charges

9-6-30

MARION, Ind., Sept. 5. — Jacob Campbell, sheriff of Grant county, was summoned Wednesday as a witness before the county grand jury impaneled here Tuesday with instructions to investigate the lynching of Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith on the courthouse lawn here, the night of August 7. Shipp and Smith, both age 19, were hanged to a tree after the jail was broken into by a mob and the men dragged from their cell.

That Sheriff Jacob Campbell of Grant county, knew there was talk about a mob that was being formed to lynch Shipp and Smith in Marion, August 7, is contained in a report made to James M. Ogden, attorney-general, by an alleged private investigator.

The identity of the investigator, who it is said, arrived in Marion while the bodies of the two youths were hanging upon the elm in the courthouse lawn, is being withheld by Ogden.

Knew Of Plans

He said that in a conversation with the Grant county sheriff, the latter admitted he was told late in the afternoon, prior to the lynching, that the mob was being formed to take Shipp and Smith from the jail and murder them. According to Campbell, he did not take the lynching report seriously.

"I think there was plenty of time to have removed the prisoners from the jail," the investigator declares.

Six of the mob leaders are identified, he adds. Campbell would not comment on the report.

Principals Known

The identifications, the investigator reports, include the man who tied the knots about the prisoners' necks, the man who wielded the sledge hammer to batter open the jail and cell doors, and the active mob leader.

He who wielded the sledge hammer, according to the report, is said to be a paroled pirsoner from the reformatory.

The ringleader is now under indictment for an attack upon a young girl, it is alleged.

The report also charges that Campbell was informed by the investigator of a young man who saw the entire lynching and was willing to testify, but that Campbell made no effort to locate the youth.

May Take Charge

Possibility was expressed Thursday of last week that James M. Ogden, Indiana attorney-general, may take personal charge of his office's part in the grand jury investigation of the lynching of Shipp and Smith.

Ogden said he had not decided definitely personally to take a hand in the case, but intimated that he had been asked to direct the work of Merle Wall and Earl Stroup, deputies who have been assigned to the investigation. He said later developments would be awaited before he makes any definite decision.

N. A. A. C. P. Busy

Following closely on the heels of an announcement by Ogden that two deputies would be sent to Marion to aid in the grand jury investigation of the lynching, the attorney general Thursday received a letter from Walter White, New York, acting secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in which twelve alleged members of the mob are named. The letter also contained a demand that Ogden take steps to remove Jacob Campbell, Grant county sheriff, from office.

Recorder

9-6-30

The contents of the letter dispatched by the N. A. A. C. P. secretary to the attorney-general was published in last week's issue of The Indianapolis Recorder.

Jury Personnel

Men drawn for the grand jury were: Harley Black, foreman, Swayzee; Frank Frichey, Marion; Calvin Hancock, Fairmount; Everett McIlwain, Marion; Lee McTurnan, Fairmount, and William Williams, Fairmount.

After names were drawn, the jury was sworn in at 1:30 p. m. Oliver D. Clawson, judge of the circuit court, then gave instructions. The court called attention to the recent lynching.

"It is common knowledge that the crimes of rape, murder and lynching have occurred in this county, and it will be the duty of you men to investigate all reports without fear or favor," the court told the jurors. The jury retired to the superior court room where deliberations will be held.

Amos Bannister, superior court bailiff, was appointed special bailiff to have charge of the jury while it is in session.

Harley Hardin, county prosecutor, went to the jury room along with Merle Wall and Earl Stroup, deputy attorneys-general, who were sent here to assist the prosecutor in the grand jury investigation.

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19 NAMES OF MEMBERS OF MOB IN HANDS OF GOVERNOR LESLIE

Recorder

9-6-30

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Firm demand that Governor Harry G. Leslie and Attorney-General James M. Ogden of Indiana take action to apprehend and punish the lynchers who, on August 7, murdered Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith was made by a delegation representing the Marion and Indiana branches of the N. A. A. C. P. The delegation was headed by Mrs. W. T. Bailey of Marion, president of the Indiana Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. Mrs. Bailey presented the petition, citing the fact that Sheriff Jacob Campbell and other officers were notified three and a half or four hours prior to the lynchings that a mob was being formed, and that the sheriff did nothing either to protect his prisoners or to remove them to a place of safekeeping. Besides the charges of inaction, the petition urged the governor "to use every bit of the power and authority he has to cause every person in the State of Indiana and the United States of America to know that lynching and making attacks upon the State such as the mob did when it attacked the jail at Grant County, Indiana, and the failure of public officials to do their duty will not be condoned in the State of Indiana and that speedy justice in accordance with the laws of the State of Indiana will be meted out to them." The petition also urged the governor to assure protection to the citizens afraid to testify against the lynchers and also to urge the prosecutor and judge of Grant County to exercise the power and authority they possess to bring the lynchers to justice. The petitioners also demanded of the governor that he request the resignation of Sheriff Campbell for his failure to do his members of the delegation included duty in repelling the lynchers. Other R. L. Bailey and G. N. T. Gray, president and secretary of the Indianapolis branch; R. L. Brokenburr and Marcus S. Stewart of Indianapolis; Dr. W. T. Bailey and Rev. C. S. Brown of Marion.

Lynchers' Names

Another late development has been acknowledgment by Governor Leslie, through his secretary, of the receipt from Walter White, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., of the names of 19 members of the mob, with evidence against these alleged lynchers.

The activity of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Marion lynchings has caused wide discussion in Indiana. The Indianapolis Times of August 21 editorially declares, in part:

"It is unfortunate that the demand for action against the lynchers at Marion was made by a delegation of Negro citizens.

"There should have been a procession of delegations of white citizens there ahead of them, making the same demands, and asking the governor to make at least a gesture of protection for any citizen who gives evidence against those who supplanted private vengeance for law.

"Hesitation on the part of public officials, either those at Marion or at the statehouse, is not creditable to the state. It suggests either fear of mobs or a sympathy with the lynchers."

Indiana.

Lynchings - 1930
&
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

3144

WHITE UNEARTHS NAMES OF MOB IN IND. OUTRAGE

Afro-American

Probe by N.A.A.C.P. Shows Jail Doors Wouldn't Close

8-30-30

Baltimore, Md.

SHERIFF BLAMED

Never Had Keys to Door, He Says.

NEW YORK.—That the two solid steel doors of the Grant County jail, if properly closed and locked, would have prevented entrance of the mob which lynched Tom Shipp and Abe Smith at Marion, Indiana, on August 7, were not locked on the night of the lynching was revealed here today on the return to New York of Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This is but one of the instances of gross failure to protect the prisoners, charged by Mr. White in a letter to James M. Ogden, attorney general of Indiana.

In his communication Mr. White gave the names of alleged ring-leaders and members of the mob which snuffed out the lives of the two Negro youths at Marion.

Everybody Knew but Sheriff

In a statement made public today Mr. White declared:

"Seldom has there been an instance of more flagrant carelessness in preventing a lynching than was the case at Marion. Sheriff Jacob Campbell claims that he had no intimation that the lynchings were being planned until around seven o'clock in the evening of August 7th when Mrs. W. T. Bailey, wife of a prominent physician of Marion, telephoned the sheriff to that effect.

Mrs. Bailey is president of the Marion branch of the N.A.A.C.P., and of the State Conference of Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. It is difficult to understand how Sheriff Campbell could not have known of the plans to lynch the two Negro boys. Apparently everyone else in Marion knew early in the afternoon that the lynchings were to be staged.

Bloody Shirt in Prison Window

"Claude Deeter, the white man killed by the colored boys, died about 1:30 in the afternoon. Immediately crowds began to gather in the streets and threats were openly made that Smith and Shipp would be lynched that evening. Deeter's blood-stained bullet-pierced shirt was hung out of the front window of the Marion City Building; this being done, according to statements made to me by Chief of Police Lindemuth and others, in order that the shirt might 'dry' so that it could be used as evidence in the trials of Smith and Shipp.

"When asked why the shirt had been allowed to stay there so long, I was told that they had 'forgotten about it.' All afternoon people passed by the place and saw the shirt, which circumstance unquestionably helped to inflame the mob to action.

Cars Tampered with

"Sheriff Campbell stated to me that when Mrs. Bailey warned him of these lynchings he went to the jail garage and found that someone had removed the gasoline from the two cars there and had let the air out of the tires. This was around seven o'clock and the lynchings did not occur until nearly three hours afterwards. He apparently made no effort to get another car to remove the boys to a place of safe-keeping.

Steel Doors Won't Close

"Furthermore, the two steel doors which would effectively have blocked attempts of the mob to seizez the prisoners were not locked. Each of these doors is about seven-eighths of an inch thick, made of solid steel and each is set in solid steel frames. They could have been opened only by the use of a blow-torch and it would have taken an hour or more to open each door. This would have given ample time for arrival of police reinforcements from nearby towns, which could have prevented the lynchings.

"The first of these doors, as one enters the jail, does not close by two inches or more, as I found by testing it myself. To neither this door nor the second solid steel door were there any keys.

Sheriff Campbell, when asked about these keys, stated that he had been sheriff for four years and had never seen any keys to these doors. He did not seem at all to feel that this made any difference. Sheriff Campbell is undoubtedly guilty of gross, if not criminal, negligence.

"The N.A.A.C.P. has made formal request of Attorney General Ogden to take action which he is authorised to take under the Indiana law against lynching, towards the impeachment and removal from office of Sheriff Campbell.

Murder Scene of Outlaw Jazz Petting Parites

"The facts are clear as to the crime charged against the two boys who were lynched. There is no question that they killed Claude Deeter. The circumstances, however, are not as given in the reports of the hold-up. The scene of the crime is a deserted road used, according to Prosecutor Harley Hardin, for 'petting parties,' and according to Captain Charles Truax of the Police Department, for 'jazz parties.' This is a very mild statement of the reputation of the spot.

"The road is about three miles out of Marion and runs at right angles to the main road. It is known as 'Lovers' Lane;' is but little wider than a foot-path, and runs parallel to the Mississippi River. There are many spots to the left of the road towards the river where automobiles have parked for purposes which may easily be imagined, showing the purpose for which the place is used.

The Woman's Reputation

"One of the officials of Marion admitted that by a general understanding the county officers do not interfere with anything that goes on at this place. This is significant as bearing upon the reputation of Mary Ball, who alleges that she was criminally assaulted by Abe Smith.

"The parents of Claude Deeter, the slain white man, indignantly denied that their son was engaged to marry Mary Ball. Nevertheless the fact that rumors were spread that a girl of this character had been criminally assaulted was chiefly the cause for the lynchings.

Hardin Not Strong

"There is, in my opinion, based upon conversations with colored and white people at Marion of all classes, little hope of apprehending and punishing the lynchers, if prosecution is left to local officials. Prosecutor Harley Hardin expressed unwillingness to cause the arrest of lynchers prior to the convening of the September grand jury. He did not impress me as being a strong or an able character.

"He was much alarmed when I talked with him because of some anonymous threats he had received—some from whites threatening him if he proceeded with the prosecution, and some from colored people threatening him if he did not proceed.

"The N.A.A.C.P. has formally requested Attorney General Ogden and Governor Harry G. Leslie to take charge of the investigation. It is the general consensus of opinion that only by such a step will any of the lynchers be brought to trial.

"The N.A.A.C.P. has supplied these two officials with the names of certain of the lynchers and evidence against them which I secured in Marion.

Mayor Acted

"Some of the officials, however have acted in the lynchings. Mayor Jack Edwards, the youthful chief executive of Marion, was out of town on the night of the lynching, but since his return the following day he has done everything possible to suppress lawlessness. Attorney General Ogden sent two investigators, Merle Wall and Earl B. Stroup, to Marion who, with local officilas, conducted a board of inquiry.

Discourteous Secretary

"On the other hand, L. O. Chasey, secretary to Governor Leslie, a native of Marion, was most discourteous when appealed to over long-distance telephone by Mrs. W. T. Bailey to send troops to Marion, abruptly hanging up the receiver on Mrs. Bailey. Mr. Chasey, who was acting in the absence of Governor Leslie from the state, declined to send troops when appealed to by Mayor Edwards; doing so only when Sheriff Campbell had asked for troops.

Colored People Stood Firm

"I want to express warm admiration for the high courage and sagacity of many of the colored people of Marion during this terrible period. Dr. and Mrs. Bailey, the Rev. William Oglesby, the Rev. C. S. Brown and others associated with the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., stood firm; refused to be intimidated and have worked most assiduously to help restore order and to bring the lynchers to justice. This was and is especially true of Mrs. Bailey. (I want here to recommend her for the Walker Medal). Messrs. Robert L. Bailey and Robert Lee Brokenburr of Indianapolis went to Marion soon after the lynchings there and rendered valuable assistance.

Challenges North

"The Marion lynchings are a challenge to every decent citizen, and especially to Negroes in their being an invasion by lynching mobs of a northern state. Certain officials of Marion claim that the mob-murders were not racial in character. This seems somewhat difficult to believe in view of the fact that there were in the jail at the time of the lynchings two white men charged with rape, while two others charged with the same offense were at liberty on bail.

"Also in the jail at the time of the lynchings was another white man charged with one of the most brutal crimes in the history of Grant County. He had hacked off the head, arms and legs of another white man in a dispute over a woman. None of these white prisoners, however, was molested by the mob.

Most Horrible Lynching

"The lynching of Shipp and Smith were among the most horrible and brutal in the whole history of lynching. Shipp was the first brought forth from the jail. He was lynched to the bars of the jail itself.

"When first pulled up he held on to the rope, preventing strangulation. As the mob howled its fury at this temporary postponement of death, Shipp was lowered to the ground in order that his hands might be tied. He fought furiously for his life, burying his teeth in the arms of one of the lynchers. In order to make him loosen his teeth, his skull was crushed in with a crow-bar and a knife plunged into his heart. Fortunately for him, death occurred instantly, thus preventing further suffering.

"The N.A.A.C.P., through its Indiana branches and its national office, is determined to press vigorously for full prosecution of the lynchers and punishment to the full extent [illegible] the law."

Indiana

3145

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers-

TWO MEN LYNCHED IN INDIANA DID NOT ATTACK WOMAN

Washington Tribune

Investigaters Say Deeter Met Men to Settle Debt Due Them

Washington, D.C.

The national office of the International Labor Defense, after a thorough investigation of the Marion lynchings by one of its organizers, issued a statement in which it discloses the fact that the two Negro workers, Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith, were not lynched because of the old baseless charge of "attacking a white woman," but because they objected to being cheated out of a money transaction between themselves and Claude Deeter. 9, 19, 30

The investigation discloses that Shipp, Smith, Deeter and Mary Ball, Deeter's woman companion, met to settle a deal. Deeter insisted upon robbing the two Negro youths and a fight started. Deeter, who had a gun, pulled it with the intention of murdering the Negroes. The two youths grabbed the gun, and in a scuffle to take it away to prevent any shooting, Deeter was accidentally shot. The bruises Mary Ball is said to have gotten were obtained when she took part in the fight to assist Deeter to cheat and murder the two Negro youths.

Sheriff Leads Mob

The sheriff, the investigation discloses, is a Klansman, and chairman of the Republican County Committee. And not only did the sheriff abstain from locking the door of the cell in which Shipp and Smith were confined, but he actually led the mob in the attack upon the jail, and the subsequent lynching which followed. The Negro policemen of the city were sent home in the afternoon, although their time of going off duty was not up. This was done with the decided purpose of giving the mob a clear field for the execution of its bloody deed. These facts disclose that the inability of the sheriff to apprehend any members of the lynch mob was due not to his ignorance of the members of the mob, but primarily to the fact that he himself was the leader of the mob.

To Prosecute Negro

The close connection between the lynching mob and the government authorities is seen from the fact that while on the one hand it has refused to prosecute any of those who took part in this bloody deed, it is on the other hand planning to prosecute James Cameron, a Negro youth who was in the same cell with Shipp and Smith, and was tortured, brutally beaten, and barely escaped the same horrible fate of the two Negroes who were lynched.

In the statement issued on the facts disclosed by the investigation, the International Labor Defense said, "The facts surrounding the Marion lynching plainly shows, as the International Labor Defense has oft-times pointed out, that Negro workers are lynched in the United States not because of some baseless charge of 'attacking a white woman,' but fundamentally because they dare to stand up for their rights against the robbery and plunder of the white employing class."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS
SEP 12 1930

TO GIVE JURY CHANCE TO ACT ON LYNCHING

Ogden Asserts He Has No Formal Report of Probe.

MARION QUIZ OVER, WORD

Faced with reports that the Grant county grand jury has completed its investigation of the rioting at Marion August 17 in which two colored youths were taken from the County Jail and lynched, James M. Ogden, state attorney-general, asserted Friday he will take no action in the case until a reasonable amount of time has elapsed or until the grand jury makes its final report.

Merle Wall and Earl Stroup, deputy attorneys-general who aided in the grand jury probe, have returned to Indianapolis, but, according to Ogden, he has received no word as to the possible report of the investigating body.

When asked how long he would wait for a grand jury report Ogden said he did not know exactly, but asserted he would not wait six months, which is the term of the jury.

Ogden gave the grand jury a report by one of his investigators in which several of the lynchers were named and in which the statement was made that the sheriff was aware a mob was forming early in the evening before the lynching took place. It was pointed out that either the investigator, the two deputies or residents of Marion could sign an affidavit if decision is made to take action against Sheriff Jacob Campbell.

Courier
EVANSVILLE
INDIANA
OCT 17 1930

Ogden Acts in Lynching Case

Last August two negroes were taken from the county jail at Marion, Ind., and hanged. They had committed both murder and rape. Officials knew minds were inflamed and that mob law was imminent. Yet there seems to have been no effort made to spirit the prisoners away, or to protect them once the mob came. Immediately after the lynching it became apparent to the rest of the state that local enforcement authorities intended to do nothing about the matter. The prosecutor tried, but his hands were tied. A grand jury refused to indict, and exonerated Sheriff Campbell of blame.

Now Attorney General Ogden has filed charges against the sheriff and seeks to oust him from office. Other affidavits have been filed against alleged leaders in the mob. This action was taken upon information gathered by investigators from the attorney general's office.

Mr. Ogden's course means that Indiana does not propose to sanction mob law within her boundaries through official inaction. Failure to have instituted action in this case, following refusal of local enforcement agencies to act, would have been an even bigger blot on the state than the lynching itself. The men who were hanged deserved hanging. But let the rest of the nation understand we propose to mete out that punishment only through due process of law. These cases should be prosecuted vigorously.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES
OCT 17 1930

Charges Cop Incited Mob to Lynching

The Marion policeman who hung the blood-soaked shirt of Claude Deeter, murder victim, out the window of the Marion (Ind.) police station, fanning the race hatred that resulted in the lynching of two Negroes, is the object of a new investigation being waged by Attorney-General James M. Ogden, the latter declared today.

If his identity is learned, the policeman will be charged with inciting a riot, declared Ogden, who moved this week to bring Sheriff Jacob Campbell and seven Marion alleged mob leaders to trial.

The attorney-general today declared the murder victim's shirt was suspended from the police station window the day after Deeter, 23-year-old Fairmount youth, was slain by Negroes who, police said, confessed the slaying and to assaulting Deeter's young woman companion.

The attorney-general is acting on the theory that the action was an out-and-out stroke to inflame the Marion mob to action. Two Negroes, Deeter's assailants, were hanged on the courthouse lawn Aug. 7.

Of the seven alleged leaders against whom Ogden filed affidavits in Grant circuit court late Wednesday only one, Robert Beshire, poolroom owner, has been arrested. He was released under $2,000 bond set by Judge O. D. Clawson for all the defendants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
NEWS
OCT 16 1930

LYNCHING AFFIDAVITS

Attorn[illegible] Ogden has acted, not only as the law of Indiana requires, but as a sound social structure dictates, with reference to lynchings at Marion several weeks ago. Sheriff Campbell, responsible for the safety of two Negro prisoners who were removed from jail and hanged by a mob, was held blameless of neglect of duty by a Grant county grand jury, which lately ended its sessions. Likewise no indictments were voted of participants in the affair. Information in possession of the attorney-general is regarded by him as adequate to justify proceedings against the sheriff, on the ground that he failed to take enough precautions, and against seven persons accused of being active in the mob. Affidavits to that effect have been filed in the Grant county circuit court, in the jurisdiction of which the outbreak occurred.

Pending the hearing of testimony, there can be no valid opinion about the guilt of these particular defendants. What is certain is that the two men slain did not receive the protection of civil institutions to which they were entitled. Of the seriousness of their own admitted offenses against the public there is, of course, no question. They killed a young man in the course of a robbery and attacked his woman companion. For these crimes they were being held, and for these crimes, under the regular processes of the statutes, they surely would have been punished. This fact only adds to the enormity of the lynchings. The code of the jungle was resorted to out of sheer and dangerous blood lust, inflamed by appeals to the lower instincts of human beings. Whether or not the sheriff displayed the judgment that is expected of an official when confronted with an emergency, is, as already indicated, for subsequent developments to reveal. Whether the men said to have had a prominent part in the hangings are innocent is also to be ascertained. It is the duty of the court to get at the whole truth and apply penalties against mob tactics as provided for by legislation.

Only thus can Marion, Grant county and Indiana demonstrate their right to full respect as regions where just laws are subscribed to in practice as well as in principle. The Marion incident, if condoned by less than a maximum degree of governmental endeavor to learn all the facts, would be a permanent blot on the record of the state.

Sheriff Campbell Surrenders Self

Recorder 10-18-30

MARION, Ind., Oct 17.—Sheriff Jacob C. Campbell, charged with neglect of duty in connection with the lynching of Shipp and Smith, who were taken from the Grant county jail by a mob August 7, surrendered Wednesday night at Upland to Coroner O. L. Stout.

Sheriff Campbell was charged with neglect of duty and seven Marion citizens with participating in a lynching in affidavits filed here Tuesday by Attorney General James M. [illegible].

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

OCT 15 1930

EIGHT NAMED IN LYNCHING ACTION

Ogden Charges Grant County Sheriff With Neglect of Performing Duty.

CHANGE OF VENUE HINTED

Affidavits Are Climax to Special Investigation of Attorney-General Deputies.

Affidavits charging Jacob Campbell, sheriff of Grant county, with neglect of duty, and seven other men with participation in the lynching of two colored youths at Marion several weeks ago, were to be filed Wednesday afternoon in Grant county circuit court by James M. Ogden, attorney-general.

Action against Campbell, who is alleged to have failed to prevent the two prisoners from being taken from his custody, will be in the form of removal proceedings, although he likewise will be subject to a fine if convicted.

The affidavits against the seven men charge them with actively participating in the lynching of the youths, who previously were said to have admitted slaying a young man in a robbery and attacking his girl companion.

Death or Life Term, Penalty.

They are Charles Lennon, Everett Clark, Arnold Walters, ——— Boyd, Robert Beshire, ——— Praim and Chester Pease, the first names of Boyd and Praim not being known. Penalty for conviction for the offense is death or life imprisonment.

Ogden said the affidavits were based largely on results of an investigation conducted by his deputies, including Merle Wall and Arthur Bruner, Indianapolis, special investigator for the attorney-general's office. Accompanying the announcement was a typewritten statement by Ogden in which he pointed out that similar information gathered by his office had been turned over to the Grant county grand jury, but that no indictments had been returned by it.

Specific Charge.

Specifically, the seven men are charged with "feloniously assembling together for the purpose of hanging and killing Abe Smith and Thomas Shipp by violence without authority of law, thereby killing and murdering said Smith and Shipp."

There was a possibility that Ogden might attempt to revive an old statute in order to obtain a change of venue from Grant county. Ogden said he had not yet decided what action he would take in this respect.

Lynching of the two colored youths, the first to be hanged in Indiana in nearly thirty years, was a climax to an unusual state of excitement which prevailed in Marion after the slaying of Claude Deeter, age twenty-three, living near Fairmount, and the attack on his girl companion.

A mob battered down the doors to the Grant County Jail and removed three colored youths, including Smith and Shipp, after they had been arrested in connection with the crime, it is said, had confessed their respective parts in the affair. One of the youths was returned to the jail, however, but subsequently, following the investigation of the grand jury, was indicted for murder.

National guard troops were sent to Marion after the lynchings. The colored youths had been hanged to a tree in the Courthouse lawn.

Statement of Ogden.

Ogden's statement follows, in part:

"For the first time in almost thirty years in this state, two persons were taken from the Grant County Jail at Marion, Ind., by a mob and lynched on August 7, this year. The attorney-general's office immediately gave aid and assistance to the Grant county authorities in the investigation of this crime and collected much evidence. At the request, however, of some of the local authorities, the attorney-general's office delayed further direct action until the case had been considered by the local machinery of the law, that is the Grant county officials. Those officers have now reported and have reported no indictments. Under the law it becomes the plain and positive duty of the attorney-general to take such legal action

as is set out in Section 2534 of Burns statutes, 1926.

"The duty of the attorney-general is plain and positive under this statute. He is to prosecute. He has no authority to judge the case himself. That must be done by the court and jury. This statute stares the attorney-general squarely in the face. The road is clear and distinct. Who will say that he in good conscience can detour it? As a public office is a public trust, in this instance the office of the attorney-general has the trust of the public in protecting the orderly process of the law when a lynching occurs. It is not his duty to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. That duty rests with another arm of the law. It is his duty to institute the prosecution and to start on their course the proceedings that should eventually determine the guilt or innocence of the

accused. The statute provides that he shall start the proceedings by the filing of an affidavit. He can do no more at this time and no less. At the end the court and jury finally weigh the fate of the accused on the scale of justice. Their decision should reflect the judgment of law-abiding citizens.

"It is not a matter of the state meddling or not meddling with local affairs in communities. The law makers in Indiana have seen fit to make it a state affair and to ordain that the attorney-general take orderly legal proceedings when lynchings occur to the end that law and order may be preserved throughout the state.

Enacted in 1905.

"At the session of our general assembly in 1905, when the above statute was enacted, the members of the legislature bore in mind the difficulties attending the prosecution of such cases and the state-wide effect of such crime upon the general law and order of the state. It was thus provided that when the state of Indiana has been disgraced by lynching the good name of the state should be protected by the highest prosecuting authority of the state. It was made the duty of the attorney-general to see that there should be no miscarriage of justice and that there should be no breaking down of the law of the state. Our government is one of law and order. Legal and orderly processes are fully provided for by our Constitution and statutory enactments and to aid in upholding these processes in cases of lynching certain statutes were passed imposing the highest responsibility upon the law-enforcing officers.

"To carry out the objects and purposes of the above statute prosecution is being begun by the attorney-general against the sheriff of Grant county for failure in official duty in permitting his prisoners to be taken.

"Other sections of the statutes impose further duties upon the attorney-generals in lynchings. The attorney-general in performance of his duties as set out in these statutes is also filing certain affidavits against certain other individuals, members of the mob said to be identified as actively participating in the lynching."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

OCT 17 1930

GRANT COUNTY INDIFFERENCE.

The citizens of Marion and of Grant county who appreciate the seriousness of the cloud under which that community has placed itself and the state should give needed co-operation to Attorney General Ogden in the effort to vindicate law and order. He is representing all the people of Indiana in a case where the constituted machinery of justice in Grant county plainly has failed to function. The attorney general evidently is encountering a wall of indifference that should be resented and rebuked by the people of Grant county.

Two colored men who had committed a heinous crime were taken from the jail and hanged to a tree in the Courthouse yard on Aug. 7. The lynching was a crime under the laws of the state. Tho[illegible] of people saw the lynchers at work. It has been said that ample warning was given of the plan of the mob, but nothing was done. Little show of resistance was made at the time, and nothing has been accomplished since to uphold the law.

The Grant county grand jury indicted nobody in connection with the case and made a report exonerating the sheriff for failure to protect his prisoners. The attorney general has taken action in the name of the state. He has filed affidavits charging the sheriff with neglect of duty and against seven citizens charged with participating in the lynching. The attorney general is doing his duty, as directed by the law of the state, but he can not accomplish anything without the support of the people of Grant county.

The warrant was served on the sheriff, who seems to look on himself as technically under arrest and is continuing to act as sheriff and chairman of the Republican county committee. At last reports, his deputies had served a warrant on only one citizen, the reason given being that the names had been made public in advance. It is not explained what effort had been made to find the others accused or whether it was merely assumed in the sheriff's office that they had left the county. The prosccutor, who is a candidate for re-election, did not sign the warrants and is reported as having refused to do so.

The attitude of Marion officialdom seems to be one of resentment that it is not to be permitted to consider the lynching as a closed incident and to ignore the fact that those participating committed a crime. The rest of Indiana has a right to look to public sentiment in Grant county for vindication of law. And it is quite apparent there will be little accomplished without the co-operation of those who should have influence and will be neglecting their duty as good citizens if they do not stand back of Attorney General Ogden.

There should be no whitewashing or glossing over of the case. The action launched by the attorney general should be far-reaching and effective. He has made a beginning, but it is only a beginning. Those accused include a couple of taxi drivers, a truck driver, a pool hall operator and a couple of others whose occupations have not been disclosed. Nobody believes those six, even if all were involved, were unaided or that the thousands of spectators do not know of other names that should be on the list of those to be prosecuted. The law-abiding citizenry should insist on a complete clean-up of the blot that is on the name of Grant county.

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Indiana

3146

Marion Lynch Probe Fails; Ask Ogden Aid

American

Grand Jury Returns No Indictments; NAACP Sends Protest

10-4-30

Witnesses Refuse To Testify, Claim

Gary, Indiana

Ask Ogden Oust Sheriff And Hardin, Take Complete Charge

NEW YORK.—Failure of Indiana authorities to secure indictments of persons known to have participated in the removal from jail and lynching in the courthouse square of two colored boys in Marion, on August 8, has brought a letter to James M. Ogden, Indiana State Attorney General. In this letter the N. A. A. C. P. reminds Mr. Ogden that it has submitted the names of twenty-seven alleged lynchers, and that the eyes of the country are directed toward Indiana's prosecution of the mobbists.

In the N. A. A. C. P. letter, signed by Walter White, acting secretary, who investigated the lynching, it is stated that: "The names of twenty-seven alleged lynchers have been supplied to the authorities and it is known that additional names are in the possession of the sheriff and the prosecuting attorney at Marion. The Grand Jury at Marion made a partial report on September 19 and newspaper accounts of that report do not mention the lynchings nor do they indicate any sincere effort on the part of the local authorities at Marion to apprehend the known members of the mob.

Sheriff Knows Four

"Prosecutor Harley Hardin has stated to a prominent citizen of Marion that he has done everything in his power, but that it has been 'impossible to get the witnesses to testify against the names of the lynchers who are known.' Such a statement is incredible, to put it mildly, since Sheriff Jacob Campbell has admitted that he personally recognized four members of the mob. Sheriff Campbell admitted as much to me when I was in Marion. It is a known fact that other officials and reputable citizens of Marion recognized additional members of the mob and have so testified. I am sure that you agree that law enforcement at Marion has completely broken down and has become a ludicrous thing when such statements are made by those charged with the enforcement of the law and the punishment of the violators of the law.

Country Watching

"The entire country is witching to see if Indiana has courage and honesty enough to effect the punishment of those who took the law into their own hands at Marion, constituted themselves judge, jury and executioner and flouted not only the law but human decency.

"May we again renew our request of you as Attorney General of the State that steps be taken immediately to bring about the impeachmen of the sheriff, to replace the manifestly incompetent prosecuting attorney and that your office assume under the law complete charge of the prosecution. It is an open and notorious fact that unless such action is taken by your office that the lynchers may with impunity laugh at the State and make the State's law enforcement efforts a hollow mockery. Only by prompt and vigorous action can this terrible stain on the good name of Indiana be re[illegible]ed."

DISPATCH
DALLES, TEX.

OCT 1 0 1930

SET NOV. 17 FOR LYINCHING TRIAL

The much reset cases of 14 Sherman rioters, charged with burning the Grayson-co courthouse and lynching George Hughes, negro, [illegible] Judge Charles [illegible] Pippen's court Nov. 17. The cases have been tentatively set down several times before.

Indictments charging burglary, arson and rioting were returned against the 14 this spring and were transferred to Dallas-co for trial. Horace Reynolds will be the first man tried, if the lineup on the docket is observed.

INDIANA PROBE IS A WASHOUT

Journal and Guide

Lynchers Go Free, And Sheriff Commended

10-18-30

MARION, Ind.—(ANP)—Into that classic limbo of forgotten things goes the vigorous investigation of the lynching of two Negro boys, Tom Shipp, and Abe Smith, who were dragged out of the county jail here early in August and hung to trees on the courthouse yard.

Norfolk, Va.

The two boys were accused of having held up a white man and his girl escort on a lonely by-road, known as "Lover's Lane".

Shortly after they were arrested, rumors became current that a mob was forming with the avowed intention of lynching the boys. Word was sent to Sheriff Campbell of Grant county, informing him of the danger, but nothing was done to prevent the formation of the mob.

In the evening, 10,000 strong, it attacked the jail. The sheriff refused to issue any orders to halt the angry white citizens, standing by while they broke jail doors and locks and seized the victims.

Investigation was demanded by several agencies, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which made a private investigation through its secretary, Walter F. White. Sheriff Campbell was severely criticized for neglect, but the fear was expressed that nothing would be done to him about the lynching because of the political power of the sheriff in Grant County.

The county grand jury in its report last Thursday sustained the fears. It refused to return indictments against any of the men against whom charges had been made, and added a few paragraphs to its report to commend the work of the sheriff, who, according to the grand jury, had prevented a race riot by permitting the lynching.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
TRIBUNE

OCT 3 1930

GRAND JURY FAILS TO NAME LYNCHERS

Partial Report of Marion Probers Does Not Include Indictments of Mob Members.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 3.—One indictment for involuntary manslaughter and three indictments against one man for larceny were returned by the Grant county grand jury Thursday afternoon in its third partial report. The jurors then adjourned until Monday.

Prosecutor Harley F. Hardin said that he definitely expected the jurors to complete their work and submit final report Monday night.

Lynching Report Not Made.

No indictments have been returned yet against mobsters who lynched two ~~negro youths~~ here Aug. 7. Twenty-three true bills have been filed in comparatively minor crimes.

The name of the man indicted for manslaughter was not released by the court. He is said to have been involved in an automobile accident near Marion on Aug. 18, in which Alfred M. Allison, 75 years old, of Grant county, was killed instantly. Two indictments for petit larceny and one for grand larceny were filed against Edgar C. Parsons, who is alleged to have stolen several bushels of grain from a neighbor. Parsons is in jail in default of bond.

Mayor Jack Edwards was one of the witnesses who appeared before the grand jury yesterday. Other city officials questioned included Councilmen Forest Drook, C. M. Shawley and Ed Wert, and City Clerk Ray Norman. Their appearance led to the belief that the records of Lawrence Huey, resigned city building inspector, were being investigated.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN

OCT 1 8 1930

Indiana Shows The Way

It is a long time since the State of Indiana has accomplished anything that could be held up to the rest of the country as a shining example. Therefore the incident at Marion yesterday is especially noteworthy.

Back in August two Negroes were lynched on the Courthouse lawn in Mar[illegible]esterday James M. Ogden, Attorney-General, took action to oust Sheriff Jacob Campbell, from whose jail the Negroes were taken. No action could be more effective in preventing lynchings for if the sheriff of a county is made to realize that his job hangs in the balance there will be fewer stories of sheriffs surrendering their prisoners to mobs after a tepid, half-hearted resistance.

Thus Indiana offers an example which ought not to escape the South, where lynchings of late have increased in number and gruesomeness. It may offend the pride of some Southern States to learn a lesson from Indiana, but there is no mistaking the fact that in this instance Indiana shows the way. It is nothing more than common justice to give her credit for it.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES
OCT 1 0 1930

GDEN MOVES TO PUNISH IN MOB KILLINGS

Attorney-General Not to Let Marion Jury's No-Action Stand.

STATUTE PROVIDES WAY

Sheriff's Impeachment Is Possible Through Mere Fact of Lynching.

Sheriff Jacob Cam[illegible] Grant county is not yet through with the Marion lynching case although a grand jury there praised and exonerated him for his conduct in permitting a mob to break into his jail and lynch two Negroes in the courthouse square.

For the state of Indiana, through its attorney-general, is to take a hand, as the law provides when local government fails to function.

Although confining himself to the cryptic statement that he will "give due consideration and immediate attention" to the Marion matter, Attorney-General James M. Ogden is known to be preparing to proceed against Campbell and perhaps certain leaders of the mob.

Waiting on Jury

Up to this time, Ogden had declared he was waiting to give the grand jury an opportunity to act. After a month's investigation the grand jury adjourned Thursday without indicting a single member of the mob and giving high praise for Campbell's conduct.

An Indiana statute provides that when this occurs, the attorney-general shall proceed to file affidavit for impeachment against the sheriff and that the lynching shall be prima facie evidence he has been derelict in his duty.

Campbell would be tried on these charges in Grant county, where there is believed small hope for conviction. But should he be found guilty, he will be ousted from office and fined $1,000.

On Leslie Probe Group

Even if ousted as sheriff, he still might retain the post of Grant county Republican chairman, which he now holds. He also is a member of Governor Harry G. Leslie's crime commission.

The Governor has punshed him to the extent that he publicly announced Campbell no longer is considered as among the candidates for the Indiana state reformatory superintendency.

Action from Ogden is expected within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours. He refused today to disclose its exact nature.

But following the grand jury inaction Thursday, he had this to say when asked if action by his office would be delayed until after the November election:

"This is not a political matter. It is entirely too important to be considered in a political light."

Sent His Deputies

Immediately after the lynching, Ogden sent Merl M. Wall and Earl E. Stroup, deputy attorneys-general, to Marion to aid the investigation. They procured five affidavits against the mob leaders but Judge O. D. Clawson refused to acknowledge them.

They may return again to Marion and make an effort to get a citizen to sign the affidavit against Campbell, it was said.

Ogden has a huge file of information on the Marion case. It includes the names of numerous mob leaders and letters and newspaper clippings decrying mob rule in Hoosierdom.

There is one cartoon with the two lynched men hanging from the tree which appears in the picture on the great seal of the state. It bears the legend:

"The new Indiana state seal."

Judge Clawson Frees Campbell; Remarks On His Arrest

The Gary American

Ogden Acts; He May Get Trial Changed

Gary, Indiana

Citizens Threaten New Outbreak if Accused Men Are Jailed

10-18-30

BULLETIN

MARION, Ind.—Herbert Cameron, who was indicted by the Grant county grand jury in connection with the case for which Shipp and Smith were murdered, asked for and received a change of venue to Madison county in the circuit court here. Attorneys R. L. Bailey and R. L. Brokenburr are attorneys for the defense.

Robert Beshire, 45, named as one of the leaders of the mob, was arrested and released in $2,000 bonds. Beshire is a restaurant owner.

Gary American

By Albert Meadows

(Special to The American)

MARION.—Circuit Judge O. D. Clawson, he who refused to take any action in August against alleged members of the mob who lynched Tom Shipp and Abe Smith in the courthouse yard, Thursday set Sheriff Jake Campbell free on his own bond when arraigned before him on an affidavit charging official neglect of duty filed by Attorney General James M. Ogdon.

Immediately following his release, the sheriff started out with the avowed intention of arresting seven men charged by Ogden with being leaders of the mob. They are:

Charles Lennon
Everett Clark
Arnold Waters
Robert Beshire
Chester Pease

Two men known only as **Boyd** and **Praim**

When residents learned that Sheriff Campbell had set out to arrest the lynchers, crowds gathered on street corners and word was bandied about that if arrested, a mob would form and liberate them.

Sheriff Campbell

The charge against Sheriff Campbell is neglect of official duty. Grant county's grand jury, which had adjourned last week, officially "whitewashed" the sheriff and went so far as to compliment him on the "excellent stand" he had taken in the situation. Ogden then said he would take a hand in the matter.

When the lynchers came to the jail, it is remembered, Sheriff Campbell's men threw a small and inadequate supply of tear bombs in an attempt to disperse them. He refused to fire into their midst on the grounds that he might kill "women and children" who were a part of the mob.

Change of Venue

Ogden expects to ask a change of venue, it was revealed here. Grant county is believed to be a strong Ku Klux Klan area. It is believed that it would be almost impossible to secure a conviction by a jury made up of local whites.

Action was taken against Campbell under a seldom used law, Ogden stated. When an official neglects his duty, the attorney general has power to seek his removal from office.

In commenting on the case, Ogden said:

"The duty of the attorney general is positive under Indiana statute. He is to prosecute. He has no authority to judge the case himself. That must be done by the court and jury. The lawmakers in Indiana have seen fit to make it a state affair and to ordain that the attorney general take orderly legal proceedings when lynchings occur to the end that law and order be preserved throughout the state."

Clawson Speaks

Judge Clawson, when he released Campbell, gave the folowing statements as basis for his action:

He did not believe that the action instituted by Ogden against Campbell was a criminal action.

The penalty was forfeiture of office.

He believed that the $1,000 fine provided by 1905 Indiana lynching law in addition to forfeiture of office as penalty for violation, would be covered by the sheriff's general bond..

Lynchers Have No Fear

Defender
11-22-30
Chicago, Ill.

Marion Prosecutor Is Busy Elsewhere

MARION, Ind., Nov. 21.—Efforts to convict Sheriff Jacob Campbell and six other defendants in connection with the lynching of Thomas Smith and Abraham Shipp as they were awaiting trial for murder and rape in August, have met with failure, according to indications.

The boys were taken from the Grant county jail and lynched on the courthouse lawn by a large group of white people, who made no efforts to conceal their identities.

Shortly after the lynching charges were preferred against Sheriff Campbell for neglect of duty and seven other white men were arrested. James A. Ogden, attorney general of Indiana, took personal charge of the prosecution and has worked hard to bring about justice, but he has met with rebuffs on every hand. The cases have been postponed numerous times because of the indefference of Grant county authorities and their hostility toward the prosecution.

Last week when the September grand jury ended its work on the case it was revealed that Sheriff Campbell had not even been arraigned on the lynching charge, although Attorney General Ogden brought the warrant for his arrest here more than a month ago. Campbell, as is true with several of the others mentioned in the affidavits, have not even been arrested in connection with the case.

The sheriff is one of the most influential persons in Grant county, being Grant county Republican chairman.

GRANT COUNTY SHERIFF SHUNS LYNCH TRIALS

Probably Will Not Be Placed On Trial On Neglect Of Duty Charges—Courts November Term Opens Monday.

Recorder
Indianapolis
11-15-30

MARION, Ind., Nov. 14.—Sheriff Jacob Campbell of Grant County will probably not be placed on trial on charges of neglect of duty while he is in office.

This was indicated Monday when it was announced that the November term of court will open next Monday. The September term closed Saturday of last week.

In the meantime no date has been set for the Grant county sheriff trial. Campbell has not even been arraigned in connection with the lynching on the court house lawn here last summer of Shipp and Smith. The warrant for the sheriff's arrest was brought here a month ago by Attorney-general James A. Ogden. Seven other men were included in an affidavit charging lynching.

It is common knowledge here, that since then, nothing has been done to bring Campbell to trial in connection with the Marion lynching. Campbell, who is also Grant county Republican chairman, was not a candidate for re-election. Several of those charged with participating in the lynching, have not been arrested, while others are at liberty on bonds.

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Kentucky

EIGHT ARE INDICTED IN KENTUCKY LYNCHING

Four Are Denied Bonds on Charge of Willful Murder.

Constitution
1-8-30
Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, Ky., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Four of eight defendants accused of participating in the mob slaying of Chester Fugate were committed to jail without bail today after they and the other four had been indicted for murder and conspiracy to murder. Fugate was removed from the Breathitt county jail and shot 14 times by a mob Christmas morning and in a deathbed statement named six alleged members of the mob. In addition to these six, former Jailer S. L. Combs and his son Lewis Combs, [illegible] conspiracy charges.

The six men indicted for murder are kinsmen of Clay Watkins, for whose murder Fugate was being held in jail. They are: S. J. Watkins, brother; Lee Watkins, nephew; Benton Howard, nephew; Allie Watkins, son; Earl Howard and L. K. Rice, son-in-law.

Circuit Judge Chester Wright announced a special term of court for February 3 to try the defendants.

S. L. Combs, former jailer, and his son, Lewis Combs, have not been arrested and bench warrants for them were handed to Lee Combs, son of S. L. Combs, for service. Lee Combs is sheriff.

Earl Howard, one of the defendants, did not appear and the court will decide whether to forfeit his $10,000 appearance bond. It was reported that he had injured himself in a fall from a barn.

Allie Watkins, 16, son of the man Fugate killed, also was indicted and his case transferred to juvenile court.

Those jailed were S. J. Watkins, Lee Watkins, Benton Howard and L. K. Rice.

EIGHT MEN HELD IN MOB MURDER RELEASED ON BOND

JACKSON, Ky., Jan. 1[illegible]—(AP)—The eight men held in jail here in connection with the lynching Christmas Day of Chester Fugate were ordered released in $10,000 bail each today by County Judge William Turner. Arrangements were made by [illegible] to furnish the bonds.

The men held included six charged with the actual taking of Fugate from jail and S. L. Combs, then the jailer, and his son, Lewis Combs, deputy jailer whose terms since have expired, and who were indicted along with the other six.

When they were ordered to jail without bond last week by Circuit Judge Chester A. Bach following the indictments, a move for bail was made but today the plea for bail was presented in county court, the circuit court term being over and the county court having jurisdiction, and Judge Turner granted the plea.

Their trials are to be held at a special term of circuit court beginning February 3.

Constitution
1-14-30
Atlanta
Ga.

Alleged Lynchers Remanded to Jail

Constitution
2-5-30
Atlanta

JACKSON, Ky., Feb. 5.—(AP)—Seven men indicted in connection with the lynching here Christmas Day of Chester Fugate were ordered to jail today by Circuit Judge Chester Bach as their trials were started. The eighth defendant, Allie Watkins, 16, was permitted to remain free on $10,000 bail.

All the defendants, who include young Watkins and five other kinsmen named by Fugate in a dying statement as having been members of the mob that took him from the jail, shot him and threw him in a ditch, had been free in $10,000 bail each granted in county court. In addition to the men on trial charged with lynching Fugate, the other two are S. L. Combs, former jailer, and Louis Combs, his son, who were indicted in connection with the forcible removal of Fugate from jail. Commonwealth's Attorney Allen had contended that legally the defendants could not be freed on bond and his motion was sustained.

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7 Men Indicted For Lynching

Advertiser
[illegible]

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All the defendants, who include young Watkins and five other kinsmen named by Fugate in a dying statement as having been members of the mob that took him from the jail, shot him and threw him in a ditch, had been free in $10,000 bail each granted in County Court.

Besides the men on trial charged with lynching Fugate, the other two are S. L. Combs former jailer, and Louis Combs, his son, who were indicted in connection with the forcible removal of Fugate from jail. Commonwealth's Attorney Allen had contended that legally the defendant could not be freed on bond and his motion was sustained.

LYNCHING WHITE MAN PROVES SERIOUS MATTER

Argus 2-7-30
St Louis Mo.

JACKSON, Ky., Feb. 6. —Lynching of a white man is proved a more serious matter than usual when a Negro is the victim for the mobbists. Seven whites indicted in lynching Chester Nugate here Christmas were ordered jailed Tuesday as their trial began. The eighth defendant, who is only 16 years old, was allowed to remain free on $10,000 bail.

Eight Men To Go On Trial Today For Mob Killing

Advertiser

IRVINE, KY., April 6.—(AP)—The trial of eight men in connection with the mob murder of Chester Fugate, who was taken from the Breathitt county jail at Jackson last Christmas day and shot to death, was scheduled to open here tomorrow morning. 4-7-30

Fugate was in jail charged with the slaying of Clay Watkins, attorney, when a mob descended on the jail, abducted him and left his bullet riddled body in a ditch beside the road. Although wounded thirteen times, Fugate lived some time after the shooting.

Six of the defendants are relatives of Watkins. They are Allie Watkins, 16, a son; Sam Watkins, brother; L. K. Rice, son-in-law; Ben Howard, nephew; Earl Howard, nephew, and Lee Watkins, nephew. All are charged with murder. Rice is principal of the Quicksand High School and Ben Howard is a former town Marshal of Jackson.

Montgomery
Ala

The other defendants are S. L. Combs, jailer of Breathitt county at the time of the mobbing, and his son, Lewis, deputy jailer. Both are charged with accessory to murder.

Sheriff C. C. Stanfill has summoned a venire of 30 residents for jury service and Commonwealth's Attorney John W. Walker said the cases would be tried without further delay.

Lynchings -1930

Mississippi.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

6

WHITE FLOGGERS OUT ON BOND

Courier

5-10-30

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 8—(ANP)—Five white men who were charged with abducting Boss Williams, 35, and chaining him to a tree, were released under bond of $2,000 each. Williams told officers that the party took him up in an automobile at the point of a shotgun near Meridian and chained him in a house all night. The next morning he said the men handcuffed him to a tree and left there a bottle of water and a small piece of bread. Those arrested were Jesse Lee, Lee Campbell, Jack Campbell, Leo Irby and Jesse Irby. All are said to reside in the Meehan community, eight miles west of Meridian.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lynchings-1930
&
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Missouri.

3139

[illegible] Advertiser
Thursday, December 25, 1930

OFFICERS FOIL MISSOURI MOB

Bold Front of Sheriff has Effect at Saint Joseph. Custody Sought of Negro Charged with Murder

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 21.—Efforts of a mob to storm the Buchanan county jail early today and gain custody of Raymond Gunn, a Negro trapper, charged with the murder of Miss Velma Colter, 19-year-old school teacher, were foiled by sheriff's deputies, city police and a National Guard tank company.

Approximately 150 men, said to have gathered from Maryville, Mo., home of the teacher, and from other nearby Missouri towns, first appeared at the jail here shortly after midnight. Sheriff John Roach talked to the mob leaders through a heavily barred door. He told them he would protect his prisoner in every way possible.

All deputy sheriffs immediately were called for duty. They were not molested upon arriving at the prison and entered the jail. City police also responded to the alarm as did the St. Joseph tank company of the Missouri National Guard.

The Guardsmen placed a tank equipped with a machine gun at the jail entrance.

Slowly the mob, reinforced by spectators from St. Joseph, was driven from the jail. After about three hours, police guard lines circled the building, keeping all unauthorized persons at least a block distant.

Members of the mob held a meeting on a street corner two blocks away, and it was said they decided to go to Plattsburg, where reports declared the Negro had been taken.

Officers there said the Negro, alleged to have confessed attacking and beating the school teacher to death, had not arrived and was not expected. The mob also was not reported at Plattsburg, and St. Joseph officers believed the members drove in motor cars to their respective homes after failing to obtain entrance to the St. Joseph jail.

It was understood late today that Gunn, 30-year-old ex-convict, still was in the county jail here. Officers, however, were reticent concerning his whereabouts. He served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for conviction of assaulting a coed in the Missouri State Teachers' college of Maryville.

Miss Colter, whose mutilated, partly nude body was found Tuesday night in the rural school house where she taught, also attended the college.

Buchanan county officers believe prisoners in jail here can easily be guarded from any violence. The cells are in the center of the building. Seven heavy steel doors must be opened before entrance can be made into the cell-rooms.

North Carolina.

3140

Lynchings - 1930
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Crime and the Color Complex

LAST week the JOURNAL AND GUIDE carried a story of two Negroes arrested in North Carolina and held for two months on suspicion of having criminally assaulted and murdered a young white woman, and then released after officers of the law were satisfied of their innocence. When arrested they barely escaped lynching. The actual murderer had planned and executed his crime with a technique that left nothing to be assumed than that a Negro had done it. Even the victim's clothing was so arranged as to suggest criminal assault.

Journal and Guide

Now it happens that the woman's husband is about to have the horrid crime laid at his door. A young white man arrested as a material witness is expected to do the necessary "squealing" to place the responsibility where it belongs.

It is just another chapter in the Southern drama of crime—*Negro crime.* The Southern public has become so used to it that the criminals of the white race are more and more substituting charcoal for the time-worn alibi. To be able to connect with the perpetration of a crime the suggestion that it was committed by a person of color is sufficient to clear the real culprit if he is white, provided he is not foiled in his plan as happened in the North Carolina case under discussion, and as happened in Norfolk a few months ago, when a white woman who was assaulted in her home by a blackface man tore open his shirt in the struggle and found that his body was white!

3/15/30
Norfolk Va

It goes without saying that the color complex in crime has contributed much to the volume of Negro crime statistics.

ALIBIS OF TWO FOUND TO BE PERFECT

Case

Officers Barely Save Them From Bloodthirsty Mob After Crime

3-14-30

KENANSVILLE, N. C.—Nearly two months ago Dave Locke and David Brockington were arrested and placed in a Death Row cell at State Prison "on suspicion" in connection with the brutal and baffling murder of Mrs. Stephen English, 20-year-old white bride of less than a year, following the narrow escape of Locke at the hands of an angry mob yelling "a Negro did it!"

Today they are free men by virtue of having proved perfect alibis and the falling flat of every effort of officers to connect them with the crime.

Kansas City Mo.

The near tragic outcome of the two men on flimsy evidence, and the fury of a maddened mob further enraged by the announcement at the time of their arrests of alleged "confessions," is regarded by residents of the state as a glaring example of the kind of deadly mistake often made when "swift southern justice" is dispensed with rope and faggot.

Have Perfect Alibis

The two men were granted their liberty Wednesday of last week after they had been given a hearing before Magistrates Williams and Stevens. The hearing consumed most of the day, several witnesses being examined and cross-examined in an effort to unsolve what so far has been one of Duplin county's most mysterious murder cases. Both Locke and Brockington were able to prove conclusively that it was impossible for them to have attacked and then murdered the dead woman.

Mrs. English was slain at her home about three miles east of Wallace, N. C., on the afternoon of January 18, some time between 1:30 and 5:30. Her husband was away at the time and it was upon returning home that he discovered her lifeless body. An effort was made at the time to track the murderer with bloodhounds. Nothing came of this.

RAPE STORY OF WHITE WOMAN A LIE

Courier

Alvin Mansel, Almost Lynched And Then Sentenced to Die In North Carolina Five Years Ago, Pardoned by Governor Gardner

Pittsburgh Pa.

OAKLEY WAS ACTIVE

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 13—A 22-year-old man, prematurely aged, who as a 17-year-old youth five years ago played the chief role in a near-lynching melodrama and was later sentenced to death in the electric chair, is walking the streets of this town, today—a free man looking for a job.

11-15-30

Alvin Mansel, one of the few living arguments against inhuman mob madness and psychology which still rules the land of tar and hempen rope, and was later sentenced to be legally murdered because white juries in the South will believe a white woman's most damnable lie before they will allow justice to prevail, was pardoned Tuesday by Governor Gardner.

The Chief Executive, in issuing the order, declared he was "absolutely convinced that Mansel was innocent of the crime."

If the Governor is right, Mansel spent five years of his life in prison for a crime he did not commit, and while the pardon is welcomed, no human power can give back to the man-boy those five years when he was a "number," not a man.

Charged With Rape

Lieut. Lawrence Oakley, sent by Governor McLean to investigate the case when it first "broke," played a leading role in the case, and it was largely due to his unceasing efforts that Mansel is free.

The man was arrested five years ago, charged with raping Lucy Cartee, a white woman. At the time of the alleged attack, the woman described her assailant as a "big, yellow Negro," but Mansel, little and dark, was arrested and "positively identified by the woman as the man who raped her."

A mob stormed the jail to take the youth and lynch him, but officers protected their prisoner, and he was later rushed to Charlotte for safekeeping. He was returned a few days later for trial and sentenced to death. Saved from the mob, he was to be legally lynched.

[illegible]

At the trial, the Cartee woman, with militia and national guardsmen guarding the courtroom, gave a dramatic recital of how the accused youth ravished her twice before he knocked her senseless. Her story was full of contradictions, but when the boy's attorneys, who entered the case at the last moment, asked for a postponement of the trial to study their case, Judge Stack, said to have been as prejudiced as the jury, denied it. One of the lawyers had been appointed the day before the trial, while the other, who had known him in South Carolina, volunteered his services. There was a speedy conviction and sentence to death.

But the efforts of the attorneys and Lieut. Oxley, who came to calm the aroused colored citizenry, continued.

It was found that the prosecution didn't put on witnesses who were summoned but who had heard the woman's contradictory statements on the day of the alleged crime. Affidavits of this testimony were taken. There were also affidavits from two doctors, who had examined the woman on the day of the alleged attack, o the effect that they believed it impossible that Mansel had assaulted her. There were still other affidavits from patients in the sanitarium who declared that Mansel could not have been at the scene of the crime at the time Mrs. Cartee said it took place. There was a petition signed by 4,000 citizens of Asheville, asking that Mansel be not electrocuted.

Governor McLean commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Now another Governor had freed the man.

Lynchings - 1930
&
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
TIMES

AUG 20 1930

Gardner Demands Action Against Lynchers

"I AM going t[redacted]this thing to the fullest extend and I intend to exert every effort to get at the bottom of it and to bring those responsible before the courts for the crime they have committed."

This is Governor Gardner's prompt and vigorous statement on the Tarboro lynching. In his conversation with newspaper men the Governor added that he expected Sheriff Bardin of Edgecombe County to do all in his power to run down the members of the mob, and that, if necessary, he would send a state representative to Tarboro to support the local officials and officers in a relentless prosecution.

On this point the Governor said: "He (Sheriff Bardin) has the state back of his county forces in the effort to apprehend these men who, pretending to wish justice done, have flouted the laws of their state and its record as a dealer in justice."

With these statements Governor Gardner interrupted his vacation in this section to get in touch with his office and study in detail all the circumstances of the lynching.

The Governor gave the Sheriff the benefit of any doubt as to precautions against mob action after the Negro was placed in jail. But all the evidence so far indicates that Sheriff Bardin took not one step that would have been prompted by the prudence of a reasonably prudent man.

Edgecombe County and the State of North Carolina must bring the guilty into court. So-called lynch law is a menace to American democracy and American justice far more imminent than the bogey of Russian Communism which so often excites our sensory systems.

The summary action of the strikers at Bessemer City against Communist agents once more reveals what little hold the Communistic program has upon American workers. But mob law, while it is gradually losing its sway, is still an active agent in undermining foundation principles and practices of government.

REWARD FOR LYNCHERS.

Commercial Appeal

Governor Offers $400 for Conviction of Mob Members.

8-21-30

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 20.—(AP)—A reward of $400 the maximum under the state law was offered by Governor Gardner today for arrest and conviction of members of the mob that lynched Oliver Moore, Edgecombe County negro, Monday night.

The reward was announced at the executive's office here upon the telephoned instructions of the governor.

Memphis Tenn.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

AUG 26 1930

Jury inquesting over the body of OLIVER MOORE, lynched negro, return a verdict of death at the hands of unknown parties. Commendable progress in arriving at the conclusion that parties were involved.

Oklahoma

3136

Lynchings - 1930

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

SHERIFF ACCUSED OF INDIFFERENCE

Advertiser

Officers Said To Have Failed To Aid Guardsmen During Rioting

6-3-30

CHICKASHA, OKLA., June 2.—(AP)—Injection of a charge of "indifference" on the part of the sheriff's office and alleged "failure to cooperate with National Guardsmen called to duty last Friday night during the mob disorders here, was the highlight today in the investigation of the rioting initiated by J. Berry King, attorney general. An inquest into the death of Henry Argo, negro, who was shot and stabbed in his jail cell while the mob of 2,000 persons howled for a lynching, was scheduled Wednesday morning.

On orders from the Governor's office, Capt. E. R. Smith, who commanded the Chickasha artillery unit, made a report to Adj. Gen. Charles F. Barrett, in which he charged that Sheriff Matt Sankey failed to cooperate with the Guardsmen in attempts to save the negro's life and was "indifferent" during the riot.

Sankey denied the charge and stated that he had not had friction with the Guardsmen. He indicated he would have more to say later.

Capt. Smith reported that every man in the guard unit did his duty and that "again and again, we announced to the civilian officers that we would not give up the negro when such was suggested."

Argo, accused of attacking a white woman, was shot early Saturday morning by some one who slipped past the officers. After the guardsmen were dismissed from duty by Sheriff Sankey, the crowd of excited rioters was allowed to enter the jail where the negro was held behind strong bars. At this juncture, George Skinner, husband of the woman the negro was alleged to have attacked the day before, slipped close to the wounded prisoner and stabbed him. The negro, wrapped in a blanket and believed dead, was taken through the crowd and rushed to a hospital at Oklahoma City, where he died several hours later.

A coroner's jury, composed principally of bankers and merchants, was selected today for Wednesday's inquest.

Investigation Of Mob That Lynched Negro Is Launched

Advertiser 6-2-30 Montgomery

CHICKASHA, OKLA., June 1.—(AP)—Directed by Gov. W. J. Holloway to prosecute leaders of a mob who Friday night stormed the Grady County jail here and fatally injured Henry Argo, negro accused of attacking a white woman, Atty. Gen. J. Berry King today started an official investigation.

King arrived here [illegible] Oklahoma City today and went into [illegible] conference with county officials. [illegible] announced that Ed Crossland, an [illegible] general would be assi[illegible]. Holding, county [illegible] to trial leaders of [illegible] those charged with rio[illegible].

G. W. [illegible] husband of the woman the negro was alleged to have attacked, and several other members of the mob were arrested here yesterday but were released without bond.

An inquest will be held Tuesday, the attorney general said. Possibility that the federal authorities may be called to take a hand in the prosecutions, was intimated tonight by King, who said Frank Lee, U. S. district attorney at Muskogee, may be asked to assist on the grounds that an army truck had been virtually destroyed by the mob.

Lee at Muskogee said if he received information that there had been a conspiracy to destroy the truck or to damage federal property, it would be his duty to prosecute.

Argo died at the University hospital at Oklahoma City from gunshot and knife wounds an hour after he had been taken there. Examining physicians said he had been shot in the head, the bullet piercing the brain and that he had received knife wounds about the lungs.

The mob formed before the county jail shortly after Argo was arrested and placed in jail. He was identified by the woman as the man who attacked her.

After entering the jail but failing to take the negro, who was held on the second floor, the mob quieted down only to break forth again early Saturday morning.

Shortly after daylight officers, believing the mob had spent its fury permitted sightseers to enter the jail. Skinner accompanying the group, admitted he stabbed the unconscious negro with a long knife.

Wrapping Argo in a blanket, officers carried him through the curious crowd which thought he was dead, and placed him in a waiting ambulance.

Efforts were made during the rioting to set fire to the jail which officers said was virtually wrecked.

King said several arrests probably will be made after the coroner's inquest Tuesday.

SHERIFF BLAMED IN MOB TROUBLE

Enquirer-Sun

6-3-30

Columbus Ga.

Gurdsmen Charge Officer With "Indifference" in Oklahoma Disorders.

CHICKASHA, Okla., June 2.—(AP) Injection of a charge of "indifference" on the part of the sheriff's office and alleged "failure to cooperate" with national guardsmen called to duty late Friday night during the mob disorders here was the high point today in the investigation initiated by J. Berry King, attorney general, into the rioting.

An inquest into the death of Henry Argo, negro, who was shot and stabbed in his jail cell while the mob of 2,000 persons howled for a lynching, was scheduled for Wednesday morning.

Captain E. R. Smith, who commanded the Chickasha artillery unit, made a report to Adjutant General Charles F. Barrett in which he charged that Sheriff Matt Sankey failed to cooperate with the guardsmen in attempts to save the negro's life and was "indifferent" during the riot. Sankey denied the charge.

Captain Smith reported that every man in the guard unit did his duty and that "again and again, we announced to the civilian officers that we would not give up the negro when such was suggested."

Argo, accused of attacking a white woman, was shot early Saturday morning by some one who slipped past the officers. Later, George Skinner, husband of the woman the negro was alleged to have attacked slipped close to the wounded prisoner and stabbed him. The negro, wrapped in a blanket and believed dead, was taken through the crowd and rushed to a hospital at Oklahoma City, where he died several hours later.

JAIL 11 IN LYNCHING.

Commercial Appeal

Preliminary Hearing in Oklahoma Set for June 17.

6-7-30

CHICKASHA, Okla., June 6.—(AP)—Eleven of 17 men accused by witnesses at a coroner's inquest as being leaders of the mob which stormed the Grady County jail a week ago and fatally wounded Henry Argo, negro charged with assaulting a white woman, today were prisoners in the jail.

All the accused men are residents of Chickasha. Their preliminary hearing has been set for June 17.

Those in the jail are Jud Brown, named in the coroner's jury verdict as "the one who fired the shot which killed Argo, according to the hearsay testimony; John Gooch, A. C. Walker, Harry Miller, Leonard Davis, Donald Johnson, James Hedgeneock, Red McWhorter, Red Hale, Dr. J. A. Anderson and Austin Vernon.

Among the six men yet to be arrested on the blanket complain containing many charges, including murder, is G. W. Skinner, husband of the farm woman the negro is accused of assaulting. Skinner has admitted he stabbed the negro while Argo was dying, several hours after he had been shot.

NEGRO BEATS PHYSICIAN:

Commercial Appeal

Attacked In Oklahoma Town Scene of Recent Race Riot.

6-9-30

Memphis Tenn

CHICKASHA, Okla., June 8.—(UP)—Excitement [illegible] high here tonight after the finding of Dr. A. J. Anderson, Chickasha physician and candidate for the State Legislature, painfully bruised and beaten in an alley in the negro section.

Dr. Anderson, indicted last week as one ofthe leaders of recent race rioting, said he was attacked by an unidentified negro when he went to the district to get a negro woman to clean up his office.

Sheriff Matt Sanky, who was assisting city officers in patrolling the negro section said negro women told them the white physician was making speeches in the neighborhood in which he was criticizing the negroes.

Hoover Commission Asked for Lynchings

Constitution

6-10-30

Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON, June 9.—(AP)—The appointment by President Hoover of commission to study recent lynchings in the southwestern states was proposed in a resolution introduced today by Representative Stone, republican, Oklahoma.

The commission would be composed of five members who would be empowered to summon witnesses and investigate lynchings.

Eleven Men Jailed For Mob Murder

Constitution

6-7-30

Atlanta Ga

CHICKASHA, Okla., June 6.—(AP) Eleven of 17 men accused by witnesses at a coroner's inquest as being leaders of the mob which stormed the Grady county jail a week ago and fatally wounded Henry Argo, negro charged with assaulting a white woman, today were prisoners in the jail.

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BROOKLYN
STANDARD UNION
JUN 6 - 1930

NAME 16 IN LYNCHING

CHICKASHA, Okla., June [illegible] (U P). A coroner's jury here to-day had the names of sixteen alleged ring leaders of the recent mob action at Chickasha as it continued its investigation into the slaying of a Negro accused of attacking a white wo

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Mob Members Facing Federal Court Trial

Constitution

9-3-30

Atlanta Ga

CHICKASHA, Okla., Sept. 2.—(AP) Eighteen of the 22 white defendants charged with conspiracy to destroy government property as the outgrowth of rioting in which Henry Argo, negro, was fatally wounded last May, were bound over yesterday for trial in federal court.

The charges arose from the burning of an army truck used by national guardsmen in an attempt to disperse a mob around the Grady county jail here which was bent in lynching the negro.

Among those held for trial was G. W. Skinner, husband of the woman Argo was accused of attacking. Skinner stabbed Argo as the negro lay dying from a wound inflicted by a bullet fired by one of the mob as the rioters struggled to take the prisoner from his cell.

Nation

6-11-30

Vol. 130, No. 3388

New York, N.Y.

A BLACK MAN in Oklahoma was arrested on the highway two miles from Chickasha, Oklahoma, on the afternoon of Memorial Day, charged with assaulting a white woman who lived in a dugout a mile from town. He denied his guilt, but the woman identified him, according to the story, and he was put in jail. That evening a mob attacked the jail bent on a lynching party. At this point the story becomes a little obscure, except that "in the melee [according to the United Press] some one was able to slip unobserved to the cell where the Negro was clawing at the iron bars, and shot him"; except that during a lull in the man hunt, when the mob had "apparently dispersed," the wounded Negro, lying in his cell, was stabbed twice by one of a handful of "curious" persons who were allowed not only to loiter about the jail but to go to the second floor, where the Negro was kept. The "loiterer" turned out to be the husband of the woman in the dugout! The cell was apparently open, for "he paused over the unconscious Negro and suddenly thrust a knife into the Negro's chest." It should be added that the National Guard, charged with protecting life and property, was somewhere in the offing armed with machine-guns, that an attempt to burn the jail was unsuccessful—and that the Negro died the next day in a hospital in Oklahoma City fifty miles away. Five men, including the "loiterer" who stabbed the Negro, were arrested, but were released pending investigation. This is not a particularly forceful beginning for the "immediate and vigorous prosecution" which Governor Holloway says he will demand. Meanwhile, in Sherman, Texas, fourteen men who took part in the recent lynching there have been charged with arson, burglary, assault to murder, and inciting a riot, and have been transferred to Dallas for trial.

GOVERNMENT NAMES 46 IN MOB CASES

Arraigns 21 Erick (Okla.) Citizens and Moves Against Group in Chickasha.

Times

N.Y.

7-24-30

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 23 (AP).—Mob violence in Oklahoma had involved forty-six persons in court actions today.

Twenty-one citizens of Erick, Okla., were arraigned here on Federal charges of conspiracy to violate constitutional rights in connection with an alleged attempt to drive Negroes from their city following the slaying of a former Erick woman at Shamrock, Texas. All pleaded not guilty.

Two others, alleged to have participated with the twenty-one, are being sought on the same charges.

At the same time the government moved to bring into court at Chickasha twenty-three others charged with destruction of government property during rioting there on May 31, which resulted in the slaying of Henry Argo, a Negro. Their hearings were set for Aug. 18.

Among those alleged to have driven 200 Negroes from their homes in and near Erick were M. V. Baker, under sheriff of Beckham County, and C. T. Calvery, Erick marshal.

ASK GOVERNOR TO REPLACE PROSECUTOR OF LYNCHERS

Journal & Guide

7-19-30

Norfolk, Va

CHICKASHA, Okla.—Governor W. J. Holloway has been petitioned by the colored citizens of Chickasha, through the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., to take out of the hands of County Attorney B. F. Holding, investigation of the lynching of Henry Argo at Chickasha on Memorial Day, and to call a special grand jury for a thorough investigation, it was revealed here. More than four hundred colored citizens of Chickasha signed the petition, doing so when strong reasons were discovered for believing that if the matter were left in the hands of Holding the lynchers would be whitewashed.

The petitioners gave as ground for their request that the prosecutor had not been diligent in apprehending the lynchers, that those arrested had not been properly charged, that the bond of $1,500 set for each of the defendants is to low for persons charged with murder and that even this bond had been reduc since the preliminary hearing to $1,000, and that general sentiment is th Holding will not vigorously prosecute those charged with the lynching of Ar

Governor Holloway has not at the time of going to press, replied to petition.

Leaders Of Mob Face Trial For Conspiracy

Advertiser

7-18-30

Montgomery, Ala

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 17.—(AP)—Alroy St. Lewis, United States district attorney here, said today that Federal charges of conspiracy will be filed against leaders of the mob at Erick, Beckham County, who Saturday night drove approximately 200 negroes from their homes.

NEW YORK EVE POST

SEP 2 - 1930

18 Held in Oklahoma Lynching

CHICKASHA, Okla., Sept [illegible] Eighteen of the twenty-two defendants charged with conspiracy to destroy Government property as the outgrowth of rioting in which Henry Argo, negro, was slain last May, were bound over for trial in Federal Court.

Lynchings-1930.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

South Carolina

3135

NEW YORK EVE POST

APR 24 1930

ALLEGED LYNCHER ARRESTED IN SOUTH

Injured Sheriff and Son Identify Man as One of Mob Which Stormed Jail

WALHALLA, S. C., April 24 (AP).—John Sanders was arrested at his home in the Monaghan mill community here today as a member of the mob which early today lynched Allen Green, Negro. Officers said Sheriff John Thomas and his son, Eugene, had recognized Sanders among the mob which took Green from them. Green, who was fifty, was charged with attacking a white woman. Thomas was seriously wounded trying to protect his prisoner.

Green was dragged from the Oconee County Jail, tied to a tree and shot. At Anderson, S. C., where Sheriff Thomas was taken, hospital attaches said his skull was fractured and that he might die.

The mob carried the Negro three miles from here before lynching him. His body was found, the [illegible] almost to shreds from bullets a few hours after the mob had stormed the jail. Officers removed the body to a Negro undertaking establishment at Seneca, S. C.

Green was arrested Sunday after the alleged attack upon a young woman of this county. The next day he was given a preliminary hearing and ordered held in jail without bond for trial in Court of General Sessions.

NEW YORK WORLD

APR 25 1930

START ROUND-UP OF LYNCHING MOB

S. C. Governor Orders Action; Four Suspects Arrested

15 OTHERS ARE ACCUSED

Sheriff Who Tried to Guard Victim Is Badly Hurt

WALHALLA, S. C., April 24 (A. P.)—Four men were being held in two separate jails to-night and fifteen others were at liberty on their own recognizance as Oconee County officials and a squad of detectives from the office of Gov. J. G. Richards began a round-up of alleged members of the mob which last night overpowered Sheriff John Thomas and took Allen Green, fifty-year-old Negro, from the jail here and lynched him.

John Sanders of Walhalla, said to have been recognized by Sheriff Thomas and son, Eugene, twenty-one, as a member of the mob, was arrested shortly before noon to-day, and this afternoon J. L. Harris, Grady Lee and Jeff Roaca, all of this community, were taken into custody, it was announced by Sheriff's officers to-night.

Sanders, Harris and Lee were taken to Greenville and lodged in the jail there, while Roaca was placed in the Anderson County Jail.

Sanders, officers said, was wearing a coat on which blood spots could be plainly seen when they arrested him.

Sheriff Thomas to-night was in a hospital at Anderson in a serious condition. Physicians said he had a fifty-fifty chance to recover.

Three of the men arrested, Harris, Lee and Roaca, have admitted being with the crowd at one time or another, Deputy Sheriff Massey said, but denied they took part in the actual lynching. Sanders has denied all connection with the mob, declaring that he watched it from a window in his home, but did not join the men.

Solicitor Leon Harris announced that a special session of the Grand Jury will be called to-morrow to begin an investigation.

Green, alleged to have criminally attacked an eighteen-year-old white married woman of this county last Sunday, was taken from the jail shortly before midnight last night and shot to death.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 25 1930

WALHALLA (S. C.) MAN IS HELD IN LYNCHING

Suspect Is Arrested at Direction of Sheriff Seriously Hurt in Futile Defense of Negro.

WALHALLA, S. C., April 24 (AP).—The lynching of Allen Green, 50-year-old Negro, early today by a mob which clubbed and severely injured Sheriff John Thomas in taking the prisoner from him, was followed shortly before noon by the arrest of John Sanders of Walla, said to have been recognized by Sheriff Thomas and his son Eugene as a member of the mob.

Sanders's arrest was the first move in the investigation launched by G. R. Pea, coroner of Oconee County, where the lynching occurred.

Officers said Sanders, when arrested, donned a coat on which blood spots could be plainly seen. He was taken to a jail in another county.

Sheriff Thomas, who is in the Anderson County hospital with a fractured skull, underwent an operation this morning in an effort to save his life.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24 (AP).—Governor John G. Richards today said he "greatly deplored" the Walhalla lynching and that he would do all in his power to arrest the guilty persons.

Sheriff Is Badly Beaten By Mob

Advertiser

WALHALLA, S. C., April 24.—(AP)—Four men were being held in two separate jails tonight and 15 others were at liberty on their own recognizance as Oconee County officials and a squad of detectives from office of Gov. J. G. Richards began an roundup of alleged members of the mob which last night overpowered Sheriff John Thomas and took Allen Green, 50-year-old negro, from the jail here and lynched him.

4-25-30

John Sanders, of Walhalla, said to have been recognized by Sheriff Thomas and son, Eugene, 21, as a member of the mob, was arrested shortly before noon today, and this afternoon J. L. Harris, Grady Lee and Jeff Roaca, all of this community, were taken into custody. Sheriff Thomas tonight was in a hospital at Anderson in a serious condition. Physicians said he had a 50-50 chance to recover from a fractured skull suffered when struck on the head by one of the mob.

Montgomery Ala.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

APR 26 1930

Carolina Jury Called For Lynching Probe

WALHALLA, S. C., April 25 (AP).—A special session of the Oconee County Grand Jury was called today to investigate the lynching yesterday of Allen Green, colored, by a mob which overpowered Sheriff John Thomas and fractured his skull with a blow from a pistol butt.

Four men have been arrested, and evidence has been procured "to convict from twenty to thirty," State Solicitor Harris said.

The Oconee Lynching.

It will be a great day for South Carolina when those who murdered the Negro Allen Green, in Oconee are convicted.

The Governor will not rest until his detectives have done all in their power to bring the murderers to justice, and Solicitor Harris will have the opportunity of his life in securing their convictions.

Carolina Mayor Indicted as Lyncher

Constitution

WALHALLA, S. C., May 26.—(AP) The Oconee county grand jury this afternoon returned true bills against 17 men in connection with the recent lynching of Allen Green, 50-year-old negro.

5-27-30

The indictments charge murder, assault and battery, robbery and conspiracy to commit murder.

Atlanta, Ga.

Included in the list of those indicted is R. L. Ballentine, attorney, mayor of Walhalla.

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17 Indicted For Lynching Negro

Advertiser

5-27-30

WALHALLA, S. C., May 26—(AP)—Trial of 17 Oconee County men, including the mayor and night policeman of Walhalla on charges of lynching Allen Green, 50-year-old negro was set for July 7 in the court of General Session here today. The decision to defer the trial came immediately after the Grand Jury had brought true bills charging the men not only with murder but also with assault and battery, robbery, conspiracy to commit murder and rescue of a prisoner.

Atlanta, Ga.

Today's special term of court was ordered after the negro was dragged from the Oconee County Jail here on the night of April 23 and carried to a lonely spot in the county where his body was riddled with bullets. He was charged with assault on a young white woman.

Judge E. C. Dennis of Darlington, agreed with attorneys that since 13 of the 17 men were being arrested for the first time today, it would be impossible to bring them to trial before they had been given time properly to prepare their cases. Bail was set at $2,500 each in the murder charge and $2,500 for each in the other indictments which included the conspiracy, robbery, assault and rescue charges.

ANDERSON, S. C.
INDEPENDENT TRIBUNE
MAY 25 1930

Startling Developments Expected Monday in Oconee Lynching Case

Special Term of Court Convenes at Walhalla Tomorrow.—Rumored That Solicitor Will Hand Out Large Batch of Indictments.

Sensational developments are expected to usurp the limelight tomorrow when a special term of criminal court convenes in Walhalla for the purpose of trying those persons alleged to have participated in the mob-violence and rioting at Walhalla some three weeks ago, resulting in the lynching of Allen Green, negro, and seriously injuring of Sheriff J. H. Thomas, of Oconee county.

Although no official statement has been made to the effect, it is rumored that the solicitor has already prepared more than half a hundred bills of indictment some of them involving prominent citizens of Oconee county. When questioned in this regard yesterday, Solicitor Leon Harris, of the tenth judicial circuit, refused to state his plans. He did not deny, however, that he intends to indict two score or more persons. The solicitor will be assisted in the prosecution by the firm of Hughes & Hughes, of Walhalla.

The special term was ordered by Chief Justice R. C. Watts, of the supreme court, on the petition of the Oconee county grand jury. Judge E. C. Dennis, of Darlington, will preside over the court, having been appointed to serve in the absence of Judge M. L. Bonham, resident judge of the circuit, who had previously been appointed to hold a special term in Marlboro county.

It was on the night of April 23 that a mob estimated at more than 200 strong stormed the Oconee jail, beat down Sheriff Thomas when he attempted to defend his prisoners, and dragged out Allen Green, a negro alleged to have assaulted a white woman. The mob then proceeded to a point some three miles south of Walhalla, tied Allen to a tree and shot him to death.

All members of the mob were masked, but several men alleged to have been its leaders are said to have been recognized and have been placed under arrest, charged with murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, grand larceny, rioting and delivering prisoner.

Both Solicitor Harris and Sheriff Thomas have received letters warning them that if they push the case violence will be done to them. These letters have been placed in the hands of postal authorities.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
MAY 28 1930

GRAND JURY ACTION AFTER LYNCHINGS

Called in special session to investigate the mob attack on the county jail at Walhalla (South Carolina), and the subsequent lynching of a negro prisoner on April 23, the Oconee County grand jury lately returned 17 indictments and the court set the first trial for July 7.

These defendants variously are charged with murder, assault and battery, robbery, conspiracy to commit murder and rescue of a prisoner. Even that list does not overstate the offense: Morally if not legally, breaking into a jail and seizing a prisoner is something worse than robbery; it is an act of violence against constituted authority and an outrage upon justice. Too, striking the sheriff, who sought to defend his charge, over the head with a pistol-butt and breaking his skull is something worse than assault and battery.

Still, these charges—if proved, of course—are sufficient to bring about adequate punishment of the mob-leaders. Experience in South Carolina and elsewhere — notably in neighboring Georgia—has demonstrated that speedy arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of lynch murderers effectively will discourage such atrocities. It is equally evident that less drastic measures are vain. Official denunciations of the mob's deed make no impression unless accompanied by action. Creating anti-lynching sentiment through education is slow and uncertain.

The forces of law and order are asserting themselves in Texas, also. Upon information supplied by the military court of inquiry, the Grayson County grand jury indicted 13 men, charging them with burning down the courthouse at Sherman on a negro prisoner. Federal authorities have charged four others with "taking a rifle from a Guardsman." Texas must punish those who committed the crimes involved in the Sherman outbreak—if this State would figure less conspicuously in the lynch-murder roll.

On the day of the South Carolina lynching, a Mississippi mob shot to death a negro charged with killing a white youth. No official inquiry and no arrests have been reported. A deputy sheriff said the Bolivar County grand jury might investigate when it met in regular session next fall! Until that attitude shall change, Mississippi will remain at or near the head of the lynching record.

NEW BERN, N. C.
NEW BERNIAN
MAY 27 1930

TO TRY 17 MEN IN LYNCHING CASE

Charged With Death Of Negro In Oconee County, S. C.

WALHALLA, May 26.—(AP)—Trial of 17 Oconee county men including the mayor and night policeman of Walhalla on charges of lynching Allen Green, 50-year old negro, was set for July 7 in the court of general sessions here today.

The decision to defer the trial came immediately after the grand jury had brought true bills charging the men not only with murder, but also wth assault and battery, robbery, conspiracy to commit murder, and rescue of a prisoner.

Today's special term of court was ordered after the negro was dragged from the Oconee county jail here on the night of April 27 and carried to alonely spot in the country where his body was riddled with bullets. He was charged with assault on a young white woman.

Judge E. C. Dennis, of Darlington, who had been appointed to preside over the special session agreed with attorneys that since 13 of the 17 men were being arrested for the first time today, it would be impossible to bring them to trial before they had been given time to properly prepare their cases.

Bail was set at $2,500 for each on the murder charge and $2,500 for each in the other indictments which included the conspiracy, robbery assault and rescue charges.

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17 Carolinians Face Charge of Lynching

~~Constitution~~

WALHALL, S. C., July 5.—(AP)—Seventeen men, including Mayor Robert Lee Ballentine and Night Policeman Alvin Jones, alleged to have been members of the mob that lynched Allen Green, negro, after seriously injuring Sheriff John Thomas, will go on trial here Monday.

7-6-30

The men who were indicted at a special term of court here on May 26, are charged with murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, robbery and conspiracy to rescue prisoners.

Atlanta Ga

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS
JUN 7 - 1930

A Vigorous Example Set By Carolinians

Within 24 hours after a South Carolina mob wrested a prisoner from a sheriff and lynched him, 17 alleged members of that mob were behind prison walls. Since that time a grand jury has made an investigation and indictments include the mayor of Walhalla, where the offense was committed. Vigorous prosecution of these lynchers is pledged by authorities there. Now, if Texas authorities move promptly in prosecuting those responsible for the Sherman outrage the country will begin to be convinced that the South is sincere in its efforts to destroy the lynching evil. The South Carolina example is indicative of a new attitude by law enforcement officials and the public generally. Prosecutions will go a great way toward lessening the evil. But it will not be completely wiped out until public sentiment is thoroughly aroused against it. No section can attain a full measure of progress until the civilized doctrine that the orderly processes of law must prevail is generally accepted.

NEW YORK WORLD
JUL 6 - 1930

17 FACE TRIAL AS LYNCHERS

WALHALLA, S. C., July 5 (A. P.)—Seventeen men, including Mayor Robert Lee Ballentine and Night Policeman Alvin Jones, alleged to have been members of the mob that lynched Allen Green, Negro, after seriously injuring Sheriff John Thomas, will go on trial here Monday.

The men were indicted at a special term of court here May 26, and are charged with murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, robbery and conspiracy to rescue prisoners.

McKEESPORT, PA.
NEWS
NOV 28 1930

County Fines for Lynchings

South Carolina has a law which authorizes the state to levy a fine of $2,000 on any county in which a lynching occurs. This money is then turned over to the family of the unfortunate victim. The law has been invoked only two or three times so far, the last fine being assessed against Oconee county for the recent lynching of Allen Green, Negro, charged with rape. Perhaps this law would not have been invoked then except for the fact that the mob hung the wrong man, which is always a possibility when mob law prevails.

NEW YORK EVE POST
JUL 7 - 1930

HEAT DEFERS LYNCH TRIAL

South Carolina Judge Orders Hearing of 17 for Fall

WALHALLA, S. C., July 7 (AP).—Excessive heat today caused continuance of the trial of seventeen men accused of lynching Allen Green, Negro, until next fall.

Judge M. L. Bonham granted the continuance until some indefinite time when the weather is cooler upon motion today of defense attorneys. The trial had been set for today. Solicitor Leon W. Brasfield did not oppose the motion and left as soon as it was granted for Union to make a political speech. He is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate, opposing Senator Blease.

South Carolina.

3134

Lynchings - 1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Anderson, S. C. Mail
Friday, November 7, 1930

Jury Clears Alleged Members of Mob That Lynched Allen Green

Verdict Returned This Morning at 1:30 O'Clock.

LONG TRIAL IS ENDED

Alibi Plea of Defendants Given Weight by Jury Which Sits for Four Days Listening to Testimony and Legal Battles.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Walhalla, Nov. 7.—"Not guilty" was the final chapter written at 1:30 o'clock this morning in Oconee's lynching trial which has commanded attention throughout the state during the past several days. By reason of this verdict, the ten men remaining of the 17 originally indicted for the lynching of Allen Green, negro, on April 23, last, and at attack on Sheriff Jim H. Thomas, were freed forever of the charges of murder, conspiracy to murder and assault and battery with intent to kill.

The final chapter in the sensation case, growing out of the storming of the Oconee jail last spring by a band of masked men said to number several hundred, was written by a jury of twelve men who had sat for four days listening to testimony of nearly two score witnesses for state and defense, and who had been stirred by legal skirmishes over points of law contested by able counsel for prosecution and defense.

The verdict of acquittal came this morning after the jury had deliberated for a period of about two hours. A large number of persons remained at the historic old Oconee county court house this morning to hear the verdict of the jury. The verdict was received quietly enough by the many spectators, as well as the defendants themselves, and [illegible] manner in which the jury's announcement was received indicated the spectators and all others have in mind the severe reprimand of Judge M. M. Mann on Wednesday, when a demonstration of spectators following the statement of a witness that the negro, Green, should have been lynched, caused Judge Mann to refer to the demonstration as one of "outlaws."

After the verdict had been rendered, Judge Mann adjourned the court to be reconvened this morning for consideration of other matters. The members of the jury which heard the case, and who have been kept together since Monday when they were chosen to sit on the case, showed the effects of the long trial. They were permitted to go to their homes this morning for the first time since they reported Monday for duty.

Many Legal Battles.

In addition to being probably the most sensational case on the court records of Oconee county, and besides bringing from the witness stand during the four days of the trial possibly the greatest mass of testimony adduced in a trial in this county, the "lynching" trial featured numerous interesting and hotly contested legal skirmishes.

Able counsel represented both sides, the prosecution being pressed by Solicitor Leon W. Harris of the tenth judicial circuit, with the assistance of Messrs. Wade and Harry Hughes of the Walhalla bar. Representing the seventeen defendants were Messrs. Mendel L. Smith, of Camden; former Solicitor David W. Smoak of Greenville and Messrs. J. R. Earle and R. T. Jaynes of the Walhalla bar.

The chief legal battles during the course of the four-day hearing centered upon the admissibility of alleged affidavits of several of the defendants, a right which the state claimed, and secondly, the tilt over the witness Grady Lee, one of the defendants, who did not however take the stand as a defendant, but as a witness called by the state and over the protest of defense counsel.

The first battle occurred earlier in the week when the prosecution sought to admit into evidence four statements alleged to have been signed by as many of the defendants. The defense promptly protested against this procedure after being permitted to examine the contents of the statements. Defense counsel argued that the statements could not, in justice to the defendants be submitted to the jury by reason of the fact that they contained much irrelevant matter and that in no case could an alleged confession be used except against the person making it.

Judge Mann ruled for the defense in this issue, but the state won a victory in the second of the two chief battles when the court ordered that Grady Lee, one of the defendants take the stand.

Fine Point of Law.

This dispute arose at the close of the case of the defense. Early during yesterday, the defense had Lee sworn as a witness, but a moment after the defendant had taken a seat on the stand he was withdrawn, with the statement by Mr. Smoak that the defense had other testimony to present before Lee was to taken the stand.

When the defense closed, Solicitor Harris promptly appealed to the court for premission to cross-examine the witness concerning an alleged affidavit he had signed some weeks after the lynching of the negro. The appeal of the prosecuting attorney promptly precipitated a legal skirmish that lasted for some time and necessitated searches for authority.

Judge Mendel Smith contended, in arguing against the swearing of Lee, that the defendant had been called to the stand during the morning through misapprehension on the part of counsel. Judge Smith called attention to the fact that not a single question had been asked the witness while on the stand and therefore, the way was not cleared for cross-examination. He held that it would be a violation of the defendant's constitutional rights if he were forced to take the stand.

Solicitor Harris contended, however, that the defendant had been sworn as a witness and even if the defense did not desire to examine him as a witness, the state had the right to do so.

Judge Mann referred to the stenographic records and ascertained that defense counsel, in calling the defendant from the stand immediately after he was sworn during the morning, had stated that the defense desired to put up other testimony first. In the light of this fact, Judge Mann ruled that the state had a right to cross-examine the witness and ordered that he take the stand.

There were numerous other skirmishes during the course of the trial which involved fine points of law and able arguments were made by attorneys for both the defense and prosecution.

Defense Gains Ground.

The case of the state began falling to pieces on Wednesday when four of the defendants were freed of charges against them by directed verdict with the permission of the state. These defendants first freed were Jabe Wilbanks, Ibra Patterson, Joe McCall, Jr., and Pete Epps. On the following day three more were cleared by directed verdict of the court, these being Dock Carver, Mitchell Lee and Will Elrod, against whom there was not sufficient evidence to be given the jury, the court ruled.

As the case proceeded the defense began laying its foundation for the plea of alibi in case of most of the ermaining defendants, who included Robert Lee Ballentine, mayor of Walhalla, and Alvon Jones, night policeman. Even while the state continued to present testimony, the defense sought to prove with considerable success by some of the state's own witnesses, that several of the defendants were elsewhere at the time of the lynching. This applied particularly to Ballentine and Jones, who, the testimony revealed, were at the Walhalla fire station when the mob with its victim passed through the heart of the city and on to the place near Cane Creek, below West Union, where the negro was tied to a tree and his body riddled with bullets.

The defense based its hope of acquittal entirely on alibi and practically all testimony of defense witnesses the final day was brought out to substantiate the alibi claims of the other defendants.

LEDGER
Fairfield, Ia
NOV 18 1930

LYNCHING

The trial of seventeen whites in South Carolina for the lynching of an innocent and respectable colored man, Allen Green, is evidence that headway is being made in some of the southern communities against the lynching evil. On the other hand ,a leading southern journalist, Mr. John Harries, writing to the New York Times, complains of the absence of a strong protest in Georgia against the recent killing of three colored men in that state. There are certain to be variations in the strength of the reaction against lynching, as in all manifestations of public opinion, but lynch law is doomed by the natural progress of social conditions in the south. It cannot be "stamped out," as the outraged humanitarian demands, any more than other forms of crime can be stamped out. Lynching will be abolished by the conscience and intelligence of the south. It cannot survive the social and economic progress which is carrying Dixie steadily forward.

Today it is more clearly realized than yesterday that lynching is a blot on the good name of the south, and there is an increasing respect for the civil rights of the colored man. We have information, for example, that immunity from punishment for offenses against colored people is considerably more expensive than it used to be. That it should be obtainable at all, by money or by influence, is not a pleasant fact ,but that is not confined to the south, and if it is coming higher where the colored man is concerned his rights are beginning to be realities.—Chicago Tribune

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WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR
NOV 8 - 1930

ACQUITTAL OF ALLEGED LYNCHERS

Acquittal of alleged lynchers in Oconee county, South Carolina, writes an interesting chapter in the history of justice. Two weeks ago, by directed verdict, the widow of the mob's victim was awarded damages from the county in a civil action, it having been proved to the satisfaction of the court that an innocent man was lynched. Now, another entry is made to the effect that those on trial were not guilty.

Perhaps they were not. We cannot presume to say at this distance, though we do recall something to the effect that the injured jailer and his son claimed to recognize two of the defendants as members of the gang. To hope for the law to round up another set of defendants is going a bit too far. It's our guess that the case is closed insofar as criminal prosecution is concerned, which means that a crime has been committed, as proven by the court records, but the guilty have not been brought to justice.

Unless the mobsters are apprehended and punished, civil damages awarded the widow will be in effect a sort of ungodly license fee paid to give vent to primitive and brutal emotions.

POST
CHARLESTON, S. C.

NOV 13 1930

WORTH THE EFFORT

The Walhalla lynching trial showed the difficulties a prosecutor faces in attempting to fasten responsibility for a lynching and the possibilities for making mistakes in any general round-up of men suspected of having been members of a lynching mob. Of the seventeen men tried in Walhalla, the court directed acquittals as to seven and the other ten were acquitted by the jury after two hours of deliberation, a short time in view of the mass of evidence that had been presented in the case. It was fairly clear that some of the men accused could not have participated. Whatever evidence the State was able to produce as to the others was insufficient to convince a jury of their peers that they should be convicted of the serious offense charged and, that being the case, they were entitled to their vindication by the jury's verdict.

Nevertheless the trial, while an unhappy and unfortunate ordeal for those who were accused, was a welcome effort on the part of the State to place the responsibility for a lynching and contrasted with the laxness of prosecuting officials in other sections where lynchings have occurred and there has been little or no effort of the kind. Despite the difficulties demonstrated in the Walhalla trial, prosecuting attorneys owe a duty to their constituents to attempt to bring to justice any person they have reasonable grounds to think had any connection with a lynching. It is safe to say that if it were known that a trial would follow every lynching, men would hesitate much longer about taking part in one.

Anderson, S. C. Independent
Saturday, November 8, 1930

Finis Written to Allen Green Lynching Case as 17 Men Are Freed Of All Counts In Case

Lynching of Walhalla Negro Now a Closed Issue in So Far as the Courts are Concerned—17 Defendants are Freed.

WALHALLA, Nov. 7.—(Special)—The last chapter in Oconee county's most sensational criminal case was written early this morning.

Ten men of the seventeen indicted in connection with the stormin of the Oconee county jail and the lynching of Allen Green, 52 year old Walhalla negro last April, were freed by an Oconee county jury of charges of murder, conspiracy and assault and battery with intent to kill. Seven of the men, indicted last May at a special term of court, had previously been acquitted on directed verdicts.

Among those who were freed of all the charges which had been placed against them in the indictments were Robert Lee Ballentine, mayor of Walhalla and Alvin Jones, night policeman, against whom additional charges of breach of official duty had been placed, John Sanders, J. L. Harris, John Stevens, Tillman Leard, Nelson Matheson, Harold Matheson, Grady Lee, and William Smith.

Doc Craver, Mitch Lee, Pete Epps, Will Elrod, J. Wilbanks, Joe McCall, Jr., and Ibra Patterson had been acquitted earlier in the week on a verdict directed by the court after the state had failed to present evidence that would substantiate claims that they were members of the mob that took the negro from the Oconee county jail by force and lynched him two miles from Walhalla on Cane Creek.

The jury deliberated for almost two hours in the case and a large crowd had gathered to near the verdict when they returned from the jury room. The hearings in the case consumed four days and half of last night before the verdict was rendered.

CASE ENDS

And so was brought to an end one of the most sensational cases the county has ever seen. Allen Green was taken by force from the Oconee county jail on the night of April 24, last thrown bodily into waiting autos and carried two miles from Walhalla where his body was tied to a large oak tree and filled with a fusilade of rifle, pistol and shotgun fire. He was charged with an attack on a Walhalla woman.

The widow of the negro was last month awarded damages in the sum of $2,000 against the county as provided by the statutes of the state in such lynching cases.

When the jail was stormed the night of the lynching, Sheriff Thomas, exercising his authority as protector of the lives of the prisoners he had in his keeping, resisted the efforts of the mob and was seriously injured. He was one of the chief witnesses for the state in the case.

Gastonia. N. C. Gazette
Friday, November 7, 1930

17 Acquitted Of Lynching Charge

Judge Freed Seven And Jury Ten In Trial For Lynching Of Negro At Walhalla, S. C.

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 7.—(AP)—A jury filed into the courtroom here early today to announce it had acquitted ten men on trial for murder as a result of the lynching of Allen Green, negro, here last spring.

Seventeen originally went on trial but seven had been freed by a directed verdict. The entire group, which included Walhalla's mayor, R. B. Ballentine and night Policeman Alvin Jones, was also freed of charges of conspiracy to murder with intent to kill.

Many of the county's citizens had waited up last night through attorneys' closing arguments, the judge's charge and the two-hour deliberation of the jury. Only Wednesday court had been adjourned because of what Judge M. M. Mann termed a "barbaric demonstration of outlaws" when spectators cheered a witness who said Green should have been lynched, but the verdict was received quietly today.

Green, who was once publicly thanked for heroism during a fire here, had been placed in jail charged with a criminal assault on a white woman. In storming the jail, the masked mob fractured Sheriff J. L. Thomas' skull.

Trial of the alleged members of the mob had been twice postponed before it opened Monday. Sheriff Thomas aind his son testified they recognized two members of the mob and the state introduced other similar testimony. However, the defense offered witnesses whose testimony provided alibis for most of the defendants, including Ballentine and Jones. These two have been indicted for breach of public duty.

Last month damages of $2,000 were awarded Green's widow to be paid by Anconee county for the lynching, under the state law.

SAVANNAH, GA.
PRESS

NOV 10 1930

THE PRISONERS GO FREE.

THE acquittal of ten men in Walhalla, S. C., of the charge of lynching is notable.

Some of the mob were recognized by the sheriff and his son. But the alibis set up by the accused parties were sufficient in the minds of the jury to overcome other positive evidence.

The fact is that the sentiment in the communities is not strong enough to bring murderers of this sort to justice. For lynching is murder, after all. The best people deplore it, but public opinion as a whole is not ready as yet to overtake the accused. It is doubtful whether national law will be effective. People would resent the interference of the general government. There are many laws against lynching, and the people of the county in which Walhalla is situated have been ordered to pay the widow of the lynched man $2,000 under a State law. Beyond this, sentiment is not strong enough to find men guilty in the courts. As the Macon Telegraph says: "Solicitors general, knowing the apathetic attitude, are either cold or lukewarm to prosecutions."

Lynching continues because public sentiment does not back up the law in various counties. A majority of the people have not waked up to the enormity of the offense. Enough has been shown to prove that military and the civil courts cannot always protect prisoners when capital offenses are brought against them. Civilization is at stake when mobs rule. There is a return to frontier society where might was right until the better element got control there.

We hate to think of the Southern States being ruled by the crude creeds of loose-jointed primeval society. We are entitled to something better than this, and creation of a better and higher sentiment should be attempted unless something more drastic intervenes.

Lynchings-1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

South Carolina

3133

Anderson, S. C. Independent
Thursday, July 10, 1930

TRUE BILLS FOUND IN LYNCHING CASE

New Indictments Re-Written From Older Indictments Returned by Oconee County Grand Jury Against Alleged Mob Members.

WALHALLA, July 9.—True bills were yesterday found in all the new indictments in the Allen Green lynching case presented to the Oconee County grand jury when they convened for the July term of court of general sessions here Monday. The new indictments were presented to the grand jury in a re-phrased and re-worded form merely for clarity and the returning of the true bills does not constitute additional offenses or involve additional persons other than the seventeen men previously indicted at the special term of court here.

The new indictments will be presented to the court and it is on the basis of these indirtments that the seventeen men will be tried when the case is brought up again. Possibility that another special term of court will be granted for the trial was expressed after trial of the men alleged to have been members of the mob that lynched Allen Green was continued Monday for the second time.

The indictments returned at the special term of court will be nolle prossed when the new indictments are presented to the court. The new indictments are practically the same as the first ones written, involving practically the same charges, but are written in a more simple and clearer form.

In addition to the two charges of murder and accessory before the fact and assault and battery with intent to kill and conspiracy to rescue prisoners, the grand jury also returned true bills against Mayor Robert Lee Ballentine and Night Policeman Alvin Jones charging them with official misconduct.

SEVENTEEN WILL BE TRIED FOR LYNCHING

Greensboro N.C.

South Carolinians Alleged to Have Been Members of Mob Which Killed Negro

Greensboro News
11-3-30

Walhalla, S. C., Nov. 2.—(AP)—Seventeen persons, including the mayor and night policeman, are scheduled to go on trial here tomorrow on charges of being members of a mob which lynched Allen Green, 52-year-old negro last April after breaking into the Oconee county jail, taking him from the jail.

Twice previously the case has been postponed. Charges against the men are murder, assault and battery with intent to kill and conspiracy. Recently Green's widow was granted a $2,000 verdict in common pleas court in a suit against the state, in which she claimed her husband was not guilty of the crime for which he was lynched.

MOB WIDOW GETS $2,000

Argus
10-31-30
St. Louis Mo.

Woman Whose Husband Was Lynched Wins Damages After It is Proven Victim Was Innocent.

WALHALLA, S. C., Oct.—Mrs. Emma Green will receive the sum of two thousand dollars from Oconee County for the lynching of her husband here some months ago, according to a direct verdict rendered in civil court here Tuesday afternoon.

The payment is in keeping under a South Carolina law which provides such compensation when a victim of a mob is proved to have been innocent of the crime which caused his lynching. Attorneys for the county attempted to prove that Green was guilty of the crime but the attorneys for the plaintiff off-set their arguments and convinced the court that he was the innocent victim of a mob of angry white men and Judge Mann rendered his decision in favor of Green's widow.

Victim Was A Hero

Allen Green was lynched here following his arrest charged with attacking a white woman. The mob which stormed the jail was alleged to have been led by the mayor of Walhalla and the night policeman. Sheriff Jackson attempted to resist the mob and was struck down by one of the members and injured to the extent that he had to be carried to the hospital and treated for more than a week.

Green was a pardoned convict, and some eleven years ago was the hero of this city when through his heroic efforts the city was saved from destruction by fire. At the state prison he was known as a model prisoner and several times as a trusty, at the danger of his own life, prevented prison-breaks. It was such deeds of valor and his good behavior that won his pardon for him.

SUMPTER, S. C.
ITEM

OCT 21 1930

Oconee County Must Pay $2,000 For Lynching Negro

Walhalla, Oct. 21.—(AP)—Oconee county must pay $2,000 because a group of its citizens lynched Allen Green, negro, on a tree near here last spring where several years before he had been cited for heroism.

It has been proven to the satisfaction of a jury that the negro did not commit the crme for which he was strung up to a tree and hanged, a criminal attack on a white woman.

Before a crowded court room here yesterday, Judge M. M. Mann directed a verdict in behalf of Green's widow, who brought action in civil court for $2,000, which under a South Carolina statute must be paid the victim of a lynching.

Strong evidence that the negro was not guilty of the attack had been introduced. Over a score of men including the mayor of Walhalla and a night policeman were to have been brought to trial last summer on charges growing out of the lynching but the trial was postponed because of the heat.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
Tuesday, November 4, 1930

TWO MEN IN MOB ARE IDENTIFIED

Sheriff Is Witness At Lynching Trial In Walhalla

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 3. (AP)—Sheriff J. L. Thomas and his son testified here today that they recognized two of the 17 defendants on trial for murder as members of a masked mob which stormed the county jail at midnight here last Spring, took Allen Green, 52 year old negro, a short distance away and lynched him.

Thomas was the first witness to take the stand for the State as the trial got under way shortly after noon. The 17 defendants, who include Mayor Ballentine and Alvin Jones, night policeman, are charged with murder, assault and battery with intent to kill, and conspiracy to murder.

The sheriff said although their faces were partially covered with a cloth he recognized John Sanders and John Stevens of Walhalla, as members of the mob. His son, Eugene Thomas, who was asleep in the jail when the men arrived, said he also recognized Sanders.

Coats which Sanders and Stevens are charged with wearing the night of the slaying were placed in testimony.

A. E. Power, pathologist of the Baptist Hospital at Columbia, testified that stains on the agrments were caused by human blood.

Sheriff Thomas said he had received no intimation of the forming of a mob when asked why precautions to safeguard the prisoner were not taken.

"I met four or five members of it in the jail," he said, "and told them they were making a mistake." When he refused to give up his pistol, he testified members of the mob struck him on the head and knocked him down. Dr. J. R. Young testified his skull was fractured by the blow.

In October, Oconee county was ordered to pay $2,000 to Green's widow for the lynching, under a South Carolina Statute. He was charged with a criminal attack on a white woman. Sheriff Thomas testified at that trial that Green was not guilty of the charge for which he had been arrested and was lynched.

The negro several years ago was publicly acclaimed for heroism in a fire here near the spot where he was lynched last April.

Mayor Ballentine and Jones, the night policeman, came to the jail a "few minutes after Green was lynched" Thomas stated. He said that Ballentine earlier in the day had made no suggestion concerning safeguarding the prisoner.

Union, S. C., Times
Wednesday, October 22, 1930

Oconee County Must Pay For The Lynching

Walhalla, S. C., Oct. 21.—(AP)—Oconee county must pay $2,000 because a group of its citizens lynched Allen Green, negro, on a tree near here last spring where several years before he had been cited for heroism.

It has been proven to the satisfaction of a jury that the negro did not commit the crime for which he was strung up to a tree and hanged, a criminal attack on a white woman.

Before a crowded court room here yesterday, Judge M. M. Mann directed a verdict in behalf of Green's widow, who brought action in civil court for $2,000, which under a South Carolina statute must be paid the victim of a lynching.

Strong evidence that the negro was not guilty of the attack had been introduced. Over a scare of men including the mayor of Walhalla and a night policeman were to have been brought to trial last summer on charges growing out of the lynching but the trial was postponed because of the heat.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

NOV 3 1930

OCONEE LYNCHING TRIAL ON DOCKET

State Ready to Try Case at Court Opening Today, Says Solicitor Harris

Walhalla, Nov. 2.—(AP): Seventeen persons, including the mayor and night policemen, are scheduled to go on trial here tomorrow on charges of being members of a mob which lynched Allen Green, 52-year-old negro last April after attacking the Oconee county jail and taking him from it.

Solicitor Leon W. Harris, of the tenth judicial circuit, said the state is ready to try the case at the present term of Oconee court. Twice previously it has been postponed.

Charges against the men are

murder, assault and battery with intent to kill and conspiracy.

Recently Green's widow was granted a $2,000 verdict in common pleas court in a suit against the county in which she claimed her husband was not guilty of the crime for which he was lynched. The sheriff of Oconee county on cross examination testified he had information which caused him to believe Green was innocent.

Green was lynched under the same tree where once he had received news of a reward and clemency for the heroism during a fire. At that time he was serving a sentence for attempted criminal assault. He was lynched because members of the mob believed him guilty of attacking a white woman.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

NOV 6 1930

13 TRIED AS LYNCHERS

South Carolina Prosecutor Drops Case Against Four Others.

By the United Press.

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 6.—A verdict is expected tomorrow in the trial of thirteen men charged with lynching the Negro, Allen Green, here last April. Cases against Joe McCall, Jr.; Pete Epps, Jab Wilbanks and Ibra Patterson were nolle prossed by State counsel. The State rested its case yesterday.

Judge M. M. Mann ruled that affidavits alleged to have been signed by four defendants offered by the State as evidence against them was not admissible.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

NOV 7 1930

10 ACQUITTED IN LYNCHING

Mayor of South Carolina Town One of Accused.

By the United Press.

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 7.—Ten remaining defendants charged with lynching Allen Green, Negro, here last April were acquitted [illegible] jury in Oconee County Court today.

Those acquitted were John Sanders, John Stevens, Grady Lee, Harold Mathewson, Nelson Mathewson, J. Landie Harris, Tillman Leard, Will Smith, Alvon Jones and Mayor R. L. Ballentine.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 8 - 1930

Ten More Acquitted in Lynching.

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 7 (AP).—A jury today acquitted ten men on trial for murder as a result of the lynching of Allen Green, Negro, here last April 24. Seventeen originally went on trial, but seven had been freed by directed verdict. The entire group, which included Walhalla's Mayor, R. B. Ballentine, and Alvin Jones, night policeman, was also acquitted of charges of conspiracy to murder and assault with intent to kill.

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 7 - 1930

Lynching Trial Ends With 17 Acquittals

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 7 (A. P.).—Ten men charged with murder, conspiracy and assault in connection with the lynching last spring of Allen Green, fifty-two-year-old Negro, were acquitted early today on all three charges by a jury in Oconee County Sessions Court.

The jury deliberated two hours. Directed verdicts of not guilty were ordered for seven others indicted on the same charges.

Lynchings-1930

~~Legal~~ Punishment of Lynchers.

South Carolina

3132

WIDOW OF LYNCHED NEGRO TO RECEIVE $2,000 DAMAGES

Independent

10-[illegible]-30

Walhalla, S. C.—(ANP)—Mrs. Emma Green will receive the sum of $2,000 from Oconee County for the lynching of her husband here some months ago, according to a direct ~~[illegible] rendered in~~ civil court here Tuesday afternoon. Ga.

The payment is in keeping under a South Carolina law, which provides such compensation when a victim of a mob is proved to have been innocent of the crime which caused his lynching. Attorneys for the county attempted to prove that Green was guilty of the crime but the attorneys for the plaintiff offset their arguments and convinced the court that he was the innocent victim of a mob of angry white men, and Judge Mann rendered his decision in favor of Green's widow.

Allen Green was lynched here following his arrest charged with attacking a white woman. The mob which stormed the jail was alleged to have been led by the mayor of Walhalla and the night policeman. Sheriff Jackson attempted to resist the mob and was struck down by one of the members and injured to the extent that he had to be carried to the hospital and treated for more than a week.

Green was a pardoned convict, and some eleven years ago was the hero of this city when through his heroic efforts the city was saved from destruction by fire. At the state prison he was known as a model prisoner, and several times, as a trusty, at the danger of his own life, prevented prison-breaks. It was such deeds of valor and his good behavior that won his pardon for him.

At the time of the supposed attack there was an opinion on the part of officials that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged, and it was this feeling that perhaps caused the sheriff to believe that it was the prevailing sentiment and that there would be no attempt made to lynch him. A few hot-headed whites, however, changed this opinion, and the sheriff was caught off his guard and Green was lynched.

Immediately following the lynching, Governor Richards sent a group of investigators in this county, and several white men, including the mayor, were arrested and indicted. The trial was set for the summer term of court, but was postponed when the court decided that the weather was too hot to sit in a crowded courtroom and listen to lengthy arguments. The prosecuting attorneys agreed and the trial will be held during the forthcoming court session.

When the recent case was tried, which resulted in the $2,000 award to Mrs. Green, the courtroom was crowded with white citizens and the action of the court won the approval of the majority of those assembled.

CAROLINIANS FREED OF LYNCHING GUILT

Constitution

11-8-30

Ten Men Acquitted in Death of Negro Prisoner.

Atlanta Ga.

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 7.—(AP) A jury filed into the courtroom here early today and announced it had acquitted 10 men on trial for murder as a result of the lynching of Allen Green, negro, here, last April 24.

Seventeen originally went on trial but seven had been freed by directed verdict. The entire group, which included Walhalla's mayor, R. B. Ballentine, and Night Policeman Alvin Jones, was also acquitted of charges of conspiracy to murder and assault with intent to kill.

Green was charged with criminal assault upon a white woman. In storming the jail to take Green, the mob overpowered Sheriff J. L. Thomas. Trial of the cases opened Monday. Sheriff Thomas and his son testified they recognized two of the defendants as members of the mob.

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17 Go On Trial In Lynching Case

Advertiser

11-4-30

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 3.—(AP)—Efforts were begun here today to convict 17 men, including the mayor and night policeman of this town, on charges of participation in the lynching last Spring of Allen Green, 52-year-old negro.

Sheriff J. L. Thomas, the first witness, testified that he recognized two of the defendants among the masked mob that seized the negro and took him a short distance from the jail to a tree where he was hanged. John Sanders and John Stevens, both of Walhalla, were named by the officer as the two.

His son, Eugene Thomas, also testified to recognizing Sanders among the crowd in the jail.

Montgomery

Included in the 17 defendants are Mayor R. L. Ballentine and Alvin Jones, the town's night policeman.

Ala.

In addition to the murder charges, the defendants are under indictment for conspiracy to murder and assault and battery with intent to kill.

The latter charge grew out of an attack upon Sheriff Thomas, whose skull was fractured when he was felled by the butt of a pistol as he attempted to prevent the seizure of the prisoner.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

NOV 5 1930

WITNESSES PAINT OCONEE LYNCHING

They Tell of Men in Mob Who Looked Like Those Now on Trial

Walhalla, Nov. 4.—(AP): When court adjourned here late today in the trial of 17 men charged with murder as a result of the lynching of Allen Green, 52-year-old negro near here last spring, testimony of 17 witnesses had been presented. Court officials said the case probably would end tomorrow afternoon. Green was charged with attacking a white woman.

Most of those testifying during the afternoon corroborated testimony of previous witnesses.

"Dock" Thomas, son of Sheriff J. H. Thomas, who was assaulted when the mob attacked the jail, told the jury he talked with Alvin Jones, night policeman and defendant and in talking about the negro, he said Jones told him he wanted Green lynched.

Tells of Mob Gathering

B. H. Hardy testified he was at the ball park, where the crowd gathered before the lynching. A large crowd went to the jail and took Green out, he said. Two of the men looked like Nelson Matheson and Willie Smith, defendants, he added. He also said he saw a man with a coat on similar to that worn at the time by John Sanders, another defendant.

Garnet Burton said he was at the meeting at the ball park and heard the names of John Sanders, a defendant, and Rubin Hailey, state's witness, called.

Wade Kerr, summoned by both state and defense as a witness, said when he was questioned by state's attorneys and Constable W. W. Rogers he was "so frightened" he did not know what he was saying. During the questioning, he added, Rogers called him a "damn liar" and said he was going to "put me in jail and starve me." Rogers also "popped his fist in my face," the witness said.

He Followed Mob

Calvin Williams described in detail incidents leading up to the lynching and the lynching itself. He was not a member of the mob but followed some distance behind, he testified.

The negro was put aboard a truck and taken to the scene of the lynching. Williams said, and the lights of an automobile were turned on the tree to which he was

(Continued From Page 1)

tied. One of the men yelled to t[he] negro, "make peace with y[our] God," he testified, and Green [re]plied, "I've done done it." He hea[rd] several shots, he added, and retur[n]ed to Walhalla.

During the morning sessions o[ne] defense witness took the sta[nd] when state's attorneys agreed b[e]cause he had business engageme[nts] making it inconvenient for him [to] testify later.

The witness, J. E. Riorden, s[aid] Mayor R. L. Ballentine came to [his] house two hours before the ne[gro] was lynched, to cancel an enga[ge]ment for a fishing trip. The may[or] was talking with him at the ti[me] Green was lynched, he said.

A state witness, Albert Buchan[an] followed Riorden on the stand a[nd] said Ballentine talked with him [the] night before the lynching and s[aid] "something ought to be done" w[ith] Green.

Rode Around Walhalla

"Ballentine got into my car a[nd] we rode around Walhalla," he sa[id]. "We made two stops and each ti[me] Ballentine got out and walked into the dark." The purpose of t[he] ride was not brought out.

Buchanan also said Jones, [the] night policeman, said: "If anythi[ng] happens, the police have busine[ss] on the other side of town."

Other morning witnesses descri[b]ed the arrest of John Sande[rs] identified yesterday by Sher[iff] Thomas as a leader of the mob.

Green's widow was recent[ly] granted $2,000 damages, as provid[ed] by South Carolina law, when [it] was established that Green w[as] lynched.

How Good Is Law?

In Walhalla, S. C., officers of the law, spurred by state officials, were successful in getting 17 indictments against members of the mob which lynched Allen Green, a 52-year-old Negro. The case went to trial. A judge directed verdicts of not guilty in favor of seven defendants, but ordered the other ten to trial. A jury found them not guilty, although the evidence was strongly against them.

Dallas

The jury, of course, did not consider the evidence primarily in reaching its verdict. This was a lynching case and sentiment, rather than evidence, was the controlling factor. The case was one of alleged assault. The Negro, Green, was supposed to have attacked a white woman. The story was proved to have been untrue before the lynchers went to trial and Oconee county had been ordered to pay the widow of Green $2,000 under a state law. In making that finding, the state authorities refused to believe white witnesses.

In spite of having lynched a man, and the wrong man at that, the lynchers have been set free.

11-8-30

A great many people think that the cure for lynching is in another law, a federal law. We do not believe it will have the slightest effect. We already have laws covering lynchings—an amplitude of laws. Members of a mob could be indicted on 10 counts, at least, if anybody wanted to indict them. Lynchings already is murder and a capital offense. The prohibitions are already strong enough. It is the sentiment that is weak.

Macon Ga.

People generally are apathetic to lynchings. The better people deplore them, but do nothing else about it. Solicitors general knowing the apathetic attitude, are either cold or lukewarm to prosecutions, unless it be that a particular solicitor general has an extraordinarily high regard for his oath and a courage heedless of political consequences where his plain duty is apparent. Jurors with a false sense of values seldom ever find a verdict of guilty against a mobman, no matter how great the culpability.

Lynchings continue in spite of an abundance of laws that could be invoked against those who participate in them, because the majority of us are not civilized enough to revolt actively against them.

Lynching Trial.

Constitution

11-5-30

Atlanta

WALHALLA, S. C., Nov. 5.—(AP)—The state rested its case here this afternoon and four defense witnesses had taken the stand when court adjourned in the trial of 17 men on charges of murder in connection with the lynching last spring of Allen Green, 52-year-old negro. Green had been charged with attacking a white woman.

South Carolina Pays $2,000 to Widow of Lynched Man

Defender 11-1-30 Chicago

WALHALLA, S. C., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Emma Green will receive the sum of $2,000 from Oconee county for the lynching of her husband here some months ago, according to a direct verdict rendered in civil court here.

The payment is in keeping with a South Carolina law, which provides such compensation when a victim of a mob is proved to have been innocent of the crime which caused his lynching. Attorneys for the county attempted to prove that Green was guilty of the crime, but the attorneys for the plaintiff offset their arguments and convinced he court that he was the innocent victim of a mob of angry white men. Judge Mann rendered his decision in favor of Green's widow.

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Lynchings - 1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Texas.

MARTIAL LAW RULES RIOTING TEXAS TOWN

Constitution

5-11-30

Atlanta, Ga.

DALLAS, Texas, May 10.—(AP)—Governor Dan Moody said at 10:45 p. m. that he had signed the proclamation declaring a state of martial law in Sherman. He said Col. L. E. McGee would remain in command.

Additional troops would not be ordered there unless they were requested, the governor said.

"They will remain in Sherman as long as they are needed," he added.

He said the proclamation was issued upon representations made to him by substantial citizens of Sherman that martial law was needed to clear up mob disorders.

Fourteen arrests had been made tonight by officers in connection with the rioting of yesterday which caused the burning of the court house, lynching of a negro and burning of a negro church and drug store.

At 7 p. m. most of the stores were closed and a fair Saturday night crowd was on the streets, although well scattered.

No charges had been filed against those under arrest, and Sheriff Vaughan said probably none would be placed until feeling had subsided further.

The regular grand jury meets May 19 and there were no indications of a special term.

OPS TAKE CHARGE SHERMAN, TEXAS, TO END RULE BY MOB

Times

ction Follows Burning of the Courthouse and Negro and Defiance of Militia.

5-11-30

SIXTEEN ARRESTS MADE

New York, N.Y.

Rioters Disperse After Destroying Three Blocks in the Negro Quarter.

MOODY CONDEMNS UPRISING

Governor Declares He Will Use All His Powers to Send Leaders to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

SHERMAN, Texas, May 10.—Following a day and night of mob rule and vandalism in which the $60,000 county court house was destroyed and a Negro, about to be tried, was taken dead from its ruins, dragged about the streets and burned, the National Guard attacked and besieged and homes and stores in the Negro quarter burned and wrecked, this city, known as the "Athens of Texas," was placed this morning under military rule.

The civil authorities relinquished the government to units of the National Guard without the formality of a declaration of martial law. Sixteen men, alleged leaders of the mob, were arrested and five of them are held in the county jail. The other eleven were released after they had been booked by the military authorities.

Formal charges have not been filed, and what disposition will be made of the cases has not been indicated. All the men arrested were unarmed. One had a stick of dynamite in his pocket.

Rain Helps Disperse Mob.

The mob, swayed by lynching mania, which defied all authority from Friday noon until 2 o'clock this morning, had exhausted its fury and satisfied its vengeance by that time. With the arrival of 300 more National Guardsmen from Dallas, Fort Worth and other near-by cities, ordered out by Governor Moody, and a downpour of rain, the few groups of rioters still gathered in the streets were easily dispersed.

A meeting of county, city and military officials and of prominent business men was called as soon as the soldiers had made sure that they were in complete control of the situation. The meeting decided that military authority should supersede civil powers until the danger of another outbreak of mob violence was surely past.

The seventy-odd National Guardsmen who had been sent here Friday afternoon when the mob made its first attempt to seize the Negro, George Hughes, on trial for an alleged attack on a white woman, were of no avail to stem the tide of lawlessness. They had fired on the mob once in trying to prevent the dynamiting of the court house walls, but did not employ this resort a second time.

The mob was determined to get visual proof of the assurance given by the court house officials that the Negro had been placed in a steel and cement vault there. The belief existed that he had been spirited out and taken to the jail, and an attempt to discover if this was true led part of the frenzied crowd to attack the jail, to which some of the militia were sent from the court house square.

While the onslaught on the jail was being made another attempt was made by another section of the mob to reach the vault in the court house. The soldiers there offered no further resistance but went to the jail where the attack had been repulsed.

Get the Negros Body.

From that time on the mob held undisputed sway. The group from the jail joined the others at the court house and efforts to reach the vault were redoubled. A wall of the second floor was at last shattered, revealing the vault. Acetylene torches were brought into play and charges of dynamite were also employed to shatter the steel and cement walls.

Times

At midnight the shrivelled body of the Negro, who had been roasted alive in the vault was thrown down a ladder while the mob howled and cheered.

5-11-30

Women March in Parade.

A parade was formed at once, with the body of Hughes on an automobile truck. Behind it marched several thousand hooting, yelling and jeer-among them and women with babes ing men and boys. Women were in their arms had been in the mob.

New York

As the parade started home one yelled "Take him home," and the line swung toward the Negro section of the city, about seven or eight blocks distant. The body of Hughes was strung up to a tree in front of a two-story brick building containing a Negro drug store and rooming house. The drug store was broken into and boxes, counters and other inflammable material brought out and piled under the hanging body. A torch was then applied.

After burning the body the mob set fire to the drug store and to a number of other Negro homes and stores in a radius of three blocks, all being destroyed. Among these was the only Negro undertaking establishment in the city. A white undertaking firm had to be called to take charge of Hughes's body after it had been cut down by the militiamen.

Casualties in the rioting were limited. Captain John A. Dunlap was hit in the face by a missile and his nose was broken, and Captain Albert Sydney Johnson was cut on the face by a broken bottle.

Several enlisted men received injuries from being beaten. Two youths, members of the mob, received bullet wounds, one being shot through the neck and the other through the thigh. Investigation has shown that the bullets that struck them were leaden bullets and evidently were fired by members of the mob. All National Guardsmen were supplied with steel bullets.

A military court of inquiry probably will be called.

Mayor Jess Eurbanks of Sherman issued a statement deploring the lynching and acts of vandalism that followed, and declaring that the majority of those in the mob were not residents of Sherman, but came from other towns.

Called "Athens of Texas."

SHERMAN, Texas, May 10 (AP).—Its schools, institutions and churches have won for Sherman the appellation, "The Athens of Texas." The city boasts two denominational colleges, twenty-seven churches, excellent school buildings, a Y. M. C. A. with 400 members and twelve city parks containing seventy-eight acres for outdoor recreation.

The population is 16,164, and 95 per cent of the residents are white. The city was selected as the location for the National Home for Orphans and Aged of a national fraternal organization chiefly because of its citizenship, according to officials of the organization.

As an industrial city, Sherman manufactures more per capita than any other city in Texas and is now the sixth industrial city of the State, having fifty-eight factories, including the first large milk plant in the State.

Governor Issues a Statement.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 10 (AP).—Governor Moody today issued a statement in which he declared that every power of the State would be brought to bear to seek out and punish the persons responsible for the rioting at Sherman. He denied that he had instructed Texas Rangers sent to Sherman to guard a Negro who was killed yesterday, not to shoot in dealing with the mob.

He said he sent both Rangers and National Guardsmen to the city under general orders to protect the prisoner and preserve the peace.

He termed the action of the mob in firing on soldiers as "treasonable."

"The action of this mob in undertaking to set aside the laws of the country and making of itself a group of murderers and incendiarists by burning the court house and killing the Negro is unpardonable," the Governor said. "It is an evil day when any group of persons combine to override constituted law and authority and add to the crime of murder and arson the offense of firing on soldiers of their State and country.

"The wanton destruction of property by the mob was crime in its most reckless fashion. The burning of the court house is arson just as much as setting fire to a neighbor's house. I hope the officers find the persons who set fire to the court house and who were leaders of the mob. All State powers at my command will be used to send these persons to the penitentiary, where they belong.

"It is understood from news dispatches that soldiers were fired upon by the mob. These men were in Sherman as an organized body of soldiers, representing constituted authority and wearing the uniform of the United States Army, and action of the mob in firing on them was treasonable. If the identity of the men who made the assault can be ascertained every power in the State will be utilized in meting out a just punishment to them."

Methodists Deplore Affairs.

DALLAS, Texas, May 10 (AP).— A resolution, deploring mob action at Sherman, Texas, yesterday when George Hughes, Negro, was lynched, and reaffirming lasting opposition to all mob violence, was adopted by the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at today's session.

The resolution, introduced by the Rev. A. D. Porter of Mineral Wells, Texas, termed the occurrence a "shocking affair," which the conference viewed with a "sense of horror," and was carried unanimously.

LONDON PHONES GOV. MOODY.

Daily Mail Man Thus "Covers" Sherman Riot for His Paper.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 10 (AP).—"I say, is this the Governor of Texas?" came the voice of a correspondent of The London Daily Mail, 5,000 miles away, calling Governor Moody by telephone today to ascertain particulars of the riot at Sherman. The call was received by Governor Moody at 5 A. M.

After questioning the Governor about what was going on, the correspondent added:

"Well, well! Is this a common occurrence in Texas?"

Assured by the Governor that it was not, the correspondent hung up with, "Thanks and cheerio."

SHERMAN RIOT CASES SHIFTED TO DALLAS

Times 5-24-30

Thirteen Texans, Accused of Arson and Assault to Murder, Transferred for Trial.

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, May 23.—Cases charging arson, burglary, assault to murder and inciting a riot against fourteen men, arrested at Sherman after the recent rioting in which the

Texan Admits He Fired Into Crowd

Advertiser

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 14.—(AP)—Capt. Frank Hamer, who, with three other Texas Rangers, fought off the mob that attempted to seize George Hughes, negro, in last Friday's rioting at Sherman, today denied reports that he had received orders from Gov. Dan Moody not to shoot into the mob.

Gov. Moody previously had denied issuing such orders. 5-15-30

"Anytime you feel lucky, come on, but when you start up the stairway once more, there are going to be many funerals in Sherman," Capt. Hamer said he warned the crowd, after the first rush on the courthouse where the negro was held. Montgomery, Ala.

Hamer said on the second assault he fired a shotgun into the crowd, wounding two men. He added the work of the rangers was seriously hampered by women and children in the mob.

INQUIRY STARTED ON SHERMAN RIOTS

Military Court Summons Witnesses as Four More Alleged Mob Members Are Seized.

Times

TWENTY ARE NOW IN JAIL

5-13-30

Prominent Residents of Texas City Are Said to Have Divulged Some Mob Members.

New York, N.Y.

SHERMAN, Texas, May 12 (AP)—With Colonel L. S. Davidson presiding, the first session of a military court of inquiry into the mob activities here last week was held today. Colonel Davidson explained that the workings of the court were similar to those of a grand jury. The names of persons summoned would not be made public because to do so would defeat its purpose.

"The best people of Sherman" will be called to identify members of the mob, the Colonel said.

With the arrest today of four additional alleged members of the mob which burned the court house and the body of George Hughes, a Negro, the court had twenty suspected persons for investigation. Nineteen of them were in jail and the twentieth was released subject to call.

Colonel Lawrence McGee, commanding officer of the national guard which took charge of the city Sunday morning under the martial law proclamation of Governor Moody, declined today to express an opinion as to how long the city would remain under military rule.

"We will stay here until we arrest as many of the mob members as possible, particularly leaders, and until the investigation is completed," he explained.

Sherman remained quiet today, citizens and civil officials aiding the military officers in every way possible.

The additional arrests of alleged rioters were made by State rangers. A number of those held live in nearby towns. Mayor Jess Eubanks, in a statement issued the day after the mob outbreak, declared those responsible for the rioting lived outside of Sherman.

The names of those arrested today were added to the blotter with the notation "incendiary riot" beside them.

Colonel Davidson said the court of inquiry examined ten witnesses today. Several were prominent Sherman residents who appeared voluntarily to furnish the names of members of the mob, he said. The court has not examined any of the suspected persons, the Colonel added.

Among those arrested was a youth with his head bandaged, who was struck by an officer as he dashed up the court house steps waving a flag during an attack on the building.

Colonel Davidson said the court of inquiry probably would end its hearing this week.

At the Presbyterian Church yesterday the congregation arose in a body to "repudiate the rioting as representative of the best citizenship of Sherman," and "to resent" the destruction of property.

Dr. T. A. Wharton, pastor emeritus of the Presbyterian Church, launched a movement to pay Negroes for their property, damaged by the mob, and planned to start a financial campaign today.

A statement signed by a number of business men, expressing regret at the disorders was read at the Baptist Church.

MOB VIOLENCE SCENE UNDER RULE OF TROOPS

Texas Town Made Subject to Martial Law To Keep Order.

Constitution

SHERMAN, Texas, May 11.—(AP) Patroling the streets under a hot sun and manning machine guns placed at strategic points, Texas national guardsmen maintained strict order under martial law here today.

5-16-30

The highways leading into Sherman and the streets of this north Texas city were crowded with Sunday motorists who came to see the burned Grayson county courthouse and the negro residence district stormed last Friday and Friday night by a mob incensed over the criminal attack upon a white woman by George Hughes, 41-year-old negro.

Atlanta, Ga.

Hughes was killed during the rioting. A coroner's jury declared he was suffocated when he was locked in a vault in the courthouse.

The negro had been placed in the vault for safety when Texas rangers and county officers were driven from the courthouse by the fire set by the mob. The decision meant the coroner's jury believed Hughes was dead when entrance into the thick walled vault was forced by the mob, using acetylene torches and dynamite after the courthouse was destroyed. His body, nevertheless, was dragged through the streets and then burned in the negro district.

A military order prohibiting the congregating of more than three persons tended to cramp the activities of today's sightseers.

The order was one of the first issued by the commandant, Colonel Lawrence E. McGee, of Dallas.

Under his official instructions, ways and means of getting to the bottom of the uprising were arranged. He appointed Col. L. S. Davidson, of Dallas, 12th cavalry, Texas National Guard, provost marshal, and named Majors Earl Z. Crowdus, of Dallas, and John Naylor, of Fort Worth, assistant provost marshals.

He also named Davidson, Crowdus and Naylor to constitute a court of inquiry with supreme authority to investigate and to direct arrests.

All business places except hotels, restaurants and drug stores were ordered to close at 6 p. m.

Martial law was clamped down last night under a proclamation by Governor Dan Moody well after the rioting had ceased, but in the face of widely reported rumors that a new onslaught on the jail was planned in an effort to liberate 13 mob members held there. Scouting parties were sent out today to survey the situation. They reported there were no indications of a renewed attack.

The machine guns set up at the corners of the jail buildings last night remained in place and well manned.

The sheriff was not replaced in control of the jail, but acted under direction of national guardsmen.

A young man suspected of taking part in Friday's riots was apprehended today, the first arrest since the inauguration of martial law. He was questioned by Colonel Davidson and orders were issued for the arrest of several other men.

The streets became so crowded with automobiles late today that guardsmen prohibited motorists from driving around the court house square.

Forces in control of Sherman under Governor Moody's declaration of martial law consist of 421 Texas National Guardsmen and 10 Texas Rangers.

The martial law declaration was the second during the three and one-half years of Governor Moody's administration. The other was at Borger after the slaying of a county official.

Colonel McGee said he had not checked the exact number of prisoners in the jail but Sheriff Arthur Vaughn said late yesterday 13 had been imprisoned.

Grayson County Court House was burned with George Hughes, a negro, on trial for attacking a white woman, have been transferred to Dallas County and thirteen of the men were lodged in the Dallas County jail today. The fourteenth defendant was placed on $5,000 bail.

Each prisoner faces all four charges, and Governor Moody and county and Federal officers at Sherman, as well as the military authorities who have maintained martial law there since the lynching, declare everything possible will be done to obtain convictions.

The cases were ordered transferred by Judge R. M. Carter, who said it would be impossible to get a jury in Grayson County.

The men held in the Dallas County jail are C. A. Briggs, Cleo Wolf, Jeff Jones, Webb Purdon, J. C. McCasland, Leslie Cole, James Arnold, Alvin Morgan, William Dophey, Leonard O'Neal, Roy M. Allen, Kess Roper and James May. Horace Reynolds was released on bail.

The prisoners were brought to Dallas handcuffed and chained in pairs. Dates for trials have not been set.

Lynchings - 1930
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Texas.

3129

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

MAY 23 1930

SHERMAN RIOT CASES WILL BE TRIED IN DALLAS

Sherman, Tex., May 23 (AP).—Thirteen men indicted in connection with the mob rioting here May 9 were transferred to the Dallas county jail today after a change of venue was ordered from the Fifteenth District court here to Criminal District Court No. 2 at Dallas.

The change of venue was ordered following a conference of city and county officials with Col. L. E. McGee, in charge of national guardsmen sent here to restore order. No action had been taken by the grand jury in the cases of fourteen other men arrested for questioning.

The group taken to Dallas included Jim May, Jess Roper, Jeff Jones, J. B. McCasland, Web Purdon, Cleo Wolfe, Jimmie Arnold, Leslie Cole, Leonard O'Neal, Roy Allen, C. E. Briggs, Bill Sofey and Alvin Morgan.

Horace Reynolds, also indicted in connection with the rioting, was released on $1,500 bond.

The indictments were based on evidence furnished by a military court of inquiry, which started its investigation a short time after martial law was declared.

The rioting started when a crowd attempted to lynch George Hughes, negro, as he went on trial for attacking a white woman. The disturbance lasted well into the early hours of the next day and order was not restored until 350 guardsmen had been rushed here.

During the disorders, the mob burned the courthouse, suffocating the negro, who had been placed in a vault. Later the crowd blasted the vault, obtained the negro's body, dragged it to the negro district and burned it.

Several negro buildings also were fired and other negroes were threatened [illegible] they left Sherman.

Difficulty in [illegible]ng a jury and in obtaining a [illegible] and impartial trial because of sentiment in this county were given as reasons for transferring the cases to Dallas.

◆ ◆ ◆

More Officers on Duty.

A force of peace officers in addition to the present city and county officers went on duty today under Major Dupont S. Lyon, appointed director of public safety.

The retired army officer was selected to take charge of the situation after martial law is lifted. Although his appointees went on duty today, military rule still prevailed and no indication was made as to when it would be discarded.

Prisoners Arrive.

Sheriff J. A. Vaughan of Grayson county arrived Friday at noon with thirteen prisoners accused in connection with riot at Sherman.

The prisoners were transported to Dallas aboard a special interurban car in custody of Sheriff Vaughan, Deputy L. B. Shipp, Constable P. M. Porter and State Rangers Goss and Purvis.

No trouble was encountered in leaving Sherman with the men or en route to Dallas, Sheriff Vaughan said.

Judge Charles A. Pippen, to whose court the cases were transferred, said he had received no official notice of the transfer. He indicated he would set the cases down for an early trial.

Hold Hearing for Texas Lynchers

Chicago [illegible]
6-28-30
Chicago, Ill.

DALLAS, June 27.—Prosecutors made preparations today for the arraignment Monday of 14 Grayson county men indicted in connection with the lynching of George Hughes and the burning of the courthouse at Sherman on May 9.

Nine of the 14 men are in the Dallas county jail and five have made bonds of $5,000 each. The cases were brought here on a change of venue.

Assistant Attorney General W. A. Wade, whom Governor Dan Moody sent to Sherman during the disturbances on May 9 and 10, will assist District Attorney William McGraw of Dallas county in the prosecutions.

Hughes was burned in the courthouse following an order sent the National guardsmen by Governor Moody telling them not to fire. The mob, composed of mothers, small children and college students, after burning the $85,000 courthouse, destroyed several residential and business buildings in the Race district.

SHERMAN MOB TRIALS WILL BE HELD NEXT FALL

Kansas City Call
6-27-30
Kansas City, Mo

DALLAS, Texas.—The Sherman riot cases were passed here Monday by District Judge C. A. Pippen, who said it would be September at the earliest before the trials would be held.

Judge Pippen told the fourteen defendants he set the cases for Monday merely to ascertain if they had counsel and to see whether any desired to plead guilty. None indicated a desire to plead guilty and all said they had legal representation.

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43 WHITES AWAIT LYNCHING TRIALS

[illegible] Argus
6-20-30

Vigorous Prosecution Being Sought In Three Mob Slaying Cases

St. Louis, Mo

The public is watching with much interest cases against lynchers in 3 southern cities. Forty-three white men are awaiting trial in these places on charges growing out of the lynching of three Negroes.

Trial Opens Monday

DALLAS, JUNE 19—A review of sordid details of May 9, rioting at Sherman that led to the lynching of George Hughes and the distruction of the Grayson County Courthouse and colored citizens' property is scheduled to open in Criminal District Court No. 2 Monday, June 23rd, Judge C. A. Pippen set the case of fourteen men under indictment for that date.

Thirteen of the defendants were transferred to Dallas County jail after their cases were sent here on a charge of venue. Four have been released from custody on bond.

To Push Prosecution

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 19 (ANP Telegram)—A group of citizens led by Dr. W. A. J. Bullock, president of the local chapter of the N. A. A. C. P., assembled in the office of the Black Dispatch, Roscoe C. Dungee's paper, Sunday to formulate plans to aid in the prosecution of twelve white men who have been arraigned at Chickasha, Okla., in connection with the lynching of Henry Argo, half-wit youth May 31. A combined effort is to be made by the State's Negroes to win convictions.

Sunday, plans were made for the solicitation of funds throughout the state. Special counsel, composed of Attorneys J. Q. A. Harrod and Laynie Harrod, both veteran criminal lawyers will be employed and the governor petitioned to change of venue as it is believed a conviction cannot be obtained in Chickasha.

Trial is July 7

WILHALLA, S. C., June 19—Both sides of the case of seventeen Oconee County white men under indictment for the lynching of Allen Green, 50, Apr. 28, are lining up here for a legal battle. The date for the trial has been set at July 7 at a special session of court.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
JUN 29 1930

NEGRO LYNCHING EVIDENCE TAKEN

Work by Court of Inquiry to Be Presented to Grand Jury.

(By Associated Press)

BRYAN, Tex., June 28.—Evidence indicating the identity of members of a posse that killed Bill Roan, negro, on June 18, taken by a court of inquiry here, will be presented to the Brazos County grand jury at the September term, A. S. Ware, county attorney, stated today.

The court had listened to six witnesses and others had been summoned, Ware said.

Roan was sought as an alleged attacker of a white woman. He was hunted for two days in Brazos, Burleson and Robertson counties. His body bearing gunshot wounds was found in Brazos County, after it had been reported a posse had taken him in Robertson County. Officials were working on a theory that the negro was taken to the spot where his body was found and executed.

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15 Sherman Lynchers on Trial Monday

Defender 9-27-30

SHERMAN, Texas, Sept. 26.—Facing charges of arson, riot with intent to murder and use of explosives to commit arson, the 15 indicted lynchers are to stand trial in the Grayson county courthouse on Sept. 29.

Chicago, Ill.

Rioting at Sherman started when a mob attempted to lynch George Hughes as he went on trial May 9 for attacking a white woman. Foiled in its efforts to get the man, who had been locked in a vault, the building was fired by the mob and destroyed. Hughes' body was removed from the vault, dragged through the streets and burned. Four of the defendants still remain in jail here and the others have been released in $5,000 bail.

Lynchings - 1930

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Virginia

3130

Virginia's Anti-Lynching Law Stands Up

One white member of a Boydton (Virginia) mob has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and seven others are to face trial in December for yanking Milburn Neal from his home in the dead of the night, hauling him a mile out into the country, walloping him with hickory sticks and then carrying him back home.

Of course, the mob could have been rougher. It might have strung Neal up and completely lynched him properly. In view of the fact that his only crime was that he put his wife in a Catholic hospital, the mob figured the "punishment" suited the "crime."

Two features of this case are noteworthy: first, Neal is white, and second, the conviction of the white mobbist was the first secured under the Virginia anti-lynching law, designed to protect Negroes from lawless whites.

Backwoodsman Neal probably never heard of the anti-lynching law before, and if he had known about it, he would probably have opposed its enactment into law; and yet, he is its first beneficiary.

Lynchings - 1930
Legislation Relating to.

3163

ANTI-LYNCHING MEASURE AGAIN IN CONGRESS

Afro American

Representative Stone Would Create Mob Law Commission

7-21-30

Baltimore Md

TO REPORT JAN. 1

Citizens Should Write, Urging Passage.

(Washington Bureau of the AFRO)

WASHINGTON. — A joint resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives to create a Mob Law Commission to investigate and study the lynching of citizens by mobs or otherwise, in order that a proper law may be enacted.

The measure provides that the commission shall report its findings and recommendations to Congress on or before January 1, 1931. It was introduced by Representative U. S. Stone (Rep.), of Oklahoma.

The resolution has been referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, and is waiting to be reported out by that body.

Mr. Stone Speaks

When interviewed and questioned about the [illegible] by an AFRO reporter, Mr. Stone, the sponsor of the measure, said:

"When I introduced the resolution, I did so with the view of suggesting legislation that would meet the approval of the administration. If this is not done, two or three men opposed to a measure, can kill it.

"There is a difference between a bill and a resolution. A proposal of the nature of the Dyer Anti-lynching bill, unless it secures the endorsement of the administration, will never pass Congress.

"If the commission, as proposed in the resolution is appointed, then it will be considered the mouthpiece of the President. Any report they make will have the support of the administration behind it."

Representative Stone is a Republican from a district which is nominally Democratic. In his hometown of Norman, Mr. Stone feels that, although it is a Democratic stronghold, 90 per cent of the people would endorse his actions if called upon to vote for it.

"With due respect to the Democrats," Mr. Stone said, "lynching is not a party issue. In many instances it is not a matter of color, either. It is primarily a matter of common sense and justice.

"The mind of a mob is like that of a crazy man. Intelligent people who get into a mob, become crazy like the mob. In every case I have heard, law-abiding citizens are opposed to it in every way possible."

Regarding himself personally, Mr. Stone said:

"In 1918, I ran for governorship of Oklahoma. The colored papers of the state gave me credit for being the first white man that ever came out in a campaign against lynching in both the white and the colored papers. I ran the same statement in white and colored papers that I was opposed to the evil.

"In 1922, I ran for the Senate, and also included the anti-lynching plank in my platform.

"In 1928, when I was elected to Congress from a Democratic district, the people knew that I was for anti-lynching legislation. The circumstances under which I was elected indicates to me that the best class of people are opposed to this disgrace. Republican and Democratic papers in Texas and Oklahoma are coming out in editorials against the recent outbreaks in those sections."

Citizens' Support Needed

Whether the resolution will be reported out of the committee, or be allowed to rest in a pigeon-hole, depends upon public interest. Citizens can expidite the consideration of the measure by bombarding their representatives with requests for immediate action.

The fate of the measure now rests with the following members of the Judiciary Committee, who should be written to, and urged to report the resolution favorably.

Republican representatives, George S. Graham, Pa.; Richard Yates, Illinois; L. C. Dyer, Missouri; Charles A. Christopherson, South Dakota; Earl C. Michner, Michigan; Andrew J. Hickey, Indiana; J. Banks Kurtz, Pa.; C. Ellis Moore, Ohio; Geo. R. Stobbs, Massachusetts; Fiorello La Guardia, New York; Homer W. Hall, Illinois; Carl G. Bachman, West Virginia; Charles J. Sparks, Kansas; Charles A. Jones, North Carolina, and Charles E. Swanson, Iowa.

The Democratic members are: Hatton W. Sumners, Texas; Andrew J. Montague, Virginia; Fred H. Dominick, South Carolina; William C. Hammer, North Carolina; Tom D. McKeown, Oklahoma; Gordon Browning, Tennessee, and Emanuel Celler, New York.

DePriest Endorses

In a leter to Mr. Stone, Congressman DePriest said:

"I beg to express my hearty approval of Joint Resolution, 359, creating a Mob Law Commission for the study of mob law, etc. I shall be glad to co-operate with you in any way you can suggest."

CONGRESS DOES NOTHING FOR US

Journal and Guide

7-12-30

Anti-Lynching Law Still Dead Issue With Law-makers; No Appointments

Norfolk, Va

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No remedial legislation relieving Negroes from mob violence, disfranchisement and discrimination was passed by the second session of the 71st Congress, which closed July 3, the session being devoted mainly to consideration of tariff revision, income tax reduction, an omnibus rivers and harbors bill, public construction work, and appropriation bills.

From a purely racial viewpoint the most outstanding achievement of the session was the defeat of Circuit Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina. He was nominated to be an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, but was rejected after determined opposition to his confirmation developed among colored people and organized labor. The vacancy to which he was nominated was filled after his rejection by the appointment of Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia.

No Anti-Lynching Law

No anti-lynching legislation was considered at this session. Toward the end of the session, Representative U. S. Stone, Republican, of Oklahoma, introduced a joint resolution providing for a commission to investigate and study the lynching evil in the United States. It was referred to the judiciary committee, there to be pigeon-holed.

Congress gave the President an appropriation for a commission to study and review conditions in Haiti. The commission completed its investigation and submitted its report to the President in March. The President asked Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, to form a committee to undertake an exhaustive investigation into the educational system of Haiti. Dr. Moton and his committee were invited to sail with the commission, but he had not had time to complete his plans and it was not until the middle of June that the committee headed by Dr. Moton sailed for Haiti, where it completed its survey this week.

Colored Statesmen Ignored

As a consequence of the recommendations of the committee, which investigated conditions in Haiti, a non-military minister, Dana G. Mronro, has been appointed to Haiti. He is white. Appointment of a Negro as minister to Haiti had been proposed several times, and the report was frequently circulated that there was objection to a colored man representing the United States in Haiti by the Haitian government. The State Department always denied such reports and said that appointment of a minister was not under consideration, would not be so long as the American High Commissioner remained in Haiti.

Way

Williston, S.C.

JUL 3 1930

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Last week, we carried an editorial under the above caption, listing Michigan as one of the eight states of the United States where there is no capital punishment. This paper has not advocated the abolishing of the death penalty, but as this is a live question in South Carolina, we take pleasure in again discussing this with our readers by giving the following story sent out by the League to Abolish Capital Punishment:

The Story of Michigan

Michigan abolished capital punishment in 1846, but as regularly as epidemics of mumps and measles Michigan has witnessed ineffectual attempts to restore the death penalty.

2 Lynchings in 81 Years

In one of these the victim was a colored boy who worked on a farm in the western part of the state and in a quarrel with his employer over unpaid wages attempted to kill him. He was taken from jail and lynched by a mob during the period of the civil war when misguided people were attributing the cause of the Civil War to the Negroes.

On the night of May 23, 1893, a lynching occurred at Corunna. William Sullivan, a wandering hobo of low grade mentality, was given employment on the farm of Layton Leck near Durand. One day while working in the woods with his employer Sullivan killed Leck with an ax. He then went to the house and shot Mrs. Leck. Sullivan disappeared, but was apprehended after several months, convicted of murder and sentenced to prison for life. Public feeling towards Sullivan was so intense that after his conviction a mob forced its way into the county jail at Corunna, took the convicted murderer from his cell, placed [illegible] about his neck and dragged him a distance to a tree, where they hanged him.

The Law's Tragic Mistake

But there are cases in which the law makes terrible and irreparable blunders. About 40 years ago a man by the name of Fitzgerald was hanged at Sandwich after being convicted of the murder of a girl. Two years later a man named Sellers confessed on his deathbed that he was the murderer. This confession enlightened the public mind, but it accomplished little for Fitzgerald, who had been officially murdered by due process of the law. Michigan has had some disagreeable experiences which might have been aggravated by capital punishment. Three or four will suffice.

The Thacker Case

W. H. Thacker, of Benzonia, Mich. bought poison at a drug store, explaining that he was going to kill some rats. A few weeks later his wife died under suspicious circumstances. An examination by an expert chemist disclosed poison enough in her stomach to to kill several persons. Thacker was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Several months after his friends, in cleaning the house where he lived, came upon a letter written by Mrs. Thacker in which she declared that she was in ill health and tired of life and intended to commit suicide by taking some of her husband's rat poison.

A FEDERAL LYNCH LAW

Call

9-5-30

Kansas City, Mo.

The opposition of southern states to the Dyer anti-lynching law was based on their contention that it usurped the police power which properly belonged to the states.

In view of the recent wave of lynchings throughout the South and the total breakdown of local law enforcement machinery is it not time to renew the fight for a federal anti-lynching law? In spite of all the protestations of southern leaders, lynching goes on apace. It will always go on as long as sheriffs and militiamen who have been reared to believe in it are entrusted with preventing it. It is time for the government to step in.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
Tuesday, September 23, 1930

IDIOCY FROM THE NORTH

Two negroes hanged in Mississippi on September 10 make the total of lynchings for the year 18 so far as against 12 for 1929. This increase makes agitation for a federal anti-lynching law the more effective, and arrangements have already been made for the drafting of such a bill and for its introduction in the coming session of Congress. In 1923 a federal anti-lynching law passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 230 to 119, only to be defeated by a filibuster in the Senate. But after such a close squeak, the annual number of lynchings decreased for a time; and public sentiment, expressed through the more responsible of the newspapers and through the utterances of public men, has been setting itself definitely against this national shame. It is not unlikely that a federal law would receive an even kindlier reception now than it did eight years ago. Gradually it has come to be true that the lynching mob is made up of the more irrespoisible elements of the community and at least in public its acts are disavowed by respectable persons. Moreover the negro is becoming an economic power in the community; not only his labor but his property has value. This last, of course, will weigh the scales in favor of the federal law, if it is passed. Not his champions among the white race but his own efforts toward making himself a factor to be respected in the community will be the means of protecting the negro from lawlessness.

The foregoing example of Northern logic in regards to Southern affairs is from the New York Nation, widely known as a liberal publication. The Nation usually exhibits good sense, but not in this instance.

No responsible citizen of this country, whether he be a Northerner, Westerner or Southerner, condones or defends lynching of human beings. Yet intelligent people know that a Fedeal anti-lynching bill is neither sensible nor desirable. The individual States are amply qualified to punish members of mobs who take the law into their own hands and commit murder, and the States have demonstrated it on numerous occasions.

The movement for a bill placing more power in the Federal government is in line with the trend of our times, for we are drifting further and further from the old-fashioned doctrine of States Rights. But if a Federal anti-lynching bill is introduced it will be killed. As The Nation says, such a bill was defeated in 19'2 by the filibuster method, but the most famous filibuster ever staged in the United States Senate was that which killed Senator Lodge's Force Bill during Harrison's Administration in 1890. It was a bill designed to place Federal bayonets at Southern voting polls to enable negroes to vote. The filibuster lasted for nearly two months.

Lodge's Force Bill represented the attitude of the North toward the South, and an anti-lynching bill comes from the same source.

As recently as 1928 Congressman L. C. Dyer of Missouri prepared an anti-lynching bill providing that every county in which a lynching occurred should be fined $10,000. Thus the thousands of innocent and law-abiding citizens of a county would be fined for the crimes of an irresponsible and lawless few.

It will be both the pleasure and the duty of Southern Senators to fight any proposed Federal anti-lynching bill to the last ditch.

Despite the number of lynchings that have occurred this year, there has been a decline of this form of lawlessness in the last few years. Perhaps the mob and its murderous spirit will never be totally wiped from our civilization, but an enlightened public sentiment will do more toward removing it than anything else. Certainly a Federal law will accomplish nothing in that direction.

Lynchings-1930 & N.A.A.C.P. Reports.

Editorials.

CONCORD (No. Carolina) TRIBUNE
Friday, January 2, 1931

INCREASED LYNCHINGS, BUT PROGRESS JUST THE SAME.

Final reports show that there were 25 lynchings in the United States during the past year, one more than twice the number of 1929, and three more than twice the number of 1928. This is a regrettable increase, and is 25 lynchings too many, of course, but just the same it does not indicate that we are slipping back into a state of savagery. In fact, we did far better than was ordinarily the case in years of depression, and while slipping for the time being, the record really indicates progress when compared with those established in former years.

The New York World has looked up the records for lynchings covering the period from 1885 down to this year. It finds unmistakable evidence that this form of lawlessness increases in hard times and decreases in periods of prosperity. Here are it's figures:

"In 1892, which marked a period of depression as serious as the one we are now going through, 255 persons were lynched in this country, the largest number on record. In 1908, another bad year, there were 100 lynchings, as compared with 63 the year before and an average of 71 for three years before that. In 1921 the next very bad year, there were 64, as compared with 61 in 1920. Since then the total has dropped sharply, until in 1928 it was 11, and in 1929, 12.

"This year, with the return of depression, there is an increase. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports 25, which is more than double the number of the year before. Twenty-five lynchings are twenty-five too many: it cannot be pretended that they reflect any credit on us. Yet even this figure can give those who are waging a fight against lynching reason to believe that their efforts have not been in vain. Set against the figure of 1892, it shows that we have less than a tenth of the lynchings we had some forty years ago. Corrected for population increase, which has been 100 per cent., it shows that we have relatively only a twentieth of the lynchings we once had. In other words, even allowing for the bad showing of this year, progress has been made. There is every reason for thinking that if the opposition to lynching continues to be as resolute as it has been since the war the evil will shortly be wiped out altogether."

In making his report on the year's lynchings—and his total is only 21—Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, cites encouraging figures as well as the disheartening ones covering the lynchings, for he shows that there were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precuations taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The offenses for which persons were lynched were: Rape, murder, attempted rape, killing officers of the law, robbery, being a witness, bombing houses, and others in which the causes were not known.

For the first time in a number of years we list North Carolina among the States reporting lynchings. There was one in North Carolina, and thus we have a black mark on a record book which had been remarkably clean for a number of years.

PRESS
Mankato Minn
JAN 2 1931

Lynchings During 1930

The record of lynchings for 1930, twenty-five, as compared with twelve during the previous year, is most depressing. There had been hopes that the comparatively low figures of recent years might be maintained and that there might even be a reduction in the number of instances of mob murder. Not since 1926, when there were thirty lynchings, have mobs so frequently taken the law into their own hands. In 1919 there were 83 lynchings, in 1909 there were 87 and in 1899 there were 107. In 1892 the record was 255.

A firmer determination by officers of the law to do their duty in protecting prisoners, attempts at expediting trials and the arousing of public sentiment, especially in the south, against this evil had been regarded as promising factors. Georgia was the home of a movement, the formation of interracial committees of good will, from which much was expected. And yet that state again heads the list with seven lynchings. Between 1889 and 1928 it had 457. The others last year took place in Alabama and Texas; which had four each; Mississippi, three; South Carolina, two, and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, one each. Indiana, with two, was the only northern state that had any lynchings.

This sinister showing has revived the demand for a federal anti-lynching law, providing heavy penalties for counties or communities wherein such outrages occur. But as President Hoover recently said with reference to the activities of gangsters and racketeers, this is distinctly a matter for the police power of the states. While there have been more lynchings this year than last, in several notable instances local authorities, by a show of courage and force, have defeated the efforts of organized lawlessness. The officers of the law have the remedy in their own hands and they ought to use it.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
SENTINEL
JAN 6 1931

LYNCHINGS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People keeps a grim account of the lynchings from year to year. In 1930 there were 25 lynchings, and that is a curious fact, because there were only 12 lynchings in 1929.

A scrutiny of the lynching records for 45 years—since 1885—shows a diminishment of this particular form of mob violence over the whole period. But the diminishing curve is not smooth. There are peaks at the points representing the years 1892, 1908, 1921 and 1930. In 1892, 255 persons were lynched in the United States, the largest number of all recorded years. In 1908 there were 100 lynchings, as compared with 63 the year before. In 1921 there were 64 as compared with 61 in 1920. During the war years the figures were higher, of course.

The statistics establish a connection between lynchings and bad times. The years 1892, 1908, 1921 and 1930 were years of economic depression. Misfortune, evidently, does not chasten men or humble them, but sharpens their lust for blood.

But there is a brighter side of the picture. In 1930, a shameful year in the recent lynching records, there were only one-tenth as many lynchings as in 1892. The population of the United States has increased 100 per cent since 1892, therefore lynching has decreased to one-twentieth of the 1892 rate.

Although 25 lynchings in 1930 were 25 too many, the millions of citizens who abhor this cowardly murdering by mobs have good reason to believe that the practice is on the way to extinction. By 1940 lynching will have become an unusual crime, profoundly shocking all save the most degraded element of the population.

FT. WAYNE, IND., NEWS-SENT
Tuesday, January 6, 1931

55

The United States lynching record during 1930 was a sad disappointment. There were 25 lynchings, an increase of more than 100 percent over the year before. Indiana, with only about 2.5 percent of the country's population, furnished 8.3 percent of the total lynchings. And on trial, the first defendant in the Indiana lynching case was acquitted. Although lynching is one of the most horrible features of society in the United States, it is admittedly anything but easy to put an end to it. Where public indignation is lacking, the most conscientious authorities are practically helpless against the outrages of mob savagery.

ENTERPRISE
RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

JAN 4 - 1931

More Lynchings Blow at Progress of the South

The fact that lynchings in 1930 were twice as numerous as in 1929 is very discouraging. For some years mob murders had been steadily decreasing, and many optimistic observers thought a year might come soon in which there would be none at all.

The outlook is not completely disheartening. Twenty-five or 30 years ago lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year. The setback in 1930 need not be regarded as a start toward the return of any such ghastly figure as that. The sudden increase this year will doubtless spur private citizens, public officials and social organizations to further and stronger action against lynching.

A study of recent lynchings in the South shows that they occur usually in communities where the economic and educational standards are low. This suggests constructive work in education and social welfare.

FT. WAYNE, IND.
NEWS-SENTINEL

JAN 6 - 1931

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Charles City, Ia.

JAN 6 1931

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NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

JAN 7 - 1931

LYNCHING

Lynchings in the United States in 1930 numbered twenty-five, or an increase of more than 100 per cent over the year before, and the fact has been greeted with the sorrow and indignation it deserves in every section of the country. As is usually the case, most of these outrageous crimes against society were committed in the Southern States, but there were several of them outside the section below the Mason-Dixon Line. By comparison with thirty years ago when there were as many as 200 lynchings in a single year, we may say that progress has been made toward the elimination of perhaps the most horrible anomaly in our civilization. On the other hand, we must not become complacent as long as there is either a single lynching in a year or any effort at such fearful barbarity. In other words, we want to eradicate the savagery that prompts lynching as well as prevent it from expressing itself.

One thing particularly noticeable and gratifying this year is the fact that newspapers and individuals as a general rule have not seen fit to abuse and belabor the South as barbarous end uncivilized in toto because certain communities forget themselves and allow the worst human instincts play. The truth is that the vast mass of public opinion in the South is as outraged when a lynching occurs as could by any means be possible elsewhere. It is likewise true that nothing is gained and much is lost when there is a disposition to indulge in really unwarranted criticism of any one State or section. The only remedy for lynching is the expression of public indignation and that remedy is being applied far more widely and effectively than used to be the case. There is no excuse whatever for lynch law, but the removal of its fearful way is a national and not a sectional problem.

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD NEWS

JAN 3 - 1931

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

The twenty-five lynchings in 1930 were just twenty-five too many. They are without palliation or excuse, for in each case they are an attack on the law itself. In gathering the statistics of lynchings, care must be taken to define the term. It does not include miscellaneous mob killings, or even the shooting of those who are avoiding arrest. Properly speaking, the term lynching should apply only to instances where a considerable number of people revert to barbarism, take a prisoner already in custody away from the legal officers, and execute their own ideas of vengeance, in total disregard of the due processes of law. To defend lynching, one must assume that the courts will not do their duty, and that government has failed.

The New York World adds an interesting comentary to the lynching record. It shows by reference to the records compiled by the World Almanac since 1885 that this form of lawlessness increases when times are bad and decreases when times are good. The lowest record was made in 1928. In 1892, which marked a period of depression fully as serious as that at present, 255 persons were lynched in this country, said to have been the largest number on record. In 1908, another bad year, there were 100 lynchings, as compared with 63 the year before, and an average of 71 for the three years before that. In 1921, the next bad business year, there were 64, as compared with 61 in 1920. Since then the total has dropped steadily until in 1928 it was 11, and in 1929, 12.

Whether general unemployment in itself leads to crimes of violence that arouse human passions, or whether in hard times a submerged element of one race becomes unduly jealous of the progress of another race, is a problem that might well be studied. How else is there to be explained the fact that in 1930 the number of lynchings doubled the number for either 1928, or 1929?

Another interesting phase of the picture is that there has been no lynching in Virginia—and in fact no serious attempt at lynching—since passage of the act of 1928, making lynching a State offense, and empowering the Governor to use all means at his disposal for prosecution of those taking part in such mobs. North Carolina has been free of lynchers since it sent the members of two would-be lynching parties to the State penitentiary. Where officials take a positive stand, the evil can be and has been stamped out.

TIMES
CUMBERLAND, MD.

JAN 4 - 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS

The fact that lynchings in 1930 were twice as numerous as in 1929 is very discouraging. For some years mob murders had been steadily decreasing, and many optimistic observers thought a year might come soon in which there would be none at all.

The outlook is not completely disheartening. Twenty-five, or 30 years ago lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year. The set-back in 1930 need not be regarded as a start oward the return of any such hastly figure as that. The sudden ncrease this year will doubtless pur private citizens, public offiials and social organizations to urther and stronger action against ynching.

A study of recent lynchings in he South shows that they occur usally in communities where the onomic and educational standards re low. This suggests constructive ork in education and social welre.

Lynchings-1930
N.A.A.C.P.

Editorials.

3165

SUN
Pittsburg Kans
JAN 1 - 1931

A Bad Lynching Record.

Among the bad features of 1930 was its lynching record. Twenty-five mobs took the law into their own hands during the year. This checks against only ten in the country in 1929 and is very bad. The list would have been larger had not some fearless and intelligent officers stood forth to discharge their duties. Notably this was true of a Missouri sheriff only two weeks ago who denied a mob, bent on lynching a negro guilty of a terrible crime, access to his prisoner. He defeated the mob.

In 1926 there were 30 lynchings but the three years witnessed fewer mobs.

Georgia is at the head of the list with seven victims. Alabama had four and Texas had four. Mississippi had three, South Carolina two and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma one each. Indiana was the only state outside the South, counting Oklahoma as a southern state, which suffered from a mob outrage and it goes on the dishonor roll with two.

Mobs have little success when they have to deal with courageous officials. Unfortunately officers are not always chosen in local communities for their [illegible]age.

TAMPA, FLA.
Tribune
JAN 1 - 193[illegible]

Twenty-Five Lynchings

After the comparatively good record of only 1[illegible] lynchings in the United States in 1929, the [illegible] year stained its record with more than twice that number—25.

Twenty-four of this year's lynching victims were negroes. Twenty-three of the lynchings were in southern states, the exceptions being two in Indiana. Georgia led with seven. Of striking import, however, is the fact that only three of the 25 were for assaults upon women.

Florida had only one—that of Hodaz and, that we are sorry to say, in this county. He was the only white man of the 25.

There is hope for improvement in the coming year. The leading women's organizations of the South have formed a joint body to oppose resort to mob law. They have started the fight by declaring that lynching is a protection to womanhood. Through continued appeals to officers of the law and to the better sentiment of each community, these women hope to greatly reduce mob executions and to make lynchings only unpleasant memories of a less enlightened past.

REGISTER
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
JAN 5 1931

MOB SAVAGERY IN 1930

According to figures supplied by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there were 25 lynchings in the country during the year 1930—which to serious-minded citizens is a painful reminder that the forces of intolerance, ignorance and racial prejudice are still active in our civilization.

For a number of years past there has been a steady decline in this form of lawlessness but the recent upward turn of these manifestations of mob savagery is discouraging evidence that the sense of social responsibility is still lamentably weak in certain elements of our population. Whereas in 1921 64 lynchings were recorded, the annual total had dropped to 12 in 1929.

Sociological authorities are convinced that the best hope of improvement in the situation is predicated upon a systematic campaign of education among both white and colored populations and the cultivation of co-operation between the more enlightened leaders of both races. Movements in this direction set on foot by the press and public leaders of the southern states have exerted a very effective influence and are to be credited with a large share of the results in cutting down the number of lynchings in recent years. With fearless co-operation on the part of the prosecuting and law-enforcement authorities, doubtless the record for 1930 would have been much more creditable.

However, as the New York World reminds us, even the record of this year can give those who are waging a fight against lynching reason to believe that their efforts have not been in vain. "Set against the figure of 1892 (when 252 persons were lynched), it shows that we have less than a tenth of the ly[illegible] we had some forty years ago. Corrected for population increase, which has been 100 per cent, it shows that we have relatively only a twentieth of the lynchings we once had. In other words, even allowing for the bad showing of this year, progress has been made. There is every reason for thinking that if the opposition continues to be as resolute as it has been since the war the evil will shortly be wiped out altogether."

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR
DEC 31 193[illegible]

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF LYNCHING

The New York World after a study of lynchings for the year, which were reported as 25, discovers that more lynchings occur in times of depression than in more prosperous eras. It supports its contention by citing figures for various years, each coming close on the heels of a bad business period.

The error in this calculation is that the *World* defines lynchings in the common form—that is violence done by an angry mob. Actually there are hundreds of lynchings that are never classified in that group. Chicago's gang massacres are lynchings, and so was the killing of Ella Mae Wiggins in North Carolina.

In the broader sense, killing of persons suspected of crime by agents of the law when not justified fall into the same category.

Only those where racial differences are involved have any marked economis aspect.

MEMPHIS TENN. EVNG. COMML. APPL
JAN. 1, 1931
J5

The Lynching Record

~~There were 25 lynchings during~~ 1930. That is a record of 25 lynchings too many and one ~~which does not~~ reflect any credit on the nation. However, those who are directing the fight against lynchings need not feel that their efforts have been in vain.

In 1892, which from an economic standpoint was as bad a year as 1930, there were 225 lynchings. There is a peculiar relationship between economic depressions and the extent to which men permit their passions to become unbridled. In 1908 another bad year, there were 100 lynchings as compared with 63 the year before and an average of 71 per year for the three years before that. In 1921, the next bad economic year, there were 64 lynchings compared with 61 in 1921. The drop since then has been very sharp. In 1928, there were only 11 lynchings, and in 1929 but 12. The lynching record, considered with the increase in population, which is 100 per cent since 1892, shows a twentieth of the lynchings we had then. Even allowing for this year's increase, great progress has been made.

Instead of considering the record for 1930, opponents of lynching should consider the entire record since 1892. If this is done, it is obvious that the time will come when a lynching in this country will be a very rare exception. Every intelligent person will welcome that time.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD
JAN 2 - 1931

Lynching

Optimistic observers who thought a few years ago that lynching was about to die out in the United States get a jolt in the 1930 figures on this American form of lawlessness. Twenty-five lynchings are recorded in the closing twelvemonth by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its annual summary of lynching. This compares with 12 in 1929, a jump of 100 per cent.

The increase is bad enough, but when it is compared with the figures for 25 or 30 years ago, when lynchings—accepting the word in its commonly accepted meanings as "rope-hangings," and not in its broader, which would include bandit invasions, machine-gun murders and the like—ran as high as 255 in one year, it is still possible to credit ourselves with some progress along the road away from lawlessness.

Georgia led in these rope-hangings last year. As usual such incidents are not confined to the South. Two are reported as having taken place in Indiana. The popular tradition that "lynching" is the South's only remedy for offenses against women is further repudiated by the 1930 figures. In only three of the cases were such assaults offered as an excuse.

It is a depressing record. But there is hope in the long view of the problem. Better education and a slowly rising standard of public intelligence is pushing back these outbursts of sadistic behavior, in spite of discouraging reports for 1930.

BUFFALO, N. Y
COURIER-EXPRESS

JAN 2 1931

ONE OF THE TASKS AHEAD

According to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 25 lynchings took plac in the United States in 1930 as compared with twelve in 1929. All bu three of the victims of this mob violence were Negroes. Seven of the lynchings occurred in Georgia, four each in Alabama and Texas, three in Mississippi, two each in Indiana and North Carolina, and one each in Florida, South Carolina, and Oklahoma.

It is not provable that this increase in lynching is a reflection of growing disrespect for law in the United States. At the same time, it is quite reasonable to connect the two. Mob law, it seemed a few years ago, had about reached the vanishing point. Is the practice of it being renewed because the elements from which mobbers come have witnessed so often of late the ease with which the underworld puts the law under foot and settles its affairs on the spot?

Anyhow, such a supposition is so reasonable that the Wickersham commission might well take cognizance of the increase in lynch law and consider whether it has any connection with the underworld's habit of thumbing its nose at the government. One of the biggest tasks before this country, if not the biggest task—not even excluding the task of beating back from business depression—is to restore law and order where now is the chaos of prohibition. If lynch law is trying to keep up with gang law, we can't get at the mob too soon.

DURANT, OKLA
DEMOCRAT

JAN 2 - 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS

The fact that lynchings in 1930 were twice as numerous as in 1929 is very discouraging. For some years mob murders had been steadily decreasing, and many optimistic observers thought a year might come soon in which there would be none at all.

The outlook is not completely disheartening. Twenty-five or 30 years ago lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year. The set-back in 1930 need not be regarded as a start toward the return of any such ghastly figure as that. The sudden increase this year will doubtless spur private citizens, public officials and social organizations to further and stronger action against lynching.

A study of recent lynchings in the South show that they occur usually in communities where the economic and educational standards are low. This suggests constructive work in education and social welfare.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
JAN. 1, 1931 J5

LYNCHING IN 1930.

One of the most regrettable developments of the year that has just closed was a marked increase in mob violence. While 1929 was marred by only twelve lynchings, 1930 was disgraced by twenty-five mob executions. This represented an increase of more than 100 per cent in the lynching record, right on the heels of a rising hope that the country was approaching a day when this blot upon American civilization would no longer exist.

Tuskegee

Of the victims of mob violence last year, one is reported to have been a white man, while twenty-four were negroes. The record by states has been published as follows: Georgia, seven lynchings; Alabama and Texas, four each; Mississippi, three; Indiana and South Carolina, two each; Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, one each. As will be seen from the foregoing, Georgia led the country in mob executions, having almost twice as many as any other State.

TIMES
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y

JAN 3 - 1931

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

During the year 1929 there were twelve lynchings in this country; twenty-five is the record for 1930. The increase is deplorable. We were not as civilized in 1930 by 100 per cent. as in 1929. But the situation is not hopeless. The relapse is not as startling as the figures suggest when considered in connection with earlier figures.

Attention has been called to twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the lynching total ran as high as 255 in one year. We have progressed far since that record was established. Mobs are less sure of themselves and officers of the law and the courts are exhibiting when occasion demands, a sterner quality of backbone.

It should be added that lynching is no longer geographical. It is not confined to the south. There is no longer an exclusive "lynching belt." Nor has any section done more than the south to discourage the mob method of punishment.

JOURNAL
FRANKFORT, KY.

DEC 30 1[illegible]

BACKSLIDING

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People say twenty five persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, as against twelve in 1929.

Only three of the twenty five lynchings were for criminal assault.

That there is improvement in the lynching situation is believed by optimists when two or three years of lessened lynching statistics pass.

But, seemingly, there is no good ground for belief that our civilization is in this respect improving.

Whenever the lynching list gets down to such figures that there is a disposition, on the part of law abiding persons, to boast, up it goes again.

Many regard the best remedy for lynching the automatic removal law but even that has not worked wonders in Kentucky. Eventually the law will provide that no member of the family of an ousted sheriff or jailer should succeed him.

OWENSBORO, KY., MESSENGER
Thursday, January 8, 1931

LYNCHING DIES SLOWLY

53

Optimistic observers who believed a few years ago that lynching was about to die out in the United States got a jolt in the 1930 figures on this American form of lawlessness. Twenty-five lynchings are recorded in the closing twelve months by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its annual summary of lynching. This compares with twelve in 1929, a jump of 100 per cent.

This increase is bad enough, but when it is compared with the figures for 25 or 30 years ago when lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year, it is still possible to credit ourselves with some progress along the roadway from lawlessness.

Georgia led in lynchings last year. As usual these incidents are not confined to the south. Two are reported in Indiana.

It is a depressing record. But there is hope in the long view of the problem. Better education and a slowly rising standard of public intelligence is pushing back these outbursts of sadistic lawlessness, in spite of discouraging figures for 1930.

Tuskegee

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
ADIRONDACK ENTERPRISE

JAN 5 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS

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The outlook is not completely disheartening. Twenty-five or 30 years ago lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year. The set-back in 1930 need not be regarded as a start toward the return of any such ghastly figure as that. The sudden increase this year will doubtless spur private citizens, public officials and social organizations to further and stronger action against lynching.

A study of recent lynchings in the South shows that they occur usually in communities where the economic and educational standards are low. This suggests constructive work in education and social welfare.

Lynchings-1930
N.A.A.C.P. Reports

Editorials.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
NEWS-PRESS
JAN 6 - [illegible]

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Lynching continues, sad to say, one of our infamous national outdoor sports. By glancing at the New York World Almanac, which carries statistics on lynching since 1885, it can be seen that this form of lawlessness increases when times are bad and decreases when times are good. In 1892, which marked a period of depression as serious as the one we are now going through, 255 persons were lynched in this country, the largest number on record. In 1908, another bad year, there were 100 lynchings, as compared with 63 the year before and an average of 71 for three years before that. In 1921, the next very bad year, there were 64, as compared with 61 in 1920. Since then the total has dropped sharply, until in 1928 it was 11, and in 1929, 12.

This year, with the return of depression, there is an increase. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports 25, which is more than double the number of the year before. Twenty-five lynchings are twenty-five too many. Georgia led in lynchings last year. As usual these incidents are not confined to the South. The popular tradition that lynching is the South's only remedy for offenses against women is further repudiated by the 1930 figures. In only three of the cases were such assaults offered as an excuse. It is a depressing record. But there is hope in the long view of the problem.

Lynchings-1930
N.A.A.C.P. Reports.

3167

25 Persons Lynched 1930

1-1-31

Thirteen More Than The Previous Year

GEORGIA IN THE LEAD

24 Of The Year's Victims Were Negroes

New York Dec. 28—There have been 25 recorded and authenticated lynchings in 1930, as against 12 during 1929, according to a summary for the year issued today from the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue.

Of the victims 24 were Negroes and one a white man.

Georgia heads the list of lynching states for the year with 7 mob victims, Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi 3, Indiana and South Carolina 2 each, and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each.

The offenses which brought about the lynchings include not stopping an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarrelling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault, robbery and in one case, offense unknown.

One of the mob victims, George Hughes was burned alive in the jail at Sherman, Texas, and the body of George Johnson was publicly burned at Honey Grove, also in Texas.

In a statement on the increase in lynchings, made by Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, increasing repudiation by white women of the south, of lynching as a "protection of womanhood" is hailed as an encouraging development. The statement reads as follows:

"In 25 lynchings during 1930, rape was assigned as an excuse in only three cases. That lynching is not and has never been primarily a 'protection of white womanhood' in the south or elsewhere, is attested by the increasing number of resolutions passed by leading white women in southern states repudiating this form of barbarity. During the year representative white women of 12 southern states including church, educational, voters, Y. W. C. A. and club groups have issued two statements declaring they desired no such protection,' characterising lynching as 'the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy' and stating that 'it brutalises the community where it occurs, including the women and children who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants.'

"Prompt action by Congress on lynching is vitally necessary. In periods of depression when tempers are short mob hysteria flames up far more quickly than in normal times. As the present unemployment crisis seems likely to be with us for some time to come, prompt Congressional action can save the lives of men and women as yet unlynched.

"Even leading white editors of the south now recognize that only the federal government can cope with this evil. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reiterates the position it has held for twenty years. that the states have shown themselves powerless to cope with a form of brutal atrocity wich would call forth the indignation of all America if it took place in some foreign land. The states still fail to punish or in the vast majority of cases, even to prosecute known and identified lynchers. A case in point is the lynching at Marion, Indiana, where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished the names of 27 known participants, with no effective action by the authorities.

"Congress will have to act to stamp out lynching if the United States is not to continue being disgraced and humiliated before the civilized world."

LYNCHING DOUBLED IN 1930

Argus
1-2-31
St Louis, Mo.

A Plea For Federal Intervention to Check Crime Made by N. A. A. C. P. Leader. Ga. Took Lead With Seven Killings

NEW YORK, Dec. 31— Twenty-five persons had been lynched in the United States in 1930 as against twelve in 1929, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, announced Saturday. Of this year's victims twenty-four were Negroes and one was a white man. In 1929 all but four of the victims were Negroes.

Georgia Heads List

Georgia heads the lynching States with seven victims, Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each, and North Carolina Florida and Oklahoma had one each. According to a statement by Walter White, acting secretary of the association, attacks on women were charged in only three cases this year, the offenses including failing to stop an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, quarrelling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault, robbery and testifying against a white man.

Sees Need Of U. S. Action

Mr. White's statement said that "during the year representative white women of twelve Southern States, including Church, educational, voters', Y. W. C. A. and club groups have issued two statements characterizing lynching as "the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy' and stating that ' it brutalizes the community where it occurs.' "

Declaring "prompt action by Congress on lynching" to be made "vitally necessary," Mr. White commented that in periods of depression "tempers are short" and "mob hysteria flames up more quickly than in normal times."

INCREASED LYNCHING NUMBER

The lynching record of 1930 while smaller than what it was a decade or more ago was larger than what it has been in more recent years, and appals because it was felt that the time had arrived when reason and good citizenship were pervading those who indulged in such lawless offenses. It is sad to note that in this country of boasted Americanism twenty-five persons were summarily put to death, some of whom, no doubt, were innocent of the offense charged. Anent the record, the New York World states:

> By glancing at The World Almanac, which carries statistics on lynching since 1885, it can be seen that this form of lawlessness increases when times are bad and decreases when times are good. In 1892, which marked a period of depression as serious as the one we are now going through, 235 persons were lynched in this country, the largest number on record. In 1808, another bad year, there were 100 lynchings, as compared with 63 the year before and an average of 71 for three years before that. In 1921, the next very bad year, there were 64, as compared with 61 in 1920. Since then the total has dropped sharply, until in 1928 it was 11, and in 1929, 12.
>
> This year, with the return of depression, there is an increase. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports 25, which is more than double the number of the year before. Twenty-five lynchings are twenty-five too many; it cannot be pretended that they reflect any credit on us. Yet even this figure can give those who are making a fight against lynching reason to believe that their efforts have not been in vain. Set against the figure of 1892, it shows that we have less than a tenth of the lynchings we had some forty years ago. Corrected for population increase, which has been 100 per cent, it shows that we have relatively only a twentieth of the lynchings we once had. In other words, even allowing for the bad showing of this year, progress has been made. There is every reason for thinking that if the opposition to lynching continues to be as resolute as it has been since the war the evil will shortly be wiped out altogether.

As the cause of lynchings a correspondent in the same paper made the following

est and contrite confession:

Let me say that lynching is not done wholly in defense of womanhood. Sad to say, I in my youth was the ringleader in a lynching bee just this side of the Mason and Dixon line during my first few weeks on the road as salesman. I assure you we did not lynch our man in defense of womanhood, although there were whispered rumors of a woman being connected with the victim of the lynching.

Prior to this lynching of which I speak I had attended a similar affair in——and seen an aged man tossed out of the second-story window of a court room, a rope slipped about the neck of what looked exactly like a bundle of rags, and

a mob of men and boys proceed to drag the remnant of it through the middle of the main street until an arch was reached that crossed four corners of two intersecting streets, where the rope was thrown over its middle, pulled up and left swinging from the center. This was a good example of just how the thing was done, an example I never forgot how to follow. The presumed offense was supposed to be against a two-year old child, but I very much doubt the truth of it, now that I've grown much older, for the child never was produced, neither was its name or its precise habitat ever give[illegible]

Both lychings [illegible]d on the principle of "We'll hang him [illegible] and investigate afterward."

Lynchings - 1930
N.A.A.C.P. Reports on.

3168

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

JUL 3 - 1930

A Bad Lynching Record

According to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the first six months of 1930 saw 12 lynchings—the same number of lynchings which it recorded for the whole year of 1929. The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute makes the total for the first half of the current year only 9. It employs a stricter definition of lynching than is used by the N. A. A. C. P., and is perhaps the safer guide. No good purpose is to be served by including in the lynching category killings growing out of encounters not clearly examples of mob violence. To do that is to disturb the focus on the evil that it is sought to exterminate, to increase the difficulty of interpreting statistics, and to minimize the progress that is being made in creating a public opinion hostile to summary mob executions.

But even on the face of the conservative Tuskegee figures, the record for the first half of 1930 is depressing. The Tuskegee records put the lynchings for the whole year of 1929 at 11. Already there have been 9 lynchings and the year is only half gone. If the second half of the year should show no improvement, 1930 will have a higher lynching total than any year since 1926 when the total was 30. That would be a highly depressing development in view of the steady decline of the lynching curve during the past decade, with its drop from a high mark of 64 in 1921 to an all-time low mark of 11 in 1928.

When one contemplates the mob carnage of 1930 and one or two of its most harrowing installments, one can understand the spirit, even if one can not approve the recommendations, of the message addressed by the Committee on Race Relations of the Philadelphia Society of Friends, to Governor Moody of Texas. The suggestion that the States in which lynchings have occurred this year set aside the Fourth of July as a day of mourning and sorrow, and that they join in asking Congress to enact an anti-lynching law, may have a certain appeal for well-meaning Friends in Philadelphia, but those who make it are disconcertingly innocent of Southern psychology. The lynching problem is not to be successfully attacked in the South by combining the tactics of Mother's Day and Federal Prohibition. The most useful attack on it is from within—by a steady mobilization of public opinion against summary mob action of every kind, and in support of the employment of the police force and the organized militia to the limit to prevent mob action or to punish those who participate in it. This form of attack is bringing results and, in the end, not too long delayed, we predict, it will conquer.

MONROE, LA.
NEWS STAR

JL 2 - 1930

Twice as Many Lynched So Far This Year as in Entire Year for 1929

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2. — Commenting on the fact that 12 lynchings, or double the number of the entire 12 months of 1929, had occurred in the six months ending Monday, the National Association for the Advancement of colored people in its convention here issued a statement saying:

"There is little, if any, prospect that the known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world will be prosecuted or punished. State government has again broken down in the fact of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the federal government to step in and preserve trial by a jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens."

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Times

JUL 1 - 1930

Gain in Lynching Causes Protest

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) June 30 (AP)—Commenting that twelve lynchings, or the same number as for the entire twelve months of 1929, had occurred in the six months ending today, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its convention issued a statement, saying:

"State government again has broken down in the face of this form of murderous anarchy, and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the federal government to step in and preserve trial by jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens."

RECORDS SHOW 25 LYNCHINGS DURING 1930

World

Georgia Leads States Of The Country With Seven Mob Murders

SUMMARY DISCLOSES 12 SUCH MURDERS IN 1929

Washington

Prompt Action By Congress Advocated By Walter White Of N. A. A. C. P.

New York.—There have been 25 recorded and authenticated lynchings in 1930, as against 12 during 1929, according to a summary for the year issued today from the offices of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue.

Of the victims 24 were Negroes and one a white man.

Georgia heads the list of lynching states for the year with 7 mob victims, Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi, three, Indiana and South Carolina, two each, an l Fliroda, North Carolina, and Oklahoma had one each.

Offenses

The offenses which brought about the lynchings include not stopping an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarreling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault, robbery and, in one case, offense unknown.

One of the mob victims, George Hughes, was burned alive in the jail at Sherman, Texas, and the body of George Johnson was publicly burned at Honey Grove, also in Texas.

In a statement on the increase in lynchings, made by Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, increasing repudiation by white women of the South, of lynching as a "protection of womanhood" is hailed as an encouraging development. The statement reads as follows:

Three Lynched for Rape

"In 25 lynchings during 1930, rape was assigned as an excuse in only three cases. That lynching is not and has never been primarily a 'protection of white womanhood' in the South or elsewhere, is attested by the increasing number of resolutions passed by leading white women in Southern states repudiating this form of barbarity. During the year representative white women of 12 southern states, including church, educational, voters, Y. W. C. A. and club groups have issued two statements declaring they desired no such 'protection,' characterizing lynching as 'the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy' and stating that 'it brutalises the community where it occurs, including the women and children who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants.'

Congressional Action

"Prompt action by Congress on lynching is vitally necessary. In periods of depression when tempers are short mob hysteria flames up far more quickly than in normal times. As the present unemployment crisis seems likely to be with us for some time to come, prompt Congressional action can save the lives of men and women as yet unlynched.

"Even leading white editors of the South now recognize that only the Federal Government can cope with this evil. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reiterates the position it has held for twenty years, that the states have shown themselves powerless to cope with a form of brutal atrocity which would call forth the indignation of all America if it took place in some foreign land. The states still fail to punish or in the vast majority of cases, even to prosecute known and identified lynchers. A case in point is the lynching at Marion, Ind., where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished the names of 27 known participants, with no effective action by the authorities.

"Congress will have to act to stamp out lynching if the United States is not to continue being disgraced and humiliated before the civilized world."

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., CHRON
Sunday, December 28, 1930

Lynchings Decrease

5

NEW YORK, Dec. 27. (AP)—The year 1930 has seen 25 lynchings as compared with twelve in 1929, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today in an annual summary.

Twenty-four of the victims were negroes, the association said. Georgia had seven lynchings, Alabama and Texas four apiece, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma one each.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, hailed as an encouraging development "the increasing repudiation by white women of the South of lynching as a protection of womanhood."

"Of twenty-five lynchings in 1930," he said, "criminal assault was assigned as an excuse in only three cases."

NASHVILLE, TENN., TENN'N
Sunday, December 28, 1930

25 LYNCHINGS IN 1930 COMPARED TO 12 IN 1929

"Repudiation by White Women" Hailed

5

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—(AP)—The year 1930 has seen 25 lynchings as compared with 12 in 1929, the Nation Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today in an annual summary.

Twenty-four of the victims were negroes, the association said. Georgia had seven lynchings, Alabama and Texas four apiece, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma one each.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, hailed as an encouraging development "the increasing repudiation by white women of the South of lynching as a protection of womanhood."

"Of 25 lynchings in 1930," he said, "criminal assault was assigned as an excuse in only three cases."

QUINCY, ILL., HERALD-WHIG
Sunday, December 28, 1930

MORE LYNCHINGS LISTED IN 1930

5

New York, Dec. 28.—(AP)—The year 1930 has seen twenty-five lynchings as compared with twelve in 1929, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in an annual summary.

Twenty-four of the victims were Negroes, the association said. Georgia had seven lynchings, Indiana and South Carolina two each and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma one each.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, hailed as an encouraging development "the increasing repudiation by white women of the South of lynching as a protection of womanhood."

"Of twenty-five lynchings in 1930," he said, "criminal assault was assigned as an excuse in only three cases."

25 Lynchings Reported In Year; Georgia Has 7

NEW YORK.—There have been 25 recorded and authenticated lynchings in 1930, as against 12 during 1929, according to a summary for the year issued today from the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue.

Of the victims 24 were Negroes and one a white man.

Georgia heads the list of lynching states for the year with 7 mob victims, Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi 3, Indiana and South Carolina 2 each and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each.

The offense which brought about the lynchings include not stopping an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarreling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault, robbery and, in one case, offense unknown.

1-3-31

One of the mob victims, George Hughes, was burned alive in the jail at Sherman, Texas, and the body of George Johnson was publicly burned at Honey Grove, also in Texas.

In a statement on the increase in lynchings, made by Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, increasing repudiation by white women of the South, of lynching as a "protection of womanhood" is hailed as an encouraging development. The statement reads as follows:

"Even leading white editors of the South now recognize that only the federal government can cope with this evil. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reiterates the position it has held for twenty years, that the states have shown themselves powerless to cope with a form of brutal atrocity which would call forth the indignation of all America if it took place in some foreign land. The states still fail to punish or in the vast majority of cases, even to prosecute known and identified lynchers. A case in point is the lynching at Marion, Indiana, where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished the names of 27 known participants, with no effective action by the authorities.

"Congress will have to act to stamp out lynchings if the United States is not to continue being disgraced and humiliated before the civilized world."

Important developments in the fight to curb the evil include:

A survey of laws now on state statute books regarding the prevention of lynching and other crimes of mob violence to be undertaken by the University of North Carolina law school.

Announcement by George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News and chairman of the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, that "if such a step seems necessary," the project would include preparation of a uniform anti-lynching law for presentation to the various states for their adoption.

Editorially The World (New York) said Monday:

"By glancing at The World Almanac, which carries statistics on lynching since 1885, it can be seen that this form of lawlessness increases when times are bad and decreases when times are good. In 1892, which marked a period of depression as serious as the one we are now going through, 255 persons were lynched in this country, the largest number on record. In 1908, another bad year, there were 100 lynchings, as compared with 63 the year before and an average of 71 for three years before that. In 1921, the next very bad year, there were 64,, as compared with 61 in 1920. Since then the total has dropped sharply, until in 1928 it was 11, and in 1929, 12.

"This year, with the return of depression, there is an increase."

KNOXVILLE. TENN., JOURNAL
Sunday, December 28, 1930

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25 Lynchings In 1930!

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National Association Lists 25 Lynchings As Total for 1930, With Georgia in Leac

Offenses Include Not Stopping Auto When Ordered, Political Activity, Attempted Assault—Law School to Make Study

12-31-30

New York N.Y.

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Of the victims 24 were colored and one white.

Georgia heads the list of lynching states for the year, with seven mob victims; Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each, and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each.

The offenses which brought about the lynchings include not stopping an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarreling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault, robbery and, in one case, offense unknown.

One of the mob victims, George Hughes, was burned alive in the jail at Sherman, Tex., and the body of George Johnson was publicly burned at Honey Grove, also in Texas.

In a statement on the increase in lynchings, made by Walter White, acting secretary of the association, increasing repudiation by white women of the South of lynching as a "protection of womanhood" is hailed as an encouraging development.

Southern Law School To Study Lynching Cause

ATLANTA, Dec. 29.—The Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching last week announced that the University of North Carolina Law School would undertake a survey of the laws now on the state statute books regarding the prevention of lynching and other crimes of mob violence, the apprehension and punishment of lynchers and the effectiveness of methods for preventing and punishing "such disgraceful episodes."

The announcement by Chairman George Fort Milton, white, editor of the Chattanooga News, also stated "if such a step seems necessary," the project would include preparation of a uniform anti-lynching law for presentation to the various states for their adoption.

As causative factors of mob violence discussed at a meeting here the commission listed "tensions resulting from economic competition of racial groups, the interacting effect of pauperized education and community backwardness and the cultural and religious backgrounds of communities in which lynchings occur."

Indianapolis, Ind., North Side T
Friday, January 2, 1931

More Lynchi
1930 in 1929

NEW YORK.—The year 1930 has seen twenty-five lynchings as compared with twelve in 1929, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in an annual summary.

Twenty-four of the victims were Negroes, the association said Georgia had seven lynchings, Alabama and Texas four apiece, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each and Florida North Carolina and Oklahoma one each.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, hailed as an encouraging development "the increasing repudiation by white women of the South of lynchings as a protection of womanhood."

"Of twenty-five lynchings in 1930," he said, "criminal assault was assigned as an excuse in only three cases."

Macon Ga. News
12-28-30

State of Georgia Leads All Others In 1930 Lynchings

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The year 1930 has seen 25 lynchings as compared with 12 in 1929, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today in an annual summary.

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Lynchings-1930
N.A.A.C.P.'s Reports on.

3169

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES
JAN 9 1930

LYNCHINGS.

Little satisfaction can be derived from the fact that there was no increase in lynchings last year, for even a single application of lynch law would leave an indelible and shameful blot upon the escutcheon of any year.

Of the 12 victims of lynching parties in 1929, eight were negroes. An old man and a woman were the pathetic victims of two of these outbreaks of mob emotionalism. All mob murders were committed in the south, a fact deeply regretted by the more orderly and rational element in that section. The damning record stands: Florida, 4; Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas, two each, Kentucky and Tennessee one each.

Where Judge Lynch usurps the authority of established courts of justice and nullifies the constitutional guarantee of a trial by jury, it is a reflection upon the community where the outrage is committed. Where constituted authorities fail to punish the perpetrators the reflection is upon both the government, and the community. How can these six commonwealths explain away their failure to punish a single lyncher last year?

When organized mobs can break into jails and torture and murder the untried quarry dragged from his cell and then return to their normal walks of life certain of amnesty the pious declarations of public officials and citizens for obedience to law possess the hollowness of insincerity. Of the man, who is judged a felon if he is too honorable to report the Volsteadian delinquencies of his host or neighbor, it is not expected that he assist the law in bringing to trial and punisment those who execute the judgments of Judge Lynch.

WHITE PRESS COMMENTS ON LYNCHING FIGURES FOR 1929

Louisville News

New York, Jan. 10.—many editors of white dailies have commented on the lynching statistice for the year 1929 sent out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, among the clippings received being editorials from the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch; the Atlanta Georgia; the Durham, N. C., Herald; the Philadelphia Public Ledger; the Springfield, Mass., Republican; the New Haven, Conn., Register; and the Norfolk, Va., Virginian Pilot. Excerpts from the editorials are as follows: 30

Norfolf Virginian Pilot:

"If the figure for 1929 is accepted as the twelve listed by the National Association and if that figure is compared with the yearly figures from Tuskekee ,the past year had one more lynchings than 1928,, but far less than any other year."

Columbus Dispatch: Ky.

"It is notable that attacks by Negroes upon white women, which to a certain type of mind justifices mob violence, were only three in number. There is room for suspicion that this charge has more than once been fastened upon a hapless victim in order to lend justification to acts that are utterly without justification by any measure of right or fairness."

New Haven Register repristed from Waterbury Republican

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports that there were 12 lynchings in 1929; the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute reports 10. The difference is presumably due to a different in classification of cases on the borderline between lynching and murder. However that may be, the record for the year is virtually that of 1928, when there were 11 lynchings according to both the Association and the Institute. Ten or 12 lynchings are 10 or 12 too many, but the annual lynching record continues at the new low level towards which it made a sharp declination in 1928."

Phildelphia Evening Public Ledger:

"Twelve known lynchings occurred in this country during the last years, according to statistics compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People —Futhermore, it is peported that not a single lyncher has been purnished during 1929. These crimes are a dark bolt upon the nations record, while the failure to push the perpertators reflects no credit upon the forces of law and order."

Springfield Republican:

"The number of lynchings prevented reflects both a strengthening of the forces of law and order backed by intelligent public opinion and a continuance of the lawless mob spirit which these forces have to deal with. On the whole, the record is one of progress that is still much too slow."

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.
JAN 22 1930

LYNCHINGS.

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Of the 12 victims of lynching parties in 1929 eight were Negroes. An old man and a woman were the pathetic victims of two of these outbreaks of mob emotionalism. All mob murders were committed in the South, a fact deeply regretted by the more orderly and rational element in that section. The damning record stands: Florida, four; Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas, two each; Kentucky and Tennessee, one each.

Where Judge Lynch usurps the authority of established courts of justice and nullifies the Constitutional guarantee of a trial by jury, it is a reflection upon the community where the outrage is committed. Where constituted authorities fail to punish the perpetrators the reflection is upon both the government, and the community. How can these six commonwealths explain away their failure to punish a single lyncher last year.

When organized mobs can break into jails and torture and murder the untried quarry dragged from his cell and then return to their normal walks of life certain of amnesty the pious declarations of public officials and citizens for obedience to law possess the hollowness of insincerity. Of the man, who is judged a felon if he is too honorable to report the Volsteadian delinquencies of his host or neighbor, it is not expected that he assist the law in bringing to trial and punishment those who execute the judgments of Judge Lynch.

Amalgamated Journal
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAN 22 1930

That American disgrace, lynching, took twelve lives in 1929, including four white men, according to statistics made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

TWELVE LYNCHED LAST YEAR, REPORT

Four Whites Are Among Victims Illegally Murdered, Says Report of NAACP

American 1-11-30

NEW YORK. — Twelve known ynchings in the United States during 1929, as against 11 during the year 1928, are reported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue.

Florida leads the list of lynching states with four mob murders.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas have two each, and Kentucky and Tennessee have one each against hem.

Gary, Indiana

Of the twelve persons lynched, four were white, and of these one was a woman, Ella May Wiggins, textile worker of Gastonia, North Carolina.

Among the occasions cited as bringing about the lynchings were: A dispute over the price of blackberries; altercation about work followed by stabbing; associating with white woman; and writing to white woman.

CLEVELAND, O., PLAIN DEALER
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

URGE U. S. RUN LYNCHING TRIALS

Colored Leaders Point to Increase in Killings.

55

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30.—Commenting on the fact that twelve lynchings, or the same number as for the entire twelve months of 1939, had occurred in the six months ending today, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people in its convention here today issued a statement saying:

"There is little, if any, prospect that the known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world will be prosecuted or punished. State government has again broken down in the face of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the federal government to step in and preserve trial by a jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens.

"The sending of a brass band to England by the governor of Texas will not obscure the fact, known to all the civilized world, that Texas this year leads the roster of infamy with four of these murderous outrages, one of them committed in the presence of members of the Texas rangers."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., NEWS
Monday, June 30, 1930

Declare U. S. Must Put End to Lynching

55

Springfield, Mass., June 30.—(A. P.)—Commenting on the fact that twelve lynchings, or the same number as for the entire twelve months of 1929, had occurred in the six months ending today, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its convention here today issued a statement saying:

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N. A. A. C. P. and Tuskegee Differ on Lynching Figures

Defender
7-3-30
Chicago, Ill

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—The year 1930 has witnessed 12 lynchings for the first six months, or the same number as for the entire year of 1929, stated an official announcement issued here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an appeal for the federal government to aid in stopping mob outrages in the South. The announcement read as follows:

"There is little, if any, prospect that the known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world will be prosecuted or punished. State government has again broken in the face of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the federal government to step in and preserve trial by a jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens.

"The sending of a brass band to England by the governor of Texas will not obscure the fact, known to all the civilized world, that Texas this year leads the roster of infamy with four of these murderous outrages, one of them committed in the presence of members of the Texas rangers and involving the roasting alive of a human being who was confined in jail awaiting trial."

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JULY 1, 1930

LIST 12 LYNCHINGS SO FAR THIS YEAR

Six-Month Total Equal to All Recorded in 1929

NEGROES VOICE PROTEST

Declare State Governments Have Broken Down

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30 (A. P.)—Charging that twelve lynchings, or the same number as for the entire twelve months of 1929, had occurred in the six months ending to-day, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its convention here to-day, issued a statement saying:

"There is little, if any, prospect that the known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world will be prosecuted or punished. State Government has again broken down in the face of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the Federal Government to step in and preserve trial by jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens.

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Tuskegee Has Records of Only Nine Lynchings

Nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930 is the number given in the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., [redacted] Principal, informed The World yesterday. Dr. Morton's letter says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

Rockville Center, N. Y.
NASSAU DAILY REVIEW

JUL 2 - 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, do not agree as to the number of lynchings that have taken place since the first of the year.

The association has records of a dozen while Dr. Moton lists only nine. Twelve is equal to the total number of lynchings reported in 1929, so no matter which figure is correct the chances are that the steady decline in mob law executions will receive a considerable setback this year.

No particular significance can be attached to the increase, which is likely to be slight. It is probably no more than a variance from the downward trend which is not apt to be interrupted.

The decline in lynchings during the last decade has been so rapid and the totals for the last few years so low that there is not a great deal of hope of continued yearly reductions.

Mob law is gradually dying out. There is not a county in any state in the country in which lynchings are not rare, but out of the hundreds of counties in the Southern States in which racial prejudices are quickly aroused it is not surprising that occasional lynchings are reported.

The lynching rate, like the homicide rate, is not something which can be gloated over even when it declines. Each individual case, in a certain sense, represents a disgrace.

The record as a whole, however, does not represent serious evidence that State governments have broken down, as was charged at the negro convention in Springfield, Mass., Tuesday when the subject was brought up.

The situation on the whole is well in hand. It is much better in hand, in fact, than the control of crime in many of the large cities where murder goes unpunished and criminals unapprehended.

Except in very rare cases when mob lynches a man it gets the guilty person, and one who has committed a crime that carries with it the death penalty.

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 29 1930

TWENTY-FIVE LYNCHINGS IN 1930

By glancing at The [redacted] which carries statistics on lynching since 1885, it can be seen that this form of lawlessness increases when times are bad and decreases when times are good. In 1892, which marked a period of depression as serious as the one we are now going through, 255 persons were lynched in this country, the largest number on record. In 1908, another bad year, there were 100 lynchings, as compared with 63 the year before and an average of 71 for three years before that. In 1921, the next very bad year, there were 64, as compared with 61 in 1920. Since then the total has dropped sharply, until in 1928 it was 11, and in 1929, 12.

This year, with the return of depression, there is an increase. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports 25, which is more than double the number of the year before. Twenty-five lynchings are twenty-five too many: it cannot be pretended that they reflect any credit on us. Yet even this figure can give those who are waging a fight against lynching reason to believe that their efforts have not been in vain. Set against the figure of 1892, it shows that we have less than a tenth of the lynchings we had some forty years ago. Corrected for population increase, which has been 100 per cent, it shows that we have relatively only a twentieth of the lynchings we once had. In other words, even allowing for the bad showing of this year, progress has been made. There is every reason for thinking that if the opposition to lynching continues to be as resolute as it has been since the war the evil will shortly be wiped out altogether.

Lynchings—1930
N.A.A.C.P.

Editorials.

3170

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVENING SUN

DEC 29 1930

Substitute For Lynchings

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports 2 ~~lynchings for 1930~~, which probably means that Tuskegee will report 20. Tuskegee never reports a lynching until it has been proved that there was a lynching; the National Association is not so careful. But even 20 means double the number of lynchings reported last year.

Doubtless any number of reasons will be advanced for this appalling increase, and doubtless most of them will overlook the simple, complete and obvious explanation. This is the vast increase in unemployment. Thousands of the singularly tough element that composes Southern lynching mobs have had nothing to do this year, and time has lain heavy on their hands. Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that they should amuse themselves by murdering a few more Negroes.

Thoughtful observers will not fail to notice another curious fact: the rapid decline of lynching paralleled almost exactly the rise of the Ku Klux Klan. And when the Klan began to decline the lynching rate bounded up again. The thrill that came from parading in a nightshirt palled on the communities, and with boredom come again the lust for blood.

Apparently the Southern mob needs excitement, and apparently, also, the excitement which pleases it most is excitement accompanied by bloodshed. The conclusion is inescapable that some gory sport—bullfighting, for instance—would be an effective outlet for this recurring blood lust.

NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y

DEC 31 [illegible]

LYNCHING

LYN[illegible]NGS increased 100 per cent in num[illegible]er in 1930 over the preceding year. In 1930 there were twenty-five lynchings. This number is reported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has kept records for several years.

This increase is depressing but not discouraging. Although the number jumped 100 per cent in a year, it is far lower than it was years ago, when sometimes 250 or more lynchings were reported each year in this civilized country. The outcry against lynchings evidently then has had considerable effect but it is a disgrace that even one lynching should occur in America

A few lynchings have been prevented by action of the authorities but only in a few cases of actual lynchings have the mob leaders been made to answer for taking the law into their own hands. There has been too much of a tendency to condone these lynchings in some sections of the country and to accept them as matters of course when certain crimes are committed. That attitude is wrong. Lynching cannot be condoned on any ground. And any state that sits back after a lynching and makes no effort to bring the perpetrators to justice has failed in a vital duty.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

DEC 30 [illegible]

LYNCHINGS DOUBLED THIS YEAR.

The fact that the number of lynchings for 1930 mor than doubled those recorded for the previous year i discouraging and depressing. The cases in which me were put to death by mobs in the United States ha dropped to 12 in 1929—against 25 this year—had led t the hope that the barbarous practice was graduall being overcome and soon would be a matter of memor only.

Nevertheless, the extent of mob executions is decreasing, as is shown by the figures of the last quarte of a century or so. In 1892 the number of lynchings reached the high water mark of 225, and in 1909, another "demonstrative" year for mass violence, there were 107. In 1919, when the human thought was still inflamed by the World War, there were 83 victims. From this total the lynchings dropped to 30 in 1926, and continued to decline, but during the present year they again turned upward. Georgia continues in the lead of states.

It is interesting to know that but one Northern State—Indiana—blotted its good name for fairness to al races. A Hoosier mob put two to death, anticipating cour procedure which would doubtless have imposed capita punishment.

There can be no doubt that the laxity of sheriffs an other officials is responsible in some cases, for the continuance of this disgraceful form of mass violence. State officers, especially in sections where such violence is resorted to, are more often in sympathy with the lynchers seeking the life of an offender, or one suspected of crime, than they are zealous in upholding or enforcing the law.

One may rightly conclude that lynching is a demoniacal form of madness which seems to seize the masses especially in states where the Negro element predominates in population, and where the race is still handicapped by prejudice.

Lynchings are almost always ascribable to ignorance. The brutality and inhumanity, perhaps, may eventually give way to education and enlightenment. But the reform is slow.

Most of the victims are of the colored race, and while the evidence against them would in almost all cases bring adequate penalties from the courts, the horrors of a lynching seem to be resorted to with barbarous fury, and while there are laws against mob vengeance we do not recall any of them being seriously applied by any of the states—not even Indiana.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

JAN 2 - 1931

R[illegible]AL OF THE LYNCHING EV

In the year ust ended the number of lync in the United States—twenty-five—was more th twice that which disgraced the previous year and also more than twice that in 1928. This is a highly discreditable blot on the record of the twelve months just ended.

It would be worse than idle to ignore the humiliating phenomenon. That sort of recession is to be deplored by all good Americans. By way of explanation it is pointed out that periods of business depression and widespread unemployment are also periods of increased displays of violence by mobs.

No sociologist has explained the exact nature and the causes of this correlation. Perhaps jobless men are especially likely to join in lawless actions because of bitterness and resentment aroused by experiences of their own tending to break down their reliance upon the approved processes of the established social order. Discontent with economic conditions undoubtedly at times weakens the will to resist assaults upon the foundations of civilized society. The year having been economically subnormal, moral lapses on the part of susceptible and emotional groups may have been inevitable. This is a reasonable assumption if history is a guide to sound generalizations.

Every effort should be made to re-enforce the antilynching tendency which mainly has characterized the last two decades. Lynchings are preventable in practically all cases if public officials do their duty and if the general public sustains them in so doing.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
TENNESSEAN

DEC 30 [illegible]

1930 Lynchings.

Among the many events of 1930 that will not be cherished in after life is the year's unenviable record for lynching. There were twice as many of these crimes of violence perpetrated in the year that is just closing as there were in 1929. Whereas, in the former year there were only twelve recorded and authenticated lynchings there were during this year twenty-five. Of the victims one was a white man and the other were negroes.

One of the best answers to the contention of the defenders of lynching that this crime is necessary to protect women, is revealed in the causes given for mob outbreaks. The offenses which resulted in lynchings include not stopping an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarreling with a white man murder, criminal assault, attempted assault and robbery.

Georgia heads the list of lynching states for the year. It has a terrible record. There were no less than seven mob victims in that state. Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each. It should be and doubtless is a source of extreme gratification to all Tennesseans that the record of our state has not been marred during the year by a single mob outbreak.

It is not encouraging to contemplate the mob statistics for the past year. We had hoped that there would be a steady and continuous decline in crimes of this character until finally lynchings would live only as a disagreeable memory. Failure of the states to punish or even prosecute lynchers has resulted in a feeling of security for those who take the law into their own hands.

In periods of depression there is naturally more crime than there is in times when conditions are more promising. Mob hysteria flames up far more quickly than is the case in normal periods. The economic situation during the year no doubt had something to do with the discouraging total of lynchings.

But whatever the cause or however deplorable the situation may be we must take courage and continue our efforts to eradicate this evil that is like a cankering sore upon the body politic. We cannot tolerate nor plead any extenuation of any offense that strikes at the very vitals of the government itself. We must press on with renewed determination to create such a sentiment as will make assaults upon the majesty of the states unthinkable.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., T.-JOUR.
Thursday, January 8, 1931

Lynching

(Nashville Banner)

Lynchings in he United States in 1930 numbered twenty-five, or an increase of more than 100 per cent over the year before, and the fact has been greeted with the sorrow and indignation it deserves in every section of the country. As is usually the case, most of these outrageous crimes against society were committed in the Southern States, but there were several of them outside the section below the Mason-Dixie Line. By comparison with thirty years ago when there were as many as 200 lynchings in a single year, we may say that progress has been made toward the elimination of perhaps the most horrible anomaly in our civilization. On the other hand, we must not become complacent as long as there is either a single lynching in a year or any effort at such fearful barbarity. In other words, we want to eradicate the savagery that prompts lynching as well as prevent it from expressing itself.

One thing particularly noticeable and gratifying this year is the fact that newspapers and individuals as a general rule have not seen fit to abuse or belabor the South as barbarous and uncivilized in toto because certain communities forget themselves and allow the worst human instincts play. The truth is that the vast mass of public opinion in the South is as outraged when a lynching occurs as could by any means be possible elsewhere. It is likewise true that nothing is gained and much is lost when there is a disposition to indulge in really unwarranted criticism of any one State or section.

DAYTON, O.
JOURNAL

JAN 2 - 1931

The 1930 Lynching Record

Just when the country is encouraged to believe that lynching is dying out in United States a year's record comes along completely to discourage any such belief. The year 1930 was such a year. It produced, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 25 of such crimes, or more than double the total of the preceding year. It is a discouraging picture.

The situation is much better in modern years than it was 30 or 40 years ago, but 25 lynchings are exactly 25 too many. There is no cause or reason for the infliction of capital punishment on any person in defiance of the United States constitution and all human right. However gross the offense may be, the law stands ready to punish it and will do so in due time if given the opportunity.

Times were different in the old days when through inadequate transportation and other causes, America was mostly rural. The people were not grounded in the law as thoroughly as they are now and while they had no "gangs," in the modern sense of the word, they were readily formed into groups to punish acts that caused general indignation and fury. The lynching record was accordingly high.

The worst year in American history in this respect was 1892, when the United States was beginning markedly to change from rural to urban. In that year 255 persons were lynched. In 1908 another bad showing was made with the lynching of an even 100 persons. In 1921 the total was 64, an increase of four over 1920. Since then the total has dropped sharply until in 1928 it was 11 and 1929 only 12.

We now have, in our worst recent year, less than one-tenth of the lynchings of our worst year some 40 years ago. But even such a gain is not in accordance with our improvement in all other lines.

Springfield Ill. Reg
1/5/31

MOB SAVAGERY IN 1930

According to figures supplied by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there were 25 lynchings in the country during the year 1930—which to serious-minded citizens is a painful reminder that the forces of intolerance, ignorance and racial prejudice are still active in our civilization.

For a number of years past there has been a steady decline in this form of lawlessness but the recent upward turn of these manifestations of mob savagery is discouraging evidence that the sense of social responsibility is still lamentably weak in certain elements of our population. Whereas in 1921 64 lynchings were recorded, the annual total had dropped to 12 in 1929.

Sociological authorities are convinced that the best hope of improvement in the situation is predicated upon a systematic campaign of education among both white and colored populations and the cultivation of co-operation between the more enlightened leaders of both races. Movements in this direction set on foot by the press and public leaders of the southern states have exerted a very effective influence and are to be credited with a large share of the results in cutting down the number of lynchings in recent years. With fearless co-operation on the part of the prosecuting and law-enforcement authorities, doubtless the record for 1930 would have been much more creditable.

However, as the New York World reminds us, even the record of this year can give those who are waging a fight against lynching reason to believe that their efforts have not been in vain. "Set against the figure of 1892 (when 252 persons were lynched), it shows that we have less than one-tenth of the lynchings we had some forty years ago. Corrected for population increase, which has been 100 per cent, it shows that we have relatively only a twentieth of the lynchings we once had. In other words, even allowing for the bad showing of this year, progress has been made. There is every reason for thinking that if the opposition continues to be as resolute as it has been since the war the evil will shortly be wiped out altogether."

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

JAN 2 - 1931

BLOTS ON THE RECORD

This is January 2 and so far we have heard of no lynchings. It would be a stimulating illustration of respect for the law of the land and biblical command if the people of the United States, and particularly the southern section thereof, could keep every day as spotless in this respect.

During 1930 there were 25 lynchings in our country. During the previous year there were 12, the year before 11.

Figures on lynching statistics and financial depressions indicate quite clearly that low economic levels are accompanied by distressing increases in fatalities resulting from mob violence.

The largest number of lynchings ever recorded in the United States occurred during 1892, a year of depression. From this figure, lynchings declined until a low of 63 was reached in 1907. The next year, 1908, was one of depression and lynchings totaled 100. Again they took a drop. In 1920 they declined to 61. In 1921 the nation went through another economic crisis and lynching tragedies numbered 64. Since then steady progress in the elimination of this evil has been made until 1930.

It is distressing to note the effect of economic troubles in an increase in this form of human violence, yet a study of the whole effort is cause for good cheer. Except for these four set-backs, the past four decades have marked a wholesome arousal of public opinion in people in all sections of the country, all races and both sexes, crystallizing in a determined purpose to blot out crimes of this inhuman character.

It is the hope of all law-respecting, Christian men and women that the year 1931 will serve to make yet more resolute their program for the prevention of lynchings and mob violence and for the strengthening of respect for the dignity and majesty of the law in the minds of all the people of these United States.

MEMPHIS, TENN
EVENING APPEAL

JAN 1 - 1931

The Lynching Record

There were 25 lynchings during 1930. That is a record of 25 lynchings too many and one which does not reflect any credit on the nation. However, those who are directing the fight against lynchings need not feel that their efforts have been in vain.

In 1892, which from an economic standpoint was as bad a year as 1930, there were 225 lynchings. There is a peculiar relationship between economic depressions and the extent to which men permit their passions to become unbridled. In 1908, another bad year, there were 100 lynchings as compared with 63 the year before and an average of 71 per year for the three years before that. In 1921, the next bad economic year, there were 64 lynchings compared with 61 in 1921. The drop since then has been very sharp. In 1928, there were only 11 lynchings, and in 1929 but 12. The lynching record, considered with the increase in population, which is 100 per cent since 1892, shows a twentieth of the lynchings we had then. Even allowing for this year's increase, great progress has been made.

Instead of considering the record for 1930, opponents of lynching should consider the entire record since 1892. If this is done, it is obvious that the time will come when a lynching in this country will be a very rare exception. Every intelligent person will welcome that time.

MIAMI, FLA.
HERALD

DEC 29 1930

DISGRACEFUL was the American lynching record for 1930 which marked a decided backward step. There were 25 lynchings as compared with 12 in 1929. Georgia led with seven, and need not boast of this leadership. Florida was represented with one, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. All were Southern states, except Indiana, where two were reported. American civilization is not yet out of the jungle when it permits mob slaughter.

Lynchings-1930
&
Prevented

Alabama.

3171

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

APR 2 - 1930

CALL GUARD TO SAVE NEGRO

By the United Press.

TROY, Ala., April 2.—The Troy company of the Alabama National Guard today patrols the streets of Troy to prevent threatened lynching of Robert Giles, Negro, held on a [redacted] of attacking a white woman.

White Youth Stabbed; Negro Is Rushed Here

Advertiser
4-6-30
Montgomery Ala.

LUVERNE, ALA., April 5.—(Special).—James Colquitt, 8-year-old white youth o Brantley, was reported to be in a critica condition Saturday night as the result o a knife wound received late Friday. Kin Williams, a negro, accused of inflictin the wound was taken to the Montgomer County jail for safekeeping by Sheriff W L. Tatum, of Crenshaw County, after was reported that considerable feelin had been aroused in Brantley over the o currence.

Colquitt was stabbed in the lung an his condition was regarded as extremel grave.

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egro Arrested In Huntsville Slaying

Advertiser
9-29-30
Montgomery

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 28.—(AP)—H. E. Ross, 45, proprietor of a dry cleaning establishment, was shot to death and his wife wounded shortly before last midnight when a negro intruder, discovered in the Ross home, opened fire on the couple with a revolver.

Mrs. Ross told police she and her husband were awakened by a noise in another part of their home from where they were sleeping and that her husband went to investigate.

Ross encountered the negro in the bathroom and was struck down by two bullets, one entering the chest and the other his head. Mrs. Ross said she started to go for aid and that the negro then fired at her, the bullet taking effect in her leg.

A negro giving the name of G. H. Henderson was arrested late today in connection with the case but was not positively identified by Mrs. Ross. He was taken into custody as he left a train at Decatur.

Fear of violence prompted authorities here today to transfer the prisoner from the city jail to the Madison County jail.

TEAR GAS FAILS, FLASH OF STEEL QUELLS RIOTERS

Militiamen Clear Entire Block When Mob Advances Under Cover of Gas Driven by Wind.

SEVERAL GUARDS INJURED BY STONES

Rifle Butt Crashes on Head of Boxer, Member of Mob Attempting To Storm Jail.

Constitution
10-1-30
Atlanta Ga.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 29.—(AP)—National guardsmen attacked a crowd around the Madison county jail here tonight with tear gas bombs and then advanced against the crowd with drawn bayonets when the group attempted to advance on the jail where G. E. Henderson, negro, is being held in connection with the slaying Saturday night of H. E. Ross, Huntsville businessman.

The tear gas bombs were thrown in front of the crowd as the group continued to edge closer to the roped off area where the guardsmen were on duty.

An unfavorable wind drove the tear gas back into the faces of the guardsmen and as the crowd continued to advance the guardsmen formed a line and advanced with drawn bayonets.

As the guardsmen pushed the crowd back members of the crowd retaliated with rocks and bricks.

Several guardsmen were struck by the rocks and bricks, but none was seriously injured.

One of the guardsmen struck down a member of the crowd with the butt of his gun when he said he saw the man hurling rocks. The injured man was taken to a local hospital, where he was identified as Tommy Baker, lightweight boxer. Hospital attaches said Baker was not seriously injured.

Guardsmen drove the crowd nearly a block toward the business section of Huntsville and then returned to their posts inside the roped off area around the jail. The crowd immediately began reforming just outside the line, but no further demonstration occurred.

The troops were called out to preserve order after a crowd of several hundred had gathered about the jail and some members had shouted that they would "get him."

The first troops mobilized were reinforced this afternoon by Company B, 127th engineers, of Athens, who were brought here at the request of Major Raymond Jones, commanding the 127th battalion of engineers, who was placed in command by Governor Bibb Graves.

Constitution
9-30-30
Atlanta Ga.

The guardsmen were called to duty at the request of Probate Judge Paul Speake and Solicitor James Pride, who feared the crowd gathered about the jail might get out of hand of Madison county officers, who were doing everything possible to protect their prisoner.

Henderson was arrested on a train at Decatur yesterday and returned here as a suspect. Officers so far have not positively identified him as the slayer of Ross and who wounded Mrs. Ross in the leg with a bullet fired as he fled through the kitchen into the darkness. Mrs. Ross has not been able to identify Henderson, although the hat dropped by the intruder fits him and his shoes fit the tracks outside the Ross home.

Meanwhile officers continued their search for the slayer, broadcasting the description given by Mrs. Ross to all nearby cities.

At Montgomery, Governor Graves directed that additional troops be held in readiness to be sent here if conditions warranted increased military forces.

Quiet Prevails At Huntsville

Advertiser
10-1-30

Two Negroes Removed To Birmingham Jails.

Montgomery

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 30.—(AP)—Order was restored in this harrassed city tonight as two companies of Alabama National Guardsmen were demobilized and the two negroes they were called to active duty to protect were removed from the Madison County Jail to Birmingham for safekeeping.

The negroes, G. E. Henderson and Rufus McCoy, were the object of a mob which gathered around the jail and was dispersed only after the guardsmen loosed tear gas bombs and advanced on the milling crowd with fixed bayonets.

Henderson is held as a suspect in the slaying of H. E. Ross, prominent Huntsville business man, Saturday night and McCoy is held for the slaying of J. C. Mathes, Phoenix, Ariz., traveling salesman. McCoy is said by police to have confessed to killing Mathes and throwing his body into the Tennessee River near here.

The negroes were carried to Birmingham after officers spirited them from the jail and announced that they were en route to the State penitentiary at Montgomery. It was understood they would be carried to Montgomery later this week.

The troops were called out at the direction of Gov. Bibb Graves at Montgomery following a telephone conversation with Madison County authorities, early Sunday. The two National Guard companies, A and B, 127th Engineers, were under command of Maj. Raymond Jones who was placed in charge of the situation by the governor.

NEW YORK HERALD

OCT 1 1930

Bayonets of Militia Rout Lynch Mob in Alabama

Negro Prisoners Saved, Order Restored in Huntsville

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept 30 (AP).—Order was restored in this harassed city tonight as two companies of Alabama National Guardsmen were demobilized and the two Negroes they had been called here to protect were removed from the Madison County jail to Birmingham for safe keeping. The Negroes, C. E. Henderson and Rufus McCoy, were sought by a crowd which gathered around the jail and which was dispersed only after the guardsmen loosed tear gas bombs and advanced with fixed bayonets.

Henderson is held as a suspect in the slaying of H. E. Ross, prominent Huntsville business man, Saturday night, and McCoy is held for the slaying of J. C. Mathes, Phoenix, Ariz., traveling salesman. McCoy is said by police to have confessed to killing Mathes and throwing his body into the Tennessee River near here.

The troops were called out at the direction of Governor Bibb Graves at Montgomery following a telephone conversation with Madison County authorities early Sunday.

Soldiers Charge Huntsville Mob With Bayonets

Advertiser
9-30-30

Bombs Hurled As Crowd Storms Jail To Get Slaying Suspect

Montgomery
Ala.

Several Are Injured

Man Arrested For Trying To Address Rioters

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 29.—(AP)—National Guardsmen attacked a crowd around the Madison County Jail here tonight with tear gas bombs and then advanced against the crowd with drawn bayonets when the group attempted to advance on the jail where G. E. Henderson, negro, is being held in connection with the slaying Saturday night of H. E. Ross, Huntsville businessman.

The tear gas bombs were thrown in front of the crowd as the group continued to edge closer to the roped-off area where the Guardsmen were on duty.

An unfavorable wind drove the tear gas back into the faces of the Guardsmen and, as the crowd continued to advance, the Guardsmen formed a line and advanced with drawn bayonets.

As the Guardsmen pushed the crowd back, members of the crowd retaliated with rocks and bricks.

Several Guardsmen were struck by the rocks and bricks and injured, none seriously.

One of the Guardsmen struck down a member of the crowd with the butt of his gun when he said he saw the man hurling rocks. The injured man was taken to a local hospital where he was identified as Tommy Baker, lightweight boxer. Hospital attaches said Baker was not seriously injured.

Guardsmen drove the crowd nearly a block toward the business section of Huntsville and then returned to their posts inside the roped off area around the jail. The crowd immediately began forming just outside the line but no further demonstration occurred.

The crowd around the jail began to dwindle after the clash with the Guardsmen and shortly after 10 p.m. less than 500 persons were around the jail.

National Guardsmen have been on duty at the jail since last night when the Huntsville unit was ordered out by Gov. Graves. The Athens unit was ordered out today.

First trouble was experienced last night when Guardsmen fired over the heads of the crowd to disperse those gathered at the jail.

Prior to the clash tonight, one man found with a pistol was placed in jail and another was arrested when National Guardsmen said he attempted to address the crowd.

Maysville, Ky. Bulletin
Saturday, October 4, 1930

TROOPS

Restore Order In Alabama Town—Negroes Spirited Away To Birmingham

Huntsville, Ala., October 1.— Order was restored here tonight as two companies of Alabama National Guardsmen were demobilized and the two Negroes they were sent to protect were removed from the Madison County Jail to Birmingham.

The Negroes, C. E. Henderson and James McCoy, had drew the crowd that gathered around the jail and was dispersed only after the guardsmen loosed tear gas bombs and advanced with fixed bayonets.

Henderson is held as a suspect in the slaying of H. E. Ross, Huntsville business man, Saturday night and McCoy is held in the slaying of J. C. Mathes, Pheonix (Ariz.) traveling man. McCoy is said by police to have confessed having killed Mathes and throwing his body into the Tennessee River near here.

The Negroes were carried to Birmingham after officers spirited them from the jail and announced that they were on the way to the penitentiary at Montgomery.

GOVERNOR PREVENTS LYNCHING

Informer
10-18-30

Very much unlike our own retiring governor, Dan Moody, the governor of Alabama last week dispatched troops to the scene of a threatened lynching and gave them orders to protect the prisoner; and the troops obey him. This action is also in decided contrast to the attitude of County Commissioner A. C. Neal of Georgia who, after the lynching of a wounded and defenseless Negro accused of a crime, said that "I believe I am safe in saying that the action of the men who took the Negro from the jail is not only condoned, but has met with practically unanimous approval."

Governor Bibb of Alabama has been praised and is still receiving the compliments of a peace loving and grateful public which is pleased to have the good name of that state protected from the heartless work of demented hoodlums. Georgia and Texas, at least as far as the better thinking members of both races are concerned are still smarting over the shame and humiliation which have come because the heads of the state did not have the courage to protect the law and to enforce the demands of simple civilization. Georgia continues to murder and to burn men and women of black skins; and the citizens, even the heads of the state, applaud the action. In Texas, not only was a man burned to death and the property of many whose sole offense was the possession of a black skin, destroyed, but even the courthouse was burned while supposed defenders of the law were at work. And there can be no doubt that Texas, because of the publicity which came from the incident, has suffered.

Houston Texas

All persons laying claim to any degree of civilization realize that a state can be no better than those whom it elects to lead it. Any political system which can boast of no more than the selection of men to head the state who think so little of their oaths and obligations as is evidenced by Georgia and Texas, is fundamentally unsound. Georgia and Texas boast of the Democratic primary system. They claim that politics and the state would be ruined were Negroes to participate, but The Informer claims that the depths have already been reached. Even were all of the things which are claimed for Negroes true, their participation could result in nothing worse. To be reduced to the point of praising a man for doing his duty is rather bad. It means that it is exceptional for that to happen; and yet the attitude of the south toward the lynching of human beings has resulted in just that. There is little in such accomplishment of which to boast.

Commercial Appeal
10-23-30
Memphis Tenn

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 22.—(AP)—Cleveland Nelson, 29-year-old negro sought for the slaying of Andrew Price, 58, white farmer and prominent merchant of Toomsuba, Miss., was captured here early today by state and county authorities. Price was shot to death early Monday after an argument.

Nelson, at the county jail this morning signed a statement admitting the killing of Price.

Nelson said that he and his brother had an argument with Price over some harness, and that they became excited over it. He said that Price struck him on the head with a sodawater bottle and hurt him. The prisoner, according to the signed confession, said that he left the Price place, went to his home, secured a shotgun and went down to a creek and waited for Price to come by.

"When Price came to the creek he had a shotgun and I asked him why he had hit me with the bottle. I fired a load of No. 5 shot at him. The shot missed and then I fired the second charge and Mr. Price fell to the ground. I left the scene, made my way over to Selma and came down the Southern Railway," was the further statement of Nelson.

Negro Slayer Captured By Mobile Authorities

Advertiser
10-24-30
Montgomery
Ala.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 22.—(AP)—Cleveland Nelson, 29-year-old negro, sought for the slaying of Andrew Price, 58, white farmer and prominent merchant of Toomsuba, Miss., was captured here early today by State and County authorities. Price was shot to death early Monday after an argument.

Nelson admitted the killing, officers declared. He is being held here for safekeeping.

Lynchings-1930
6
Prevented

Arkansas.

3192

Arkansas Negro Held For Attack On White Woman

DEVALLIS BLUFF, ARK., March 23.—(AP)—After dispersing a mob of thirty or more men which surrounded the jail, Sheriff J. J. Holmes and his deputies early today spirited out of town a negro suspected of an attack upon a white woman near here late yesterday. The negro, named Johnson, was held tonight in a jail in another county, the location of which was not disclosed.

The white woman, who lives near Biscoe, this county, reported that the negro entered the kitchen of her home while her husband was away, held a gun on her, and dragged her through the house. A noise which he apparently thought was someone coming, frightened him away.

Advertiser

Officers' and citizens' posses, supplemented by a company of the Arkansas National Guard, started a search.

Suspicion was directed finally at Johnson and officers went to his house. When they called to him to come out, he was said to have replied they would have to come in for him.

As they entered the house, he fled out the back and escaped amid a shower of bullets.

3-24-30

Johnson was arrested here early this morning and lodged in jail.

A mob immediately began forming around the jail. Sheriff Holmes persuade[d] it to disperse by explaining there was doubt that Johnson was the negro sought.

Montgomery
Ala.

After the mob had scattered, the sheriff and his deputies spirited the negro away. Johnson is said to be about 40 years old.

Negro's Whereabouts Guarded By Officers

DEVALLS BLUFF, ARK., March 24.—(AP)—Officers here tonight were carefully guarding the whereabouts of Andy Johnson, 31-year-old negro, identified today by a white married woman of near Biscoe as the man who attempted an attack upon her at her home last Saturday.

Because of bitter feeling against the negro, officers late yesterday were forced to spirit him away to another county after a mob had gathered about the jail.

Advertiser

Sheriff J. J. Holmes today confronted the white woman with Johnson and another negro. He reported she immediately identified Johnson as the man who dragged her through her home Saturday, fleeing when frightened by a noise outside.

3-25-30

Montgomery

Ala

Feeling was still high and it was not expected Johnson's place of custody would be revealed at least until his hearing at Des Arc within a few days.

NEGRO SPIRITED OFF FROM ARKANSAS MOB

DeValls Bluff Suspect Accused of Attack on Woman.

DEVALLS BLUFF, Ark., March 23.—(AP)—After dispersing a mob of 30 or more men which surrounded the jail, Sheriff J. J. Holmes and his deputies early today spirited out of town a negro suspected of an attack upon a woman near here late yesterday. The negro, named Johnson, was held tonight in a jail in another county, the location of which was not disclosed.

Appeal

The woman, who lives near Biscoe, this county, reported that the negro entered the kitchen of her home while her husband was away, held a gun on her and dragged her through the house. A noise which he apparently thought was some one coming, frightened him away.

Officers and citizens' posses, supplemented by a company of Arkansas national guard, started a search.

3-24-30

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Memphis
Tenn.

As they entered the house he fled out the back and escaped amid a shower of bullets.

Johnson was arrested here early this morning and lodged in jail.

A mob immediately began forming around the jail. Sheriff Holmes persuaded it to disperse by explaining there was doubt that Johnson was the negro sought. After the mob had scattered the sheriff and his deputies spirited the negro away. Johnson is said to be about 40 years old. His first name was not given.

Mob Fails to Get Arkansas Victim

DAVALLS BLUFF, Ark., March 28.—A man named Johnson early Sunday was spirited out of town by Sheriff J. J. Holmes and his deputies after a large mob had surrounded the jail here and demanded the man. Johnson is suspected of an attack upon a woman. The prisoner is being held in a jail in another county for safekeeping.

Defender

Law officers, a mob and a company of Arkansas national guardsmen began a search for the alleged attacker throughout the surrounding territory. Suspicion was finally directed at Johnson, and officers went to his home.

3-29-30

When they called to him to come out, he was said to have replied they would have to come in for him. As the officers entered the house, Johnson is alleged to have fled out the back door. He escaped a showed of bullets, but was later captured. The mob hearing of Johnson's capture by law enforcers, rushed to the jail bent on lynching the man. There is no proof of the man's guilt.

Chicago
Ill.

NEGRO SUSPECT IS HELD.

Helena Sheriff Spirits Alleged Attacker to State Prison.

Commercial
Appeal

HELENA, Ark., Sept. 25.—Govan Harris, 21, negro, was arrested by a possee consisting of Sheriff J. C. Barlow and Deputy Sheriffs Fred Ring and Homer White last night in connection with the alleged attempt to assault Inez Rodman, 14-year-old school girl of West Helena, last Thursday, as she was returning home from school.

Sheriff Barlow immediately took the suspect to the state penitentiary at Little Rock and few people knew of the arrest until the sheriff returned here today.

As far as could be learned, the negro has not been identified by the girl as the "tall negro, wearing a blue shirt, striped trousers and a brown cap," who she said attacked her on a lonely stretch of road as she was returning from school.

Memphis, Tenn.

The sheriff is making a thorough investigation of the case and Harris will be kept at the penitentiary until the case develops further. The arrest came at the end of a week's work on the part of the sheriff's office.

9.25.30

California

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

Thomasville, Ga. Times-Enterprise
Monday, December 29, 1930

MOB VIOLENCE FEARED IN LOS ANGELES AS TWO MEN ARE JAILED

Los Angeles, Dec. 29. (AP)—Threats of mob violence early today resulted in a heavily armed squad of police being rushed to the outlying Lincoln Heights jail to guard and remove to other jails two men alleged to have confessed having assaulted two young women last Wednesday night.

The police action resulted when officers at the Lincoln Heights station reported many telephone calls had been received warning them a mob was forming to get the prisoners, who gave their names as Salome Morales, 26, and Jesus Orozco, 24.

The men, detectives said, confessed having assaulted two sisters Christmas Eve, after robbing the girls' escort.

Capture of the men yesterday ended a man-hunt that began the night of the attack. A series of similar assaults on Los Angeles women has occurred in recent weeks.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
Monday, December 29, 1930

MOB THREATENS LYNCHING AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29.—(AP)—Threats of mob violence early today resulted in a heavily armed squad of police being rushed to the outlying Lincoln Heights jail to guard and remove to other jails two men alleged to have confessed having assaulted two young women last Wednesday night.

The police action resulted when officers at the Lincoln Heights station reported many telephone calls had been received warning them that a mob was forming to get the prisoners, who gave their names as Salome Morales, 26, and Jesus Orozco, 24.

The men, detectives said, confessed having assaulted two sisters Christmas eve, after robbing the girls' escort.

Capture of the men yesterday ended a man-hunt that began the night of the attack. A series of similar assaults on Los Angeles women has occurred in recent weeks.

Sumter, S. C., Item
Monday, December 29, 1930

Los Angeles Mob Bent On Lynching

Los Angeles, Dec. 29.—(AP)—Threats of mob violence early today resulted in a heavily armed squad of police being rushed to the outlying Lincoln Heights jail to guard and remove to other jails two men alleged to have confessed having assaulted two young women last Wednesday night.

The police action resulted when officers at the Lincoln Heights station reported many telephone calls had been received warning them a mob was forming to get the prisoners, who gave their names as Salome Morales, 26 and Jesus Orozco, 24.

The men, detectives said, confessed having assaulted two sisters Christmas Eve, after robbing the girls' escort.

Capture of the men yesterday ended a man-hunt that began the night of the attack. A series of similar assaults on Los Angeles women has occurred in recent weeks.

Colorado

3194

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

Birmingham, Ala. News
Monday, September 1, 1930

NEGROES SPIRITED AWAY

Violence Feared Against Trio Accused Of Attacking White Woman

PUBELO, Col., Sept. 1—(AP)—Fear of mob violence caused officers to remove three negroes from jail here Sunday night who had been arrested earlier in the day for an alleged assault on a white womah.

The woman was attacked by three men .after they had bound and gagged her and her husband in a holdup on the Pueblo-Canon City Highway. The three men left in the couples car.

The three suspects, Sam Johnson, Pueblo, 22; Ellis Byrd, 19, and Jim Thomas, 24, both of Hasway, Tex., were taken to another city.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

Florida.

3195
3195

Jacksonville, Fla. Journal
Tuesday, December 31, 1929

ACCUSED NEGRO PROTECTED FROM MOB BY JAX PEN

Sheriff Has Had One Till With Lynchers and He Takes No Chances

While a Gadsden county mob was in search of a negro wanted for an alleged attack upon a white girl, the negro was safely confined in the county jail here, it was learned today.

The negro, John Williams, was rushed here late Sunday night by Sheriff B. S. Gregory, of Gadsden county. The removal order was signed Sunday by Judge E. C. Love of Quincy.

ASSAULTS WOMAN

Williams was arrested in connection with the recent mistreatment of a young married woman at Happy Hill, near the Gadsden-Liberty county line in west Florida. He was taken to jail at Quincy, but was removed from there when mob violence was threatened.

It was the second attack by a negro upon a white woman to take place in Gadsden county in a month. The first negro was taken away from Sheriff Gregory and lynched.

MOB OVERTAKES HIM

Sheriff Gregory was on his way to Jacksonville with the negro when the mob overtook him near Oak Hill.

Reports current yesterday that the Williams negro had been lynched by a mob in Liberty county were not true. A mob of enraged Gadsden county citizens searched Liberty county, but Williams already was in jail here.

Florida Sheriff Shot To Death

BLOUNTSTOWN, FLA., April 21.—(AP)—Charged with shooting to death Sheriff C. D. Clark on the street here this morning, J. T. Blackwell, former operator of a fishing camp stand, was removed to a jail in an unnamed county tonight.

Feeling over the shooting was given by officers as the reason for Blackwell's removal which came after a coroner's jury had held him for first degree murder. The town was quiet. The Grand Jury will assemble early next week to investigate the case. 4-22-30

Deputy Sheriff McClelland said that Blackwell shot the sheriff apparently without giving any warning. He said Blackwell drew a pistol as the sheriff walked by in the street and commenced firing. About ~~five or six~~ shots were fired, he said, [illegible]

McClelland said that ill feeling had existed between the men for some time. Recently, he said, Blackwell had been charged with wife desertion. County Judge C. R. Brown said Blackwell had been charged with violating the liquor law some time ago but that the charges had been nolle prossed. No one could say what was the cause of the difficulty today.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

Georgia

3173

Action by Guardsmen Ends Mob Menace at Cartersville

Constitution

Three Negroes Held in Connection With Jenkins Slaying Brought To Tower Without Disorder

9-16-30

Prompt action on the part of machine gun and rifle detachments of three companies of the 122d infantry, Georgia National Guard, Monday morning ended what for a time threatened to become a serious mob menace to three negroes held in the Bartow county jail at Cartersville.

On orders from Governor L. G. Hardman, Adjutant-General Homer C. Parker early Monday morning ordered the detachment to the north Georgia town where, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Thompson, Jr., a military cordon was thrown about the new jail at 4 o'clock and at 10:45 the trio, one wounded, were placed aboard an Atlanta train, arriving here shortly after noon.

Atlanta, Ga.

The prisoners who were brought to Fulton tower for safe-keeping were John Willie Clark, said by Sheriff G. M. Gaddis to have confessed to the slaying ten days ago of Chief of Police Joe Ben Jenkins; the suspect's brother, Sidney Clark, held on suspicion of having aided the alleged slayer to hide and escape, and a negro named Young, who authorities believe drove John Willie Clark away after the shooting.

Detachments Ordered Out.

Three company detachments were ordered out at 4 a. m.—a rifle detachment of Company I at Marietta; and machine guns of Companies D and H of Atlanta. Company I was in command of Captain G. H. Smith and Lieutenants William M. Ward and L. A. Hibble, while Captain Marion Williamson and Lieutenant H. B. Mayes commanded Company D, and Lieutenant L. P. Webb Company H.

The trip to Cartersville from Atlanta was made in two large coaches, the time required being only little more than an hour. The Marietta detachment reached the jail 29 minutes after being called upon.

One of the outstanding features of the maneuver was the orderly manner in which citizens of Cartersville acquiesced to military protection of the prisoners. Not a vestige of disorder was evidenced, and the smoothness with which Colonel Thompson detailed units to patrol and guard duty worked largely to bring about this situation.

Weapons Out of Sight.

En route to the scene, Colonel Thompson, in a talk to members of his immediate command, gave explicit orders that no weapon was to be drawn unless he gave definite orders. He told the guardsmen that their object was to reinforce the sheriff's office and protect the jail against any eventuality. All men were adjured to be courteous and to keep crowds from gathering in the vicinity of the jail.

Shortly after 9 o'clock orders from General Parker reached Colonel Thompson informing him that Governor Hardman had instructed him to bring the three prisoners to Atlanta on the first train. Preparations were made looking to the safety of the negroes and a way was cleared between the jail and the station. The public generally viewed the scene from the public square and exhibited no resentment or disorder; city officials co-operating to the fullest extent with military authorities.

At 10:30 orders were given to dismantle the six machine guns and ammunition base. At 10:40 all equipment was being placed on the train for Atlanta, and five minutes later Cartersville was devoid of all signs of military occupation.

Parker Lauds Cartersville.

The adjutant general, after his return, issued the following statement; commending the people of Cartersville, the state peace officers and the national guard units on duty there:

I have just returned to Atlanta from Cartersville where a detachment of the Georgia national guard, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Thompson, Jr., 122d infantry, Georgia national guard, is now on duty at the Bartow county jail. Peace and tranquillity have been restored to the people of that community and the majesty of the law is once again enthroned.

In justice to the people of the city of Cartersville and the county of Batrow, I wish to state that people who ought to know have advised me that the mob which encompassed the jail at Cartersville most of the day Sunday and practically all night last night were not local citizens, but were from other communities.

I found the sheriff of Bartow county, Honorable G. W. Gaddis, to be a fearless and courageous official. To properly perform his duty seemed to be his sole purpose. I cannot commend his attitude and that of his deputies, the mayor of Cartersville, his police force, the peace officers from the adjoining counties who spent the entire night with Sheriff Gaddis in the jail, and the good citizens of Bartow county and the city of Cartersville, too highly for the splendid manner in which the ugly situation that had existed at Cartersville for the last 24 hours was handled.

The Georgia national guard is to be commended for the excellent manner in which it performed its duty in the premises and its promptness in answering the call. In exactly 30 minutes after the troops were ordered to proceed to Cartersville, Company I, of the 122d infantry, with station at Marietta, was surrounding the jail at Cartersville. Within less than an hour and a half a detachment from the 122d infantry, with station at Atlanta, was in Cartersville with machine guns.

No further trouble is anticipated by the local peace officers or by the military authorities.

MAYOR DENIES HE ASKED TROOPS.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 15.—(Special)—Mayor J. J. Hill and Sheriff George M. Gaddis said here today that reports that they had asked for troops to be sent to Cartersville late Sunday night to protect John Willie Clark, alleged slayer of Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins, were erroneous.

Sheriff Gaddis stated that Adjutant General Homer C. Parker, accompanied by his personal aide, Colonel Arthur McCollum, had come here earlier in the night to investigate the situation. When Adjutant General Parker left here, Sheriff Gaddis said, Colonel McCollum remained in charge, with the understanding that troops were to be called if necessary. About 4 o'clock Monday morning, Colonel McCollum decided troops were needed, and, under the authorization of General Parker, ordered them to report here. This they did, and the prisoner was taken to Atlanta without any disturbance.

Negro Caught After Chase Of Five Hours

9-15-30

CHATSWORTH, GA., Sept. 14.—(AP)—Chased by bloodhounds for five hours, Willie Clark, 38, negro, wanted for killing Chief of Police Joe Ben Jenkins, of Cartersville, Ga., Sept. 5, was captured this morning eight miles South of here, by Sheriff B. B. Butler.

Sheriff Butler said the negro admitted the crime and was turned over to Sheriff Gaddis, at Cartersville.

Sheriff Butler had been on the lookout for Clark, having received word that he was en route from Chattanooga in a car. The negro's car, which had run off a fill and had been abandoned, was first found by the officers who then took up the trail of the fugitive.

THE CARTERSVILLE CASE.

A few days ago a negro desperado committed the shocking crime of shooting down and killing the chief of police of the neighboring city of Cartersville. He was a beloved and brave officer of long service to his community.

~~Constitution~~

The murderer escaped, was chased for several days and captured on Sunday morning, in a wounded condition, and brought to the Cartersville county jail. Sunday night a mob menaced the jail, bent upon lynching the prisoner. In the absence of an immediate posse comitatis sufficient to control the situation the sheriff called upon the governor for military support. The governor ordered the same and the adjutant general mobilized three companies at Cartersville, the mob dispersed before them, the prisoner on a litter was brought to Atlanta, and law and order prevails in the threatened community.

9-16-30

Atlanta, Ga.

The governor of the state is to be praised for the promptness and fullness with which he met the critical emergency. He did his duty without hesitation that the state might not be made the victim of a great public wrong. The sheriff of Bartow county is to be commended for his quick sense of the situation and his courage in calling for the power of the state to back his efforts to defend the laws. Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Thompson, of the 122d regiment, in charge of the military units, acted with firmness, tact and decision, supporting the civil authority successfully.

The greater praise, however, must go to the good citizens of Cartersville and Bartow county, who abated their rage over a most aggravating crime and yielded submission and support to the law already acting and adequate to insure justice. Thereby they saved themselves and the state from a stigma—for the law had its prisoner in hand and the law only should be relied upon to determine his guilt and punish it in due and proper form.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
Tuesday, September 16, 1930

GIA CITY QUIET AS SLAYER REMOVED

Killer of Cartersville Officer Taken to Atlanta.

Troops Withdrawn From Former Town After Signs of Violence Disappear.

ATLANTA, Sept. 15 (AP).—John Willie Clark, escaped Negro convict, charged with slaying Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins, of Cartersville, was removed from that city today to the Fulton county jail here by national guardsmen.

Guardsmen sent to Cartersville to protect the Negro were withdrawn on order of Adjt.-Gen. Homer C. Parker. They were dispatched there yesterday at the request of Cartersville authorities, but encountered no trouble in removing the Negro and two companions said to have been with him when he killed Jenkins more than a week ago.

All was orderly at Cartersville today and there were no indications of an attempt to take the Negro from authorities.

Clark was captured yesterday near Chatsworth. Officers wounded him twice during the chase and took him to jail at Cartersville.

A crowd collected around the jail, but officers spoke to the men and they became quiet.

Fearing the crowd might get beyond control, officers asked Gov. Hardman to send troops there. Adjt.-Gen. Parker dispatched fifty men from Atlanta and twenty-four from Marietta, with two machine guns, to Cartersville. He went there himself and learned that quiet had been restored, and carried out the governor's orders that the men be withdrawn.

A detachment under Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Thompson, Jr., of Atlanta, escorted the prisoners here on orders from the adjutant-general.

ALLEGED GEORGIA KILLERS SECRETED FROM MOB THREAT

Constitution

10-21-30

Atlanta, Ga.

New Bloodstained Evidence Discovered on Farm Where Mother and Babe Were Murdered.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Oct. 20.—While additional blood-stained evidence was uncovered today in the double tragedy in which Mrs. Jim Parker and her 18-month-old baby were murdered eight miles north of Waycross, and their bodies buried in a pea field in the Waresboro community, Jim Parker and Cora Hazen, charged with the murder, were secreted in jails in separate towns as a step against mob violence. Ware county officers declined to reveal where the man and woman were taken.

Parker was removed from the Ware jail here by order of Solicitor General Allen B. Spence, of the Waycross circuit, and the Hazen woman, who was serving a year's sentence at the state farm in Milledgeville at the time the murder charge was made against her Sunday, was ordered brought to south Georgia, but not to

Waycross.

While no demonstration was raised here, feeling is known to be bitter, and Solicitor Spence said he decided to take every precaution.

Following the discovery of the bodies of Mrs. Parker and child late Saturday, and identification by Raybon Johns, of Hickox, father of Mrs. Parker, a coroner's jury decided that the woman and her child died at the hands of Jim Parker and Cora Hazen.

Blood stains were found today on the floor of a small bedroom at the rear of the Parker farmhouse, and additional stains were discovered on a bed mattress. Clothes of Mrs. Parker and the child also were unearthed. They were buried about 20 steps from the spot where the two bodies were found Saturday.

W. J. and H. J. Mullis, prominent citizens of Waresboro community and leaders of the search for the missing woman, today made an appeal to the public. "After having worked diligently for some months on the Parker tragedy in our community," their statement said, "picking up evidence thread by thread, and having brought to light this brutal tragedy and having turned the case with all evidence over to legal authorities, which authority we are assured will mete out speedy justice, we appeal to citizens to quietly let the law take its course, as we feel that any violence would only add to the demoralization of our people and a blot upon the fair name of our county and all south Georgia."

BREAK FRUSTRATED—SAWS FOUND IN PARKER'S CELL

WAYCROSS, Ga., Oct. 20.—A jail-break plot in the Ware county jail was revealed by Sheriff Eloyd C. Warren here today, the plan having been frustrated when a wholesale number of hack saw blades were found in a cell occupied by J. R. Rigdon and Jim Parker.

Jim Parker was removed from jail today, being held on a murder charge in connection with the double murder of his wife, Mrs. Ethel Parker, and their 18-month-old daughter, the bodies having been found Saturday buried eight miles north of here on the Parker farm. He was carried to a near-by county, where he is being held for safe-keeping.

Rigdon is in jail on several charges, having already been convicted for the possession of liquor

The blades were smuggled into the jail by two parties, both of whom are under arrest, Sheriff Warren revealed. Twelve of the blades are alleged to have been carried into the cell by Mrs. J. R. Rigdon, who was admitted by the jailor when she said she wanted to see her husband.

The woman denies she had anything to do with the affair, but Sheriff Warren stated that he has evidence where she bought the blades and that she carried them into the jail wrapped up in a sweater.

The other 12 saws were carried in by a young man named King, son of a prisoner, Tom King, who is being held on a charge of cattle stealing. The youngster admits the act, saying that he was directed to buy the blades and bring them to his father.

The discovery of the saw blades was made last Friday night, but the sheriff did not reveal it until today. After Parker was removed from Waycross today the facts were made public by Sheriff Warren.

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25 Armed Deputies Guard Negro After Conviction in Blakely, Ga.

BLAKELY, Ga., Dec. 22.—(AP)—Death in the electric chair, January 16, was the sentence pronounced here Monday on Edgar Jenkins, negro, for attacks on two white farm girls, 9 and 11 years old.

The negro was convicted by a jury in superior court after deliberating but four minutes. The trial lasted two hours.

The verdict of guilty without recommendation for mercy automatically carried the death penalty and sentence was pronounced by Judge M. J. Yeomans immediately after the jury foreman reported.

Jenkins was tried on an indictment containing two counts, in which separate attacks were charged. He was convicted on both counts without recommendation.

Judge Yeomans, after the trial, said that it was the first time in his recollection as a judge that a Georgia jury had convicted a defendant on two charges at the same time and sentenced him to die in both instances.

Jenkins was escorted from the jail by 25 armed deputies, who had been sworn in for special service to maintain order during the trial. He was placed in an automobile with guards and another machine followed with more armed deputies and taken to a jail in another locality.

There was no disorder here during or after the trial.

Lynchings-1930
6
Prevented.

Georgia
6

3174

NEGRO IS RUSHED TO FULTON TOWER

Suspect in Attempted Criminal Assault in LaGrange Is Brought to Atlanta by Sheriff.

Constitution

4-10-30

Atlanta Ga.

Mob violence, anticipated at LaGrange Wednesday night, threatening a call of national guardsmen from Atlanta, was averted late in the afternoon when Sheriff H. N. Brady and an armed escort secretly rushed Leonard Philpot, 49-year-old negro, charged with attempted criminal assault against two white women, to Fulton tower.

Civil authorities of LaGrange and Troup county Wednesday morning called Governor L. G. Hardman and asked national guard protection. High excitement was reported following arrest of the negro and seven others Sunday and Monday.

Officials Go To LaGrange.

Adjutant General Homer C. Barker and Colonel Arthur McCullum, of the state staff, left immediately for LaGrange for a personal investigation of conditions before taking action. They found the town quiet but serious trouble anticipated by authorities if the negro, charged with the attempt, was kept in LaGrange over night.

Arrangements were made for his transfer to Atlanta for safekeeping. Three cars carrying an armed escort of a dozen men took the negro from the jail and started him toward Atlanta.

At Newnan they were met by another car containing deputy sheriffs of Fulton county, who accompanied them to Fulton tower.

Pending developments companies E, F and H of the 122nd infantry, the latter a machine gun company, were assembled at their armory and kept in readiness to answer a hurry call. They were under the command of Major Thomas L. Alexander, commanding officer of the second battalion.

NEGRO IS RUSHED TO FULTON TOWER.

LAGRANGE, Ga., April 9.—Shortly after a LaGrange woman went to the jail to attempt to identify one of three negroes as the man who attacked her [illegible] the trio was taken to the tower in Atlanta for safekeeping.

Constitution

4-10-30

Atlanta Ga.

The negro, Leonard Philpot, was carried to Atlanta in an automobile by Sheriff H. N. Brady, a county policeman and two city police officers. They used three cars and drove at top speed from LaGrange to Atlanta.

Threats of Lynching.

The negro was taken to Atlanta following threats of lynching which began when eight negroes were jailed here following four attempted assaults within an hour last Saturday. The first was one in which a negro forced his way into the home of his intended victim and pursued her into the back yard. Attracted by her screams, neighbors appeared and the negro fled.

While police were at the home investigating the attack a call came from the home of a physician, where a similar incident had occurred. A negro forced his way into the home through a side door. The wife of the owner of the home ran to the home of a neighbor who fired at the negro. Thirty minutes later it was reported to the police that a negro had attempted to attack the wife of a mill operative.

Eight Negroes Jailed.

Eight negroes were arrested Sunday and Monday, but on Tuesday five were released. A group of men gathered at the jail Tuesday night, but the mayor dissuaded the leaders from violence, as the assailant had not been identified.

Wednesday afternoon one of the women went to the jail and the rumor spread that she had identified one of the three negroes as her attempted assailant. More talk of mob action started and the negro presumed to have been identified was taken to Atlanta.

NEGRO ADMITS MURDER AND ASSAULT PLOT

17-Year-Old, Arrested on Suspicion, Confesses Attempted Slaying.

Constitution

4/28/30

Atlanta Ga.

SYLVANIA, Ga., April 27.—(AP)—Sheriff J. J. Griffin, of Screven county, announced today that Leroy Scott, 17, negro, has confessed he struck a Screven county woman over the head with an ax and then attempted to attack her daughter last Monday. Sheriff Griffin said the negro had been under arrest since Wednesday.

The confession, which goes into minor details of the murder and assault plot, which had been brewing in the negro's mind for weeks, was made in the presence of Sheriff Griffin, Sheriff J. L. Herrington, of Burke county; W. G. Neville, solicitor of the Ogeechee circuit, and H. A. Herrington, Screven county policeman.

The negro was arrested last Wednesday and placed in the Screven county jail. He was suspected from the start, officers stated, but they wanted to check up on his movements during the day of the crime to ascertain if it was possible for him to have been away from his work long enough to commit the crime.

In his confession the negro told of his every movement on a farm four miles south of this city on the day of the crime. He said he went to the field with a white farmer by whom he was employed and his brother, Nealy Scott, entering the field about 1:30 p. m.

Soon after that he said he left the field, climbed a fence, removed his shoes and then ran to a cow lot, from which he crossed the road to a woodpile, where he procured an ax. Then he went to the farmer's residence, stole softly into the room where the farmer's wife was seated and, approaching her from behind, struck her a blow over the head with the ax. He said that he meant to kill her.

Crossing the hall he found the farmer's daughter. There was a struggle. The girl, he said, begged for him to leave her alone and she would give him a sum of money that her father had planted outside the house.

The farmer's wife revived. Grasping a shotgun she appeared on the scene and the negro fled without completing his purpose.

The negro said that he returned to the field in a circuitous route and resumed his work. The farmer, when officers suspected the negro, didn't believe the latter was guilty, because he said he did not believe that the negro had been gone from his sight long enough.

But the officers after making a close check-up found that it was entirely possible for the negro to have committed the crime. His arrest followed.

The negro was moved from Screven county jail to the Burke county jail at Waynesboro yesterday, and from the latter jail has been taken to other and safer quarters, officers announced, but they refuse to disclose the location of the negro.

He will be brought back to Screven county for trial on Monday, May 21, it is stated.

Officers Prevent Two Lynchings

Tribune

7-12-30

Savannah Ga

Pres. Watkins Of Peace Officers' Assn. Writes On "Wise Procedure"

Macon, Ga., July 15—Two recent cases in Georgia where "the wise procedure of peace officers and court officials precluded the possibility of mob violence," were related in letters addressed to members of the Georgia Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association by Police Chief Ben T. Watkins, president.

Lynchings were possibly averted this year in Troup and Screven counties by the courage and intelligence of sheriffs and judges, according to the Macon chief.

"I am proud of Georgia's record for the past few years and believe that by taking precaution we can continue without lynchings in this our great state," Chief Watkins said.

Feeling was intense and mob action was threatened when Leonard Philpot, Negro, was accused of attempted criminal assault of a white woman in Troup county on April 5, the letter states. Sheriff H. N. Brady of Troup county made arrangements for the immediate transfer of the Negro to the Fulton tower, where he remained until the day of his trial.

"In the meantime the circuit judge, Judge Roop," Chief Watkins continues, "realizing the possibility of mob action if the Negro was taken back to Troup county jail had the place of trial changed from Troup county to Coweta county. When the day for trial came the Negro was taken from the Fulton tower to the court room in Newnan, Coweta county, by an armed escort. The Negro was duly tried and giver a sentence of forty years in prison, which is equivalent to life imprisonment, for the convicted Negro is 49 years old."

The second case cited by Chief Watkins is that of a 17 year old Screven county Negro who plead guilty to having entered a white man's house in his absence and after striking his wife over the head with an ax, attempted to attack his 18 year old daughter. The mother's injuries were not fatal and presently she appeared on the scene with a shotgun whereupon the Negro fled.

"For days large groups of men searched for the criminal," the latter says. "When the Negro, who later confessed to the crime, was apprehended, he was removed by Sheriff J. T. Griffin to a strong prison in a distant county, thus avoiding the possibility of a mob's storming the local jail and taking the prisoner into its own hands.

"The criminal remained in jail in another county until the time of the trial, when he was brought, quite unannounced, before court of Judge H. B. Strange and having already pleaded guilty was sentenced to thirty years in prison. After the sentence was imposed, he was taken by an armed escort to another county to await assignment in a Georgia prison.

"In both cases threatening mobs were forming and the judges took very effective steps to keep the prisoners within the hands of the officers of the law..

The statesmanlike procedure of Sheriff H. N. Brady, of Troup county, and Sheriff J. J. Griffin of Screven county, in removing their prisoners to distant strong jails and the wise co-operation of Judge Roop and Judge Strange are to be commended by the Christian citizens throughout Georgia and the south."

SHERIFF PREVENTED LYNCHING

Tribune

8-7-30

Savannah Ga

Unfortunately, a few nights ago, near Dublin, this state, a colored man ran his automobile into a wagon in which there was an elderly white man. In some manner the white man was killed. After apprehending the colored man, a mob gathered to lynch him. The brave sheriff, impelled by his duty, faced the mob and made an appeal for law and order. His forceful way had its affect on the mob. It dispersed and the prisoner's life was saved. If other sheriffs would do likewise, there would be less lynching. The Dublin sheriff deserves a just mede of praise. Without learning the other side of the occurrence, the mob wanted to take snap judgment. The accident might have been unavoidable. But when it comes to a case of this kind guilt is immedately placed upon the culprit.

TRIBUNE

Ft. Payne, Ala.

AUG 28 1930

A LYNCHING AVERTED

(Atlanta Constitution)

The mayor, minister and leading men of Bainbridge who persuaded an angry mob bent on lynching a negro, to dispense and "let the law take its course" deserve the fullest praise and thanks of the state.

The reported offense of the drunken Negro, "uttering insulting remarks to two white women," was aggravating, but furnished no pretext for a mob to usurp the place of the courts and violently execute the culprit. The Negro was already in the hands of the law and securely in jail.

There is no justification for lynch law until organized law has been destroyed, its forces disarmed, and the processes of anarchy and savagery only remain for the use of the people. That condition does not exist in Georgia and to have allowed a driveling, drink-demented Negro to be lynched for a possibly unconscious impudence would have been an enormously greater crime than that avenged in hate and fury.

By the prompt and conservative action of the good men of Bainbridge that crime was prevented on Monday night and the state saved from another dark and bloody chapter in a record of law obsevance that has been brightening for many years.

Yet there remains a need for the friends of law and order and justice to keep their educative services at work in their communities, teaching their fellow men that obedience to law is duty to God."

Every good citizen owes it to his own security and the honor of the state to oppose his voice and influence against every suggestion that the law cannot be trusted and the "savagery of the pack" must be resorted to upon any sudden provocation.

NEGRO IS ARRESTED IN DARIEN KILLING

Constitution
9-21-30

Dave Chapman Is Identified as One of Two Who Shot Police Chief.

Atlanta, Ga.

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. [illegible].—(AP)—Captured last night near Darien, a negro giving his name as Dave Chapman, 36, was identified by Special Officer [illegible] J. Anderson, of Darien, as one of two negroes who participated in the shooting two weeks ago of Police Chief R. L. Freeman, of Glynn county.

The negro was taken to the Brunswick jail for safe keeping.

Anderson, a special officer, was wounded when two negroes attempted to hold up a bank he was guarding. Chief Freeman was killed and two other officers wounded when they went in pursuit of the negroes.

One negro was shot to death in the Darien jail after he had been arrested as a participant in the shooting of Freeman, and another negro died as a result of gunshot wounds received when he ws captured by a posse.

Chapman was arrested September 16 and held several days on a minor charge. He made bond and was released.

After his release, Mayor Young, of Darien, questioned Brunswick officers in regard to a negro he was seeking. The officers told Young Chapman answered the description. Mayor Young then said the negro was the man wanted a the companion of the negro Grant, lynched after his arrest for killing Freeman.

Brunswick officers immediately began a search for Chapman and last night found him at Meridian, a small community on the "Ridge road' near Darien.

Brought back here, he was immediately identified by Anderson as one of the men involved in the attempted bank robbery.

Negro in Darien Case Taken to Another Jail

9-16-30

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 15.—(AP)—Fred Bryant, Jr., one of three negroes held in jail here in connection with recent disturbances at Darien, Ga., was removed from jail Monday morning and taken to an unknown destination.

Bryant and the other negroes were arested after Chief Freeman of the Glynn county police and two negroes had been killed last week during disorders that followed the attempted robbery of the Darien bank.

Negro Convict Is Sent To Atlanta

Alleged Slayer Removed From Georgia Village

9-16-30

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 15.—(AP)—John Willie Clark, escaped negro convict charged with slaying Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins of Cartersville, was removed from the city today to the Fulton County jail here by National Guardsmen.

Guardsmen sent to Cartersville to protect the negro were withdrawn on order of Adjt. Homer C. Parker. They were dispatched there yesterday at the request of Cartersville authorities, but encountered no trouble in removing the negro and two companions said to have been with him when he killed Jenkins more than a week ago.

All was orderly at Cartersville today and there were no indications of an attempt to take the negro from authorities.

Clark was captured yesterday near Chatsworth. Officers wounded him twice in the chase and took him to jail at Cartersville. A crowd collected around the jail but officers spoke to the men and they became quiet.

Fearing the crowd might get beyond control, officers asked Gov. Hardman to send troops there. Adjt. Gen. Parker dispatched 50 men from Atlanta and 24 from Marietta with two machine guns to Cartersville. He went there himself, learned that quiet had been restored and carried out the Governor's orders that the men be withdrawn.

A detachment under Lieut. Col. Charles E. Thompson, Jr., of Atlanta, escorted the prisoners here on orders from the adjutant general.

ALLEGED ASSAILANT OF GIRL CAPTURED

Constitution

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Sept. 24.—(AP)—Thomas county officers announced the arrest late tonight of a 20-year-old negro and expressed the belief that he was the man who attacked a nine-year-old white girl near here this afternoon.

The officers refused to divulge the name of the suspect, saying he had been placed in jail in an unannounced county seat.

Atlanta, Ga.

Despite the announcement a crowd of men gathered at the Thomas county jail and at a late hour had not been dispersed. Sheriff Gordon Davis said that while there was considerable feeling over the crime he did not expect any violence. The sheriff said the accused negro would not be brought back to Thomasville.

A few hours of the attack a crowd estimated by officers at several hundred had gathered at the scene of the crime. Search for the negro was aided by track dogs brought here from Camilla, Ga.

9-24-30.

Several other suspects were in jail, the sheriff said, and at midnight officers were investigating a "tip" about five miles north of here.

The girl told officers she was grabbed up by a negro while she was walking along the road on her way home from school in Thomasville. Her parents heard her screams and rushed to her rescue. They said they saw the negro drop the girl and run. The girl was examined by a physicians who said that with the exception of bruises on the throat and fright she was not hurt. The victim told her parents she could identify the negro.

The negro suspected of the crime was tried and acquitted in Thomas county court recently on a charge of attacking a negro girl.

In the home of the negro's father, officers said they found clothing bearing marks of having been worn through a swamp. The parents of the child said the assailant ran toward a swamp. He was found riding in a truck not far from the scene of the crime.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Tuesday, September 16, 1930

Negro Convict Is Sent To Atlanta

Alleged Slayer Removed From Georgia Village

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 15.—(AP)—John Willie Clark, escaped negro convict charged with slaying Police Chief Joe Ben Jenkins of Cartersville, was removed from the city today to the Fulton County jail here by National Guardsmen.

Guardsmen sent to Cartersville to protect the negro were withdrawn on order of Adjt. Homer C. Parker. They were dispatched there yesterday at the request of Cartersville authorities, but encountered no trouble in removing the negro and two companions said to have been with him when he killed Jenkins more than a week ago.

All was orderly at Cartersville today and there were no indications of an attempt to take the negro from authorities.

Clark was captured yesterday near Chatsworth. Officers wounded him twice in the chase and took him to jail at Cartersville. A crowd collected around the jail but officers spoke to the men and they became quiet.

Fearing the crowd might get beyond control, officers asked Gov. Hardman to send troops there. Adjt. Gen. Parker dispatched 50 men from Atlanta and 24 from Marietta with two machine guns to Cartersville. He went there himself, learned that quiet had been restored and carried out the Governor's orders that the men be withdrawn.

A detachment under Lieut. Col. Charles E. Thompson, Jr., of Atlanta, escorted the prisoners here on orders from the adjutant general.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Tuesday, September 16, 1930

Negro in Darien Case Taken to Another Jail

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 15.—(AP)—Fred Bryant, Jr., one of three negroes held in jail here in connection with recent disturbances at Darien, Ga., was removed from jail Monday morning and taken to an unknown destination.

Bryant and the other negroes were arested after Chief Freeman of the Glynn county police and two negroes had been killed last week during disorders that followed the attempted robbery of the Darien bank.

COURAGE AND LAW WON.

Tuesday evening a deplorable and possibly tragic event was prevented here in Atlanta by the diplomacy and courage of Captain Grover Fain of the city police force. An angry company of men, aroused to avenge the brutal murder of a fellow worker, Motorman McWhorter, gathered at the colored clinic of Grady hospital, evidently designing to drag out the wounded desperado charged with the murder.

Constitution

Captain Fain met them, commanding protective patrolmen, and persuaded the gathering to realize their obligation as law-abiding citizens and retire from their purpose to override the course of justice. With great tact he poured oil of humor upon the more rabid insurgents and finally, by a brave declaration that none of them could mistake, he warned them not to cross the deadline between law-observance and law defiance. They understood him and went away, leaving the law and its courageous captain in control of the situation.

9-11-30

One can easily sympathize with the feelings of outrage that moved the men who thought to defend their peaceful occupations by day and night from murderous bandit assaults upon them. And every one must commend them for listening to reason when spoken to with sympathy and courage by an officer of the law.

Atlanta, Ga.

Justice in Georgia, especially in Atlanta, can be safely trusted to protect the people, or punish those who despoil them of property or life. We must all rest upon that trust. The mob spirit is always a lawless one and no work ever done by it has served the causes of order and justice.

The public of the city and state will applaud both the bravery and fidelity of Captain Fain and the good citizenship of the men who surrendered to his persuasion and authority.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Thursday, September 11, 1930

Two Griffin Slayers Rushed to Atlanta

Threatened by a mob which was reported to have been forming in Spalding county, where they were held in jail charged with the shooting last Saturday night of Bill Joe Ellis, 60, prominent farmer, Lon and Ira Reid, negroes, were rushed to Atlanta late Wednesday and placed in Fulton county jail for safe keeping.

Ira Reid, alias Williams, Spalding county officers said, was arrested with his brother Tuesday night, and during Wednesday was said to have confessed that he and Lon Reid did the shooting. News of the alleged confession leaked out and a mob was forming when the officers took the prisoners from the jail and secreted them until they got an automobile to bring them to Atlanta. When the crowd reached the Spalding jail they were told that the negroes were not there, and the mob disbanded when a heavy downpour of rain fell.

The farmer, police said, was lured to his home Saturday night and there faced by a negro gunman, who shot him.

Lynchings-1930
6
Prevented

Illinois.

3185

CHICAGO HAS NEAR LYNCHING BY MOB

Argus

Police Squad Saves Youth From Fiends With Tear Bombs

5-9-30
St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, May 8— A lynching was barely averted in Chicago Monday. Only the charge of a detective squad, armed with pistols and tear bombs, saved the life of a colored youth, suspected of insulting a white woman, who was being manhandled by a mob near Blue Island avenue and W. Roosevelt road.

The victim of the mob, James McQuitter, 24, said that he was innocent of the charges made against him. He was treated at the Maxwell police station.

Police failed to find the woman who McQuitter was accused of insulting. A squad led by Sergt Daniel Healy dispersed the scores of crazed white men who were beating McQuitter.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

Indiana

3186

NEGRO MOB THREATENS

Prisoner Rushed to State Reformatory After Slaying Row.

7/24/30

Appeal

Memphis

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 23.—(AP)—Luther Bell, negro poolroom operator, was rushed from Evansville today to the state reformatory at Pendleton on receipt of reports that negroes were threatening to storm the jail here and avenge the slaying last night of Ernest Tidrington, negro political leader.

Tidrington, long a power in Republican politics here and throughout the state, was shot by Bell as a result of enmity arising during the recent mayoralty campaign in which Tidrington supported Frank Greise, Democrat, who won the office. Bell surrendered.

Reports reached the sheriff's office today that angry groups of negroes were forming in "Baptist Town," a settlement where most of Evansville's 4,000 negroes reside.

MARION NOW CALM AFTER GUN BATTLE

Recorder.

Shooting Incited By Recent Lynching Of Shipp And Smith, Is Belief

10-11-30

Indianapolis

MARION, Ind., Oct. 10 — Marion authorities expressed themselves Tuesday as being fully confident that there would be no more demonstrations of racial feeling as the result of the shooting fray of Hezekiah Burden. Burden, who is the stepfather of Herbert Cameron, mentioned as a member of the trio, who were accused of robbing and murdering Claude Deeter, white, on August 6 and attacking a girl companion of Deeter.

Burden was indicted by the Grant county grand jury on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit murder. Burden [illegible] his stepdaughter and two policemen before he was himself wounded and finally captured Sunday.

Abraham Smith and Thomas Shipp, Cameron's alleged associates, were lynched here by a mob on the court house lawn following the alleged murder of Deeter. Cameron barely escaped the same brutal result as befell Shipp and Smith.

Since the lynching, Burden is said to have been morose and in a threatening mood, police were told by acquaintances of Burden, who is now being held at the reformatory at Pendeton for safe keeping and out of reach of possible mob violence. It is said that he remarked on at least one occasion that he was going to avenge "himself on a couple of cops."

MARION, IND.
CHRONICLE

DEC 30 1930

ATTEMPTED JAIL DELIVERY FRUSTRATED

An attempted jail delivery and possible lynching was prevented Saturday night at Salem, Ind. The law enforcement agencies acted in concert, and killed one of those who attempted to enter the jail. The town marshal was badly wounded, and the sheriff and his wife each sustained slight wounds from which they are expected to recover.

The events which lead up to the assault on the jail are not pertinent to the question. The fact that the officers of the law acted quickly, with decision and considerable bravery is highly important, otherwise it is possible that the total of 25 lynchings that disgraced the nation in 1930 might have been raised to 29.

The lynch route of wreaking vengeance on lawbreakers is a relic of the middle ages and an almost typically American method. There is nothing to recommend it. It is followed by expensive and frequently painful legal consequences. The slow operation of the law is no adequate defense.

Grant county is just now entering upon the aftermath of its terrific orgy of August when some of the accused are about to be brought before the bar of justice. It is not the province of The Chronicle to accuse or defend those who will appear as defendants. Let it be sufficient to say that if there had been no lynching there would be no trial of the accused lynchers, with the awful worry that accompanies the act of a man being brought to trial where his life is at stake.

Kentucky

3187

Lynchings—1930
Prevented

GUARDSMEN ON HAND FOR SPIRNGER TRIAL

Commercial Appeal

Twenty Will SHtand Guard At Fulton Today.

5-15-30

FULTON, Ky., May 14.—Twenty Kentucky National Guardsmen will stand guard tomorrow during the trial of Roy Spirnger, charged with the murder of Frank Barrett, Fulton merchant, and the wounding of Bailey Huddleston, Fulton chief of police. The detachment will be under the command of Gen. Wm. H. Jones, adjutant general of Kentucky.

Memphis, Tenn.

Spirnger, confined in the Eddyville Penitentiary, will be brought to Fulton early tomorrow morning and guarded by the detachment during the trial. The request for troops was made by Circuit Judge Joseph E. Warren, who asked Gov. Flem D. Sampson to send them here to prevent possible violence.

Barrett and Huddleston were shot when the officer arrested him in Barrett's store on a charge of stealing merchandise. Spirnger is alleged to have opened fire when they attempted to force him into an automobile to drive him to jail. Barrett died soon after but Huddleston has almost recovered.

Huddleston will testify tomorrow.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented.

Louisiana.

3188

AVERT LYNCHING

SHREVEPORT, La., Mar., 12 —ANP—The quick action of officers in removing Ed Davis from Mooringsport to the Caddo parish jail here is believed to have averted mob violence at that place. Davis is alleged to have attempted to assault a white woman there and according to sheriff Hughes confessed.

Chicago Whip 3-22

Lynchings- 1930

Maryland

3189

NEGRO IS GUARDED AFTER CONFESSING MURDER ATTACK

Constitution

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—(AP)—Alonzo Price, negro who police said confessed killing Reuben Heyman and assaulting Mrs. Dorothy Burgess early yesterday, was under constant guard today at Mercy hospital where physicians said he would recover from wounds received in a pistol battle that resulted in his capture. 1-5-30

In the meantime the state's attorney's office set machinery in motion for a speedy trial.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Burgess, whose story to police early yesterday morning, started an all-day search before the negro was caught, was under care of a physician at her home for hysteria.

Detectives said they got a deposition signed by Price and verifying the young woman's account of the crime in detail.

After a visit to the hospital Price's wife said that he had suffered from shell shock in the World War and that today he remembered nothing of yesterday's events.

The young woman said he forced her companion to drive to a lonely spot. There she said the negro shot him dead, and drove to another secluded road where he attacked her.

Michigan.

3190

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

RECORD
Watervliet Mich
DEC 26 1930

VICTOR MOSER IS MURDER VICTIM

Watervliet Youth Shot To Death By Colored Man On Street Here At Midnight.

Victor Moser, 18, is dead from a bullet fired into a crowd of young men by Joe Stevenson, 25, a colored man, shortly after midnight Tuesday. Moser died at about 3:30 Wednesday morning at the St. Joseph sanitarium where he had been taken by the Keasey ambulance after first aid had been administered by Dr. F. W. Brown. George Peterson assisted in taking Moser to the hospital.

The bullet penetrated the skull at the forehead and entered the brain.

The details of the tragedy as revealed Wednesday morning from such information as could be hastily gathered are as follows:

Joe Chapman, 22, of 330 No. Olive street, South Bend, and Joe Stevenson, 25, 122 Roy street, Kalamazoo, both colored, held up Louis Cohen and Margaret Kimball, 30, in front of the residence of the former's brother, Abraham Cohen, in South Bend, about 7:30 Tuesday night as the couple were in a new Oldsmobile car, parked in front of the residence. At the point of a gun the two men forced admission to the car and compelled Cohen to drive away. After proceeding a short distance one of the holdup men took the wheel and drove for hours, finally pulling into this city about midnight.

This is the story told by Cohen and Miss Kimball to the officers of their kidnapping.

Getting low on gas the driver pulled up in front of the Nelson Bros. service station and while one of the men remained to guard their prisoners, the other entered the American Cafe, an all night restaurant, and asked about getting gasoline. At this time Cohen asked his guard to be permitted to get out of the car, and, dropping to the ground, crawled around the rear of the car and called for help.

In the restaurant, besides Moser were Merle Seale, Raymond Knapp Merrett Knapp, Bob Danneffel, Bert Fillmore, all Watervliet young men and they all rushed out the door. At this one of the negroes started shooting into the crowd with a 22 calibre revolver, discharging the weapon several times. Moser fell to the sidewalk mortally wounded. In the meantime the woman had gotten out of the car. The negro who did the shooting leaped onto the running board and the other negro attempted to start the car as Cohen reached in and grabbed the ignition key. The two negroes are then said to have leaped from the car and ran north. Merle Seale turned in an alarm to the officers which was responded to by Deputy Sheriff Phil Cutler and Charles Andrews, Police Officers Orange Stineman and Bart Rose, and Nightwatch C. L. Ramer. Information of the shooting was immediately telephoned to Hartford, Paw Paw and other places and the man hunt was on.

Joined by a posse of 30 to 40 local volunteers, the officers tracked the two negroes in the freshly fallen snow across the Butternut street bridge, through the Lewis Addition and east on the Pere Marquette tracks toward Hartford.

The tracks of the two negroes did not lead into Hartford but skirted the edge of the town. Some of the posse with Deputy Andrews were unable to follow his pace and fell behind. Andrews, plunging ahead alone, followed the tracks of the two men in the snow. Near Stoughton's Corners, a mile and one-half north of Hartford, Andrews met up with two state police who were out on the hunt and the three came upon the two negros in a cornfield. The men surrendered without any resistance. They had thrown the gun away and were unarmed when taken by the officers.

The two members of the state police who were in at the capture are F. J Peter and W. J. Kreitlow.

Negroes Rushed To Jail.

The negroes were rushed to the county jail at St. Joseph by the officers and Cohen and the woman are also being held at the jail until a checkup on their story is made. Cohen is said to be a brother of Abraham Cohen, well known South Bend bakery owner, and is reported to have had $150 in currency on him.

Moser Popular Watervliet Boy.

The tragic death of young Moser on the eve of Christmas is a blow to the members of his family and a shock to hosts of friends in this city. Victor was prominent in high school athletics and played on the football and baseball teams in school and in independent teams after leaving school. He was employed at the Nelson Bros. Garage

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moser of East Watervliet, two sitsers, Frances and Gladys, and one brother, Donald Moser.

Intense Excitement Over Shooting.

There was intense excitement in this city following the cold blooded shooting to death of the well known Watervliet boy. Probably a hundred persons remained up all night, or until word of the capture of the murderers was received. The two negroes were taken about three o'clock in the morning.

Lynching Threats Heard.

The hour at which the capture of the negroes was effected may possibly have averted a lynching party as threats were heard on the street the next morning that hanging would be too good for the pair. The spiriting of the men to the county jail before daylight and before many had learned of the shooting probably saved the officers more trouble.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented.

Missouri.

3191

NEW YORK HERALD

DEC 22 1930

rcopers Save issouri Negro rom Mob Fury

x-Convict, Said to Have Confessed Slaying Teacher in School, Is Protected

Jail Under Heavy Guard

t. Joseph Scene of Repulse of Would-Be Lynchers

By The Associated Press

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 21.—Efforts of a mob to storm the Buchanan County jail early and gain custody of Raymond Gunn, Negro trapper, charged with the murder of Miss Velma Coltsr, nineteen-year-old school teacher, were frustrated today by the combined resources of the sheriff, the city police and a National Guard tank company.

Approximately 150 men, said to have gathered from Maryville, Mo., home of the teacher, and from other nearby Missouri towns, first appeared at the jail here shortly after midnight.

Sheriff Protects Prisoner

Sheriff John Roach talked to the mob leaders through a heavily barred door, and told them he would protect his prisoner in every way possible.

All deputy sheriffs immediately were called for duty. They were not molested upon arriving at the prison and entered the jail. City police also responded to the alarm, as did the St Joseph tank company of the Missour National Guard.

The guardsmen placed a tank equipped with a machine gun at the jail entrance. Slowly the mob members, reinforced by spectators from St Joseph, were driven away from the jail. After about three hours police guard lines circled the building, keeping all unauthorized persons at least a block distant.

Members of the mob held a meeting on a street corner two blocks away, and it was said they decided to go to Plattsburg, where reports declared the Negro had been taken.

Mob Is Dispersed

Officers [redacted] said the Negro, alleged to have confessed att[redacted] beating the school teacher to death had not arrived and was not expected. The mob also was not reported at Plattsburg, and St. Joseph officers believed they had gone home.

It was understood late today that Gunn, thirty-year-old ex-convict, still was in the county jail here. Officers, however, were reticent. He served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for conviction of attacking a co-ed in the Missouri State Teachers College at Maryville.

Miss Colter, whose mutilated body was found Tuesday night in the rural schoolhouse where she was the single teacher, also attended the college.

MISSOURI MOB FOILED IN LYNCHING ATTEMPT

~~Constitution~~
12-22-30

Efforts To Storm Jail To Get Alleged Slayer of Teacher Is Balked.

~~Atlanta~~ Ga.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 21—(AP)—Efforts of a mob to storm the Buchanan county jail early today and gain custody of Raymond Gunn, negro trapper, charged with the murder of Miss Velma Colter, 19-year-old school teacher, were foiled by sheriff's deputies, city police and a national guard tank company.

Approximately 150 men, said to have gathered from Maryville, Mo., home of the teacher, and from other nearby Missouri towns, first appeared at the jail here shortly after midnight. Sheriff John Roach talked to the mob leaders through a heavily barred door, and told them he would protect his prisoner in every way possible.

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Officers there said the negro, alleged to have confessed beating the school teacher to death, had not arrived and was not expected. The mob also was not reported at Plattsburg, and St. Joseph officers believed the members drove in motor cars to their respective homes after failing to obtain entrance to the St. Joseph jail.

It was understood late today that Gunn, 30-year-old ex-convict, still was in the county jail here. Officers, however, were reticent concerning his whereabouts. He served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for conviction of assaulting a co-ed in the Missouri State Teachers' College of Maryville.

Miss Colter, whose mutilated, partly nude body was found Tuesday night in the rural school house where she taught, also attended the college.

Buchanan county officers believe prisoners in jail here can easily be guarded from any violence. The cells are in the center of the building. Seven heavy steel doors must be opened before entrance can be made into the cell rooms.

Suffolk, Va. Herald
Saturday, DeDecember 20, 1930

Confesses to Slaying Rural School Teacher

MARYVILLE, Mo., Dec. 20.—(AP)—Declared by county authorities to have confessed to slaying 19-year-old Velma Colter, rural school teacher, Raymond Gunn, Negro ex-convict, was held at the St. Joseph, Mo., jail today where he was rushed to avoid possible mob violence.

The Negro was arrested while hunting yesterday. After hours of questioning the suspect, County Attorney Jones announced he had confessed. He was spirited away immediately.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

Mississippi

3172

OFFICERS SPEED BLACKS AWAY TO FOIL LYNCHERS

Informer

Jackson, Miss.—(AMP)—Fearing that three men suspected as the slayers of James Goode, a policeman, might be lynched, officers of Vicksburg spirited the suspects here and placed them in jail for safe-keeping.

Goode was slain Saturday night as he was questioning three Negroes who were loitering on a street corner. A few hours after the killing James Brown, James Miner and George Moore were arrested as the suspected slayers. The feeling was very intense against the men so officers, under the cover of darkness and with talk of lynching going the rounds, brought their prisoners here. 1-14-30

Since their arrival the prisoners have been closely questioned in the effort to fasten the crime on one of them and charges of accessory to the crime on the other two. Each one, however, has maintained his innocence under the grilling of the officers and declare that they were not near the scene of the killing.

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3 NEGROES HELD AFTER SHOOTING

One Of Trio Believed To Have Killed Officer With Small Pistol

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Three negroes spirited away from Vicksburg, are held for safekeeping in jail here tonight while officers sought to pin on one of them the shooting and fatal wounding Saturday night of James C. Goode, Vicksburg policeman.

Montgomery Ala

Goode died today from his wounds, one bullet entering his abdomen and puncturing the intestines eight times.

The officer sought to question a trio of negroes on a Vicksburg Street corner and one of them without warning fired one shot at the policeman. All fled. The negroes rounded up yesterday and brought here, are James Brown, 23, James Miner, 24, and George Moore, 35. The police who captured them said a small caliber pistol with one chamber empty was taken from one of them.

1-7-30

Montgomery Ala

They were arrested at Cottonwood Bar on the Mississippi River south of Vicksburg and spirited to Jackson for fear of violence.

The funeral of the deceased officer was held late today at Vicksburg with the American Legion and members of the Vicksburg police force attending.

Negro Is Removed From City For Safe Keeping

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 20.—(AP)—Everett Hatton, 21-year-old negro sentenced at Laurel to life imprisonment for an attempted attack on a white girl there, was brought to Jackson early today for safe keeping.

Advertiser

Hatton was sentenced in a surprise court move and immediately taken from Jones County by J. E. Brown, chief of police. 2-21-30

Montgomery Ala

Chief Brown was expected to leave here with the prisoner for Parchman penal farm.

Officers Guard Prohi Slayer

Dry Raider Held In Jail After Killing Man

CLARKSDALE, MISS., March 26.—(AP)—Sheriff Lee Matthews of Coahoma County today maintained a strong guard around E. S. Chapman, deputy prohibition administrator for North Mississippi, while the national prohibition department investigated his killing last night of J. L. Doggett, wealthy delta planter, in a pistol duel on a busy street and decided not to suspend him.

Advertiser

3-27-30

Public feeling against the officer excited by the tragic battle eased sufficiently today to permit Sheriff Matthews to retain Chapman in the county jail here until his preliminary hearing is held and formal charges decided on, but both the jail and prohibition headquarters were under guard.

Montgomery Ala

On the report of Asst. U. S. Atty. Sack that Chapman fought the duel in self-defense and was fortunate to escape with his life, Commissioner Doran announced in Washington that he would not suspend the officer.

Adv

Chapman, in his jail cell suffering from a slight wound received in the fight, was pleased with this decision. "I will tell all there is to tell at the proper time," he said.

His counsel, Brewer and Brewer, of Clarksdale, advanced the self-defense plea for his coming arraignment. Ed Brewer, of the firm, declared that "Chapman shot in self-defense."

Doggett was well known throughout the delta for his charitable acts, his friends said. Many came here to console his widow and two children.

Much excitement and conflicting reports arose after the shooting but friends of both sides agreed that the trouble came up over bond disagreement in liquor cases. Doggett was known as a man who went professional bond in prohibition cases.

F. N. Collier, of the legal staff of the federal prohibition department at New Orleans, was dispatched here by O. D. Jackson, 10th district prohibition administrator and opened the government's investigation of the shooting. He will make a report to Washington.

GUARD JAIL WHILE TENANT IS TRIED

Courier

CLARKSDALE, Miss. Oct. 16—(A. N. P.)—Extra guards were placed around the courthouse for the trial of Tom Hill, 52-year-old tenant on the Leaton plantation, who is charged with attacking a white woman.

10-18-30

Pittsburgh Pa

Spectators were excluded from the courtroom by Judge W. A. Alcorn Jr. when the trial began.

Lynchings - 1930
6
Prevented

Missouri.

3184

REMOVE ALLEGED KILLER

Officials Take Man to Ironton, Mo. As Salem Feeling Rises.

Commercial Appeal
1-27-30
Memphis, Tenn.

IRONTON, Mo., Jan. 28.—Sam Taylor, confessed slayer of Thomas Halbrook at Salem a week ago, was spirited from Salem to Ironton and placed in jail here yesterday when a mob formed at Salem and violence was feared. Feeling has been tense in that section since Taylor's arrest at Gainesville. Taylor shot Holbrook Jan. 26, and was captured in Ozark County the following day. He is being held without bond pending trial.

Taylor went to Salem from Memphis, Tenn., where he had been for several weeks. When Halbrook, his brother-in-law, refused to accompany him on an expedition of law violation, he shot the man, according to officers.

MOB MEMBERS HELD UNDER TROOPS' GUARD

Commercial Appeal

Fear Attempt to Effect Jail Delivery.

10-16-30

MACHINE GUNS MOUNTED

Memphis, Tenn.

National Guard Again On Duty In Missouri Town After Attempt Is Made to Lynch Negro Mail Carrier.

By United Press.

STE. GENEVIEVE, Mo., Oct. 15.—National guardsmen mounted machine guns at Ste. Genevieve's ancient courthouse tonight and patrolled the streets with fixed bayonets to prevent threatened attempt to liberate nine members of a mob which attempted to lynch the town's only remaining negro citizen.

The rest of the negro population fled after three negroes aroused feeling to high pitch by murdering two men. Only Louis Ribeau, veteran negro mail carrier, dared to remain.

Taken by Mob.

Late last night a mob kidnaped Ribeau from his home. In trying to put him in an automobile, his captors became confused and Ribeau broke away, to escape to the woods along the Mississippi river.

Nine members of the gang were captured by Sheriff Zeigler. The national guard units, which previously had been recalled in the belief there would be no further violence, then posted soldiers throughout the city and placed machine guns at vantage points.

Ziegler said he feared an effort would be made to free the nine men he jailed. About 20 men, he said, formed the group which dragged Ribeau from his home.

The three negroes, two men and one woman, who killed Harry panchot and Paul Ritter during a holdup, remained in jail in St. Louis, where they were spirited after a mob formed here.

TROOPS ON DUTY AS MOB SPIRIT SPREADS

Commercial Appeal

Negroes Flee Homes After Murderers Confess.

10-14-30

KILLERS IN ST. LOUIS

Memphis, Tenn.

Missouri National Guard Ordered Out When Sheriff Fears Violence After Trio Admits Robbery and Murder.

United Press.

STE. GENEVIEVE, Mo., Oct. 13.—Troops patroled the streets of this Mississippi River town tonight, while negroes stayed within doors or fled to the river bluffs, fearful of the mob spirit which pervaded the city.

Two negroes and their negro woman companion, immediate objects of the citizens' wrath, were spirited to St. Louis to escape being lynched. They murdered one man and critically injured another yesterday.

After they had been smugggled out of town and after the National Guardsmen arrived under orders of Gov. Henry S. Caulfield, Chief of Police John Herter announced that he believed there would be no trouble.

Negroes Flee Town.

Negro residents, however, continued to leave their homes after a band of men demanded that they quit the town. The troops wherever possible stopped the fleeing negroes to assure them they would be protected if they remained in their houses.

The negroes, J. B. Lee, Guy Taylor and Vera Rogers, confessed that they killed Harry Panchot, and wounded his companion, Paul Ritter.

Panchot and Ritter give the negroes a ride in their automobile. After holding them up, the negroes admitted shooting Panchot to death. Then they wounded Ritter and threw him into the Mississippi River. When he attempted to swim to shore they pelted him with stones.

Authorities rescued him, arrested the negroes and took them to jail in Ste. Genevieve. A mob there threatened to tear down the jail. The negroes next were spirited to Hillsboro, where another mob formed. The governor then ordered out the troops and the negroes were hurried to St. Louis.

Missouri Mob Seeks Negroes

Advertiser

10-13-30

Violence Feared If Slayers Of Man Are Caught

Montgomery, Ala.

STE GENEVIEVE, MO., Oct. 12.—(AP)—A widespread search was on here today for four negroes, one a woman, who shot and killed Harry Panchot, 45, and critically wounded Paul Ritter, 38, after robbing them at Little Rock Boat Landing about two miles north of here early today. After shooting the men the negroes robbed them, then threw them into the Mississippi River and threw rocks at Ritter when he did not sink.

Authorities anticipated mob violence if the negroes were found. Crowds gathered outside the jail after 20 negroes were rounded up, but at noon only small groups remained. Sheriff Louis Zeigler swore in 10 deputies.

Panchot, a service car driver, was engaged by the negroes to take them to Little Rock Boat Landing early today and Ritter, a stationary fireman, went along for the ride. On reaching the landing the negroes paid Panchot, Ritter said, and then started shooting. They took $10 and a watch from Ritter and a small amount of money from Panchot's pockets. Panchot was killed by a bullet through the heart and Ritter was shot through the abdomen by a bullet which entered his spine, paralyzing his legs. When he attempted to swim the negroes hit him on the head with rocks.

A watchman on a boat heard his cries and rescued Ritter while the negroes fled. The watchman also recovered Panchot's body from shallow water. Ritter is in a St. Louis hospital in a critical condition.

NEGROES CONFESS THEY KILLED MAN

Telegraph

Troops Called Out to Preserve Order in Missouri

10-14-30

SCORES FLEE FROM SCENE

Macon, Ga.

STE. GENEVIEVE, Mo., Oct. 13 (AP)—More than 100 Negroes, virtually the whole Negro population, had left town tonight after the confession of three Negroes, two men and a woman, to the murder of Harry Panchot and wounding of Paul A. Ritter, both white, yesterday.

The only two Negro families left here were guarded tonight by militiamen, called by Gov. Henry S. Caulfield at the request of Sheriff Zeigler to prevent mob action.

Three Negroes Confess

The three Negroes, giving the names J. C. Lee, 28, Guy Taylor, 26, and Vera Rogers, 30, were taken secretly to the Hillsboro jail, 30 miles away, after the confession that they shot and killed Panchot, a lime kiln laborer and shot Ritter, then threw him into the Mississippi river in the course of a holdup. They admitted throwing rocks at Ritter when he attempted to swim to shore.

From the Hillsboro jail the Negroes were taken to St. Louis for safekeeping. Sheriff Zeigler said he believed the feeling here had lessened and while militiamen patrolled the town, no further threat of mob action was expected.

Governor Caulifield's action in calling out the two National Guard companies was hastened by a message from the Commission for Interracial corporation of Atlanta, Ga., asking him to "take steps to save Missouri and the South from the bolt of another lynching."

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

OCT 1 5 1930

NEGRO MAILMAN ESCAPES FROM LYNCHING MOB

Troops Recalled, Sheriff Arrests Nine in Missouri Outbreak

STE. GENEVIEVE, Mo., Oct. 15—A mob that broke into the home of Louis Ribeau, Negro mail carrier, late last night in an attempt to lynch him, was robbed of its quarry when he broke away and escaped.

National guardsmen were recalled and the city placed under martial control early today.

Nine suspected members of the mob were arrested.

Racial feeling had been running high in Ste. Genevieve since Sunday, when three Negroes, one a woman, confessed to murdering Harry Panchot, a white man, and fatally wounding Paul Ritter in a holdup.

Riots were threatened all day Monday, and Gov. Caulfield ordered out two detachments of National Guardsmen. All Negroes in town, except Ribeau and his brother, fled in terror. The three prisoners were removed to St. Louis for safe keeping.

Ritter died in a hospital here yesterday. When the news became generally known last night, the mob formed, swore vengeance and attacked Ribeau's home.

The guardsmen returned this morning, took charge of the town, declared martial law and sent detachments to patrol the streets.

Fear was expressed by Sheriff Zeigler after the arrest of the nine men, whose names were withheld, that an attempt might be made to free them from the county jail.

Authorities were unable to estimate how many men were in the mob, but it was believed that they numbered about twenty. They were unmasked and went to Ribeau's home in several automobiles.

It was reported the mob searched for Ribeau in nearby woods for an hour after his escape. Zeigler said it appeared certain that the Negro evaded the mob.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

OCT 1 5 1930

NEGRO ESCAPES LYNCHING BAND

Guardsmen Mount Guns In Town Swept by Racial Feeling After Murder.

By the United Press.

STE. GENEVIEVE, Mo., Oct. 15.—A mob that broke into the home of Louis Ribeau, Negro mail carrier, last night in an attempt to lynch him, was foiled when he broke away and escaped.

Nine suspected members of the mob were arrested by Sheriff Ziegler, who called for the soldiers when he feared the situation was getting out of hand.

The mob, according to Ribeau's brother, who fled from the house, battered its way into the mail carrier's home about 11 P. M., dragged Ribeau out and was trying to put him in an automobile when he wrested loose and fled.

Racial feeling had been running high in Ste. Genevieve since Sunday, when three Negroes, one a woman, confessed to murdering Harry Panchot, a white man, and fatally wounding Paul Ritter in a hold-up.

Riots were threatened all day Monday and Governor Caulfield ordered out two detachments of National Guardsmen. All Negroes in town except Ribeau and his brother fled in terror.

National Guardsmen were recalled and mounted machine guns on the roof of the Court House. Other detachments patrolled the streets with bayonets fixed. Early reports that martial law had been declared were denied by Sheriff Ziegler.

Ritter died yesterday. When that became generally known the mob formed and attacked Ribeau's home.

holdup.

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BROOKLYN
STANDARD UNION

OCT 15 1930

NEGRO ESCAPES MISSOURI MOB, RECALL TROOPS

Ste. Genevieve in Uproar—Nine Riot Suspects Held

(UP).—A mob that broke into the home of Louis Ribeau, Negro mail carrier, late last night in [redacted] tempt to lynch him was robbed of its quarry [redacted] broke away and escaped.

National Guardsmen were recalled and mounted machine guns on the roof of the courthouse. Other detachments patrolled the streets with bayonets fixed.

Nine suspected members of the mobs were arrested by Sheriff Ziegler, who called for the soldiers when he feared the situation was gtting out of hand. The mob, according to Ribeau's brother, who fled from the house, battered its way into the mail carrier's home, dragged Ribeau out and was attempting to put him into an automobile when he wrested loose and fled.

Sheriff Zeigler and his deputies were unable to find Ribeau early today.

Racial feeling had been running high in Ste. Genevieve since Sunday when three Negroes, a woman, confessed to m white Paul R

Troops Halt Lynching in Missouri Town

Defender 10-14-30

Chicago, Ill.

STE. GENEVIEVE, Mo., Oct. 17. — (Special) — This little town, situated on the Mississippi river in the eastern part of the state, has been in a turmoil since Sunday night when a white man was killed and another shot by two alleged bandits who are now in jail.

Harry Panchot, a salesman, and Paul A. Ritter, a laborer, are the white victims of the robbers. Panchot was slain outright and his body was thrown in the Mississippi river while Panchot, shot in the stomach, managed to escape death when he was rescued from the river by a river guard.

Almost immediately following the crime two men and a woman were arrested and, according to statements given by the sheriff of Ste. Genevieve county, they have confessed to the murder, giving robbery as the motive. The trio, now held in jail at Hillsboro, 30 miles from Ste. Genevieve, are J. C. Lee, 28; Guy Taylor, 26, and Vera Rogers, 30. All are well known in this section as rough characters.

Almost on the heels of the murder and shooting for which the three were arrested the mob got busy. All Sunday night and Monday there were threats of a triple lynching. Plans were on foot to pull off a kind of celebration that would put Mississippi to shame. White men and women were pouring into Ste. Genevieve from all surrounding towns. They were armed and in festive mood. Sheriff Zeizler and Chief of Police Herter realizing that they were incapable of coping with the situation, spirited the prisoners to the Hillsboro jail.

The rumblings of the mob became so loud and threatening that they were heard by the interracial commission of Atlanta, Ga., and caused this commission to telegraph Governor Caulfield of Missouri to prevent the lynching. The governor immediately dispatched three national guard companies to the scene to see that no damage was done, but the troops arrived after the mob had gone to more than one hundred families and ordered them to get out of town before 5 o'clock Monday.

Most of the families quit their jobs immediately and, like cattle trooping before a group of herders, began to evacuate the town. Although they were guilty of no crimes, they were leaving their homes and belongings because a mob had been cheated of its lynching intentions. One man, however, refused to leave home. He was Louis Ribeau, a mail carrier, who declared that he had violated no laws and that he would not desert his home to satisfy the whim of a bunch of white hoodlums.

For two days state troops have had to guard Ribeau. Governor Caulfield, who at the time of his election promised voters that he would see that all laws are enforced rigidly, has declared that there will be no lynching in Missouri during his administration if he has to shoot every member of every mob that forms. The promptness with which he sent troops to this town proves that he means what he says.

Ste. Genevieve, in the county by that name, is the center of the brick industry of lower Missouri. The population numbers less than five thousand and most of the employees work at brick kilns or on the Mississippi. Of the 100 dark families who live here the majority have reputations for being law-abiding and industrious.

Reform School Inmate Guarded After Murder

Constitution 9-11-30

Atlanta, Ga.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Sept. 10.—(AP) Tony Vriski, 22, of St. Louis, inmate of the state reformatory here, today was in the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City for safekeeping after having kidnaped and killed C. E. Chrane, for 18 years superintendent of Boonville schools, late yesterday.

Vriski was taken to the prison because officials feared mob violence.

Vriski, a houseboy in the home of the reformatory superintendent, Colonel Theodore Ziske, stole a revolver from a locker, slipped away from the reformatory, came upon Chrane in his car and forced Chrane to drive across the Missouri river. After shooting Chrane he threw the body into a field and drove on, only to ditch the car two miles away. A truck driver captured him after a struggle. Vriski was intoxicated. He was serving for robbery.

MISSOURI MOB HELD AT BAY BY WAR TANK

Telegraph 12-22-30

Macon, Ga.

Armored Caterpillar Prevents St Joseph Crowd From Entering Jail

TROOPS ASSIST OFFICERS

Whereabouts of Negro, Who Admitted Killing Rural Teacher, Not Known

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 21 (AP)—Efforts of a mob to storm the Buchanan county jail early today and gain custody of Raymond Gunn, Negro trapper, charged with the murder of Miss Velma Colter, 19-year-old school teacher, were foiled by sheriff's deputies, city police and a National Guard tank company.

Approximately 150 men, said to have gathered from Maryville, Mo., home of the teacher, and from other nearby Missouri towns, first appeared at the jail here shortly after midnight. Sheriff John Roach talked to the mob leaders through a heavily barred door, and told them he would protect his prisoner in every way possible.

All deputy sheriffs immediately were called for duty. They were not molested upon arriving at the prison and entered the jail. City police also responded to the alarm, as did the St. Joseph tank company of the Missouri National Guard.

Tank Guards Door

The guardsmen placed a tank equipped with a machine gun at the jail entrance.

Slowly the mob, reinforced by spectators from St. Joseph, was driven from the jail. After about three hours police guard lines circled the building, keeping all unauthorized persons at least a block distant.

Members of the mob held a meeting on a street corner two blocks away, and it was said they decided to go to Plattsburg where reports declared the Negro had been taken.

Officers there said the Negro, alleged to have confessed attacking and beating the school teacher to death, had not arrived and was not expected. The mob was not reported at Plattsburg, and St. Joseph officers believed the members drove in motor cars to their respective homes after failing to obtain entrance to the St. Joseph jail.

Whereabouts Not Known

It was understood late today that Gunn, 30-year-old ex-convict, still was in the county jail here. Officers, however, were reticent concerning his whereabouts. He served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for conviction of assaulting a co-ed in the Missouri State Teachers' college of Maryville.

Miss Colter, whose mutilated, partly nude body was found Tuesday night in the rural schoolhouse where she taught, also attended the college.

Buchanan county officers believe prisoners in jail here can easily be guarded from any violence. The cells are in the center of the building. Seven heavy steel doors must be opened before entrance can be made into the cell rooms.

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 22 1930

MISSOURI TROOPS AVERT A LYNCHING

Guardsmen Place Tank With Machine Gun at Jail

SHERIFF LEADS DEFENSE

Mob Sought Negro Accused of Killing [redacted]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 21 (A. P.)—Efforts of a mob to storm the Buchanan County Jail early today to seize Raymond Gunn, Negro trapper, charged with the murder of Miss Velma Colter, nineteen, school teacher, were foiled by the combined resources of the sheriff, the city police and a National Guard tank company.

Approximately 150 men, said to have gathered from Maryville, Mo., home of the teacher, and from other nearby towns, first appeared at the jail soon after midnight. Sheriff John Roach talked to the mob leaders through a heavily barred door and told them he would protect his prisoner in every way possible.

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Tank Placed at Jail

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Officers there said the Negro, alleged to have confessed attacking and beating the teacher to death, had not arrived and was not expected. The mob also was not reported at Plattsburg and St. Joseph officers believed its members had gone home.

Reticent About Prisoner

It was understood late today that Gunn, thirty, an ex-convict, still was in the county jail here. Officers, however, were reticent. He served a term in the Missouri Penitentiary for assaulting a co-ed in the Missouri State Teachers' College at Maryville.

Miss Colter, whose mutilated, partly nude body was found Tuesday night in the rural school house where she was the single teacher, also attended the college.

Buchanan County officers believe prisoners in jail here can easily be guarded from any violence. The cells are in the center of the building. Seven heavy steel doors must be opened before entrance can be made into the cell rooms.

Lynchings - 1930
Prevented.

New York. (R.)

3183

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 1 7 1930

Lynching

To the Editor of The [redacted]

The outbreak of the lynching spirit in the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine illustrates the ease with which an orderly assembly may degenerate into a mob. The press reports that in the midst of the hysteria some one cried out, "Lynch him," when Judge Ben Lindsey narrowly escaped drastic mob violence. A mob may be defined as a group of humans possessed of the devil.

We are wont to regard lynching as a summary form of vengeance wreaked upon the Negro who commits some heinous or revolting crime. But as a matter of fact, it is but the wreaking of summary vengeance of the aroused evil spirit upon any convenient victim. The Negro bears the great brun of lynching because, as Mr. Dooley says, "he is too aisily lynched." We should always keep in mind that the record discloses some fifteen hundred white mob victims during the past fifty years, which ought to be sufficient to impress upon the American people the enormity of the evil. Remedies for lynching are too often proposed and advocated as if intended for the peculiar and especial benefit of the colored race. But the evil is deeper than race and the remedy must be as deep as the evil. The spirit back of lynching is a moral malady whose remedy must be of a moral nature.

KELLY MILLER.

Howard University, Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

North Carolina

3182

Lynching Feared

Courier
Pittsburgh
2-1-30

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 30.—(ANP)—Dave Locke, who was arrested in Wallace, N. C., charged with the murder of a white woman, was rushed here to the state prison, by three deputies, to prevent him from being lynched.

According to officers, Locke confessed to the Duplin County police that he killed Mrs. Stephen English the murdered white woman, and later he denied the confession. He was arrested along with Dave Brockington Sunday morning for investigation.

When questioned he is supposed to have told officers that he killed the woman and that Brockington had nothing to do with it. It was this confession that aroused the anger of the whites of Wallace, and it is believed that had he not been rushed away he would have been lynched.

Locke worked at a sawmill and was discharged Saturday, the day of the murder. He was captured near the house of the murdered woman Sunday. His actions since his incarceration have led to the belief that he mentally was unbalanced.

WOMAN ATTACKED, SLAIN

Police Fear Mob As Negro Is Held in Death

Commercial Appeal

WALLACE, N. C., Jan. 19.—(AP)—Mrs. Bertie English, young wife of Steve English, farmer, living near here, was attacked and beaten to death at her home late last night. Officers arrested Dave Brockington, negro, later.

English returned from Wallace and found his wife's body with the head crushed. She apparently had been beaten to death with a fire poker. 1-20-30

The negro was removed to the state penitentiary at Raleigh because of high feeling against him.

Only Accident Saves Negro from Lynch Gang; Is Innocent

Daily Worker

3-25-30

KENANSVILLE, N. C., March 23.—David Locke, a Negro worker is alive here today simply because a lynch gang mixed its jails. The lynchers assembled, spread a rumor that Locke had confessed to the rape and murder of the 20-year-old wife of Steve English, a white farmer, and demanded Locke for burning at the stake. They would have lynched him, for the Southern sheriff has almost never resisted the ruling white autocracy when it wants the blood of a Negro, and usually does everything he can to help the lynchers. However, in this case, the Negro worker was in another jail.

Before the killers could make new plans, several white men came forward admitting that English had tried to hire them to kill his wife, and one of them told of seeing English headed for his home with a shovel handle, hearing the sound of the blow, and the fall of the woman's body. They said English wanted to change wives, and did not like, in this fundamentalist territory, to go through the publicity of a divorce. English is on trial. But nobody thought it much out of the way to sacrifice a Negro worker to straighten out the white planters' marital tangle.

N. CAROLINA MOB NEARLY LYNCHES INNOCENT MAN

Afro
3-22-30
Baltimore

KENANSVILLE, N. C.—(Special)—Only the fact that he had been transferred from the local lock-up to the Raleigh jail saved David Locke from a lynching.

Locke together with David Brockington was charged with murder, and the "usual crime" upon the pretty twenty-year-old white wife of Steve English, white farmer.

Members of the mob were told that Locke had "confessed" his heinous crime. A lynching was certain as the mob formed outside the jail. They dispersed reluctantly when advised that the prisoner had been moved elsewhere.

Husband Arrested

Tuesday, English was arrested for first degree murder of his own wife at their home, near Wallace.

The white man slew his wife because "he did not love her anymore" but "loved another woman," witnesses testified at the hearing.

Raeford Albertson, white, who also was held without bond as a material witness, testified that English offered him "a Ford automobile and money" if he would kill Mrs. English. Albertson said he agreed, but when he and English went to the English home on January 18, he "got cold feet."

Shovel Handle

The youth testified that then English himself went into the house "with a piece of wood something like a shovel handle."

Pretty soon he heard a blow, Albertson testified, and then a noise "as if a chair had turned over."

Charles Albertson, brother of Raeford, testified that English also attempted to hire him to kill Mrs. English.

English did not himself take the stand.

Conscience Bothered

Raeford Albertson testified today that all the while he kept his silence. A few days ago, though, he said, his conscience began bothering him and he went to Pete Carter, white, and told him the story. The sheriff was summoned and Albertson was arrested. He repeated his story and last Wednesday English was arrested.

TROOPS PROTECT PRISONERS FROM MOB IN N. CAROLINA

Independent

Concord, N. C.—(ANP)—Said the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina: "There will be no lynching here tonight." 7-3-30

And to keep his word, Governor Gardner dispatched troops here to protect seven men accused of attacking a 15-year-old white girl near here, with orders "to hold the jail and protect the prisoners at any cost." Atlanta, Ga

The alleged attack occurred Friday afternoon, and Friday night eleven men had been arrested in connection with the crime. Three of them were released immediately, one was sent to Charlotte, and the others kept here for further questioning. Officers stated that they did not believe they had the "right man" yet.

The report of the arrest caused quite an excitement, and as shades of night fell, a mob of more than a thousand whites went to jail to get the prisoners. What a lynching bee they planned with seven prospective victims. The sheriff having learned of their plans, wired the governor, who sent troops immediatley.

North Carolina Mob Foiled.

Age
7-5-30
New York, N.Y.

Concord, N. C.—While National Guardsmen patrolled the grounds at the Cabarrus County Jail here, Saturday, seven Negroes were held in connection with a reported assault upon a 15-year old white girl.

Governor O'Max Gardner ordered the guardsmen to the jail early Saturday when a mob formed before it. The mob dispersed when word leaked out that none of the men who had been arrested was the right one and took up their hunt to find the right man.

Jail Is Surrounded In Attempt To Get Negroes

Montgomery Advertiser
6-28-30
Montgomery Ala

CONCORD, N. C., June 28—(Saturday)—(AP)—Gen. J. B. Van Metts at Raleigh was notified at midnight that a crowd of several hundred persons had surrounded the Cabarrus County jail where nine negroes are held as suspects of a criminal assault by an unidentified negro on a young white girl near here early yesterday.

The adjutant-general said he would not ask the governor to call out troops unless county officials requested him to do so. The crowd had made no attempt to effect an entrance into the jail.

Carolina Withdraws Negro's State Guard

Constitution
6-30-30
Atlanta, Ga

CONCORD, N. C., June 29.—(AP)—National Guardsmen ordered out here early Saturday to protect seven negroes held in Cabarrus county jail from a mob that gathered after an alleged attack by a negro on a 15-year-old white girl, were withdrawn today.

The negroes, held in a Charlotte jail, where they were taken when violence was threatened here, may be brought back Monday to face the girl for identification, Sheriff W. H. Caldwell said tonight.

Capital
DES MOINES
IOWA

JUN 28 1930

Lynching of 7 Prisoners in North Carolina Foiled

CONCORD, N. C. (AP)—A company of the North Carolina national guard called out by Gov. O. Max Gardner to prevent possible violence to seven Negroes held in jail here in connection with a criminal attack on a 15-year-old white girl found a mob dispersed as it took up its post Saturday.

TIMES
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

JUL 1 - 1930

Restraining White Mobs Part of Race Problem

At Concord, N. C., a lynching appears to have been averted by the timely arrival of troops. Circumstances were right for mob violence, but the sheriff and governor took no chances.

Their action speaks well for their sense of duty. The reputation of the state, as a place where law and order will be maintained, has been saved.

Lynchings are forever giving the South a black eye. It cannot be denied that there is provocation at times. For instance, this latest disturbance resulted from a Negro's criminal attack on a 15-year-old white girl. That such a crime calls for severe penalties cannot be denied by anyone.

But too often does a southern lynching mob exact its revenge from the wrong man. Though none of the seven Negroes imprisoned in the Concord jail, when it was besieged Friday night, was identified as the girl's attacker, all would have been treated with violence had the aroused crowd forced an entrance. There might have been a massacre of innocent men.

That is the main trouble with avenging mobs. They are in no mood to exercise discrimination. Justice demands that the Negro who attacked the Concord girl be given the extreme penalty of the law, but mobs, running amuck in quest of vengeance, are more likely to deal an injustice.

Southern whites are proud of their ability to handle the race problem. We are not arguing that, in a general sense, they fail. The sheriff of Concord and the governor of North Carolina handled it pretty well, indeed, the other night. They restrained a white mob that was bent on satisfying a blood lust at any cost. For white mobs constitute part of the race problem.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUN 28 1930

CONCORD'S LYNCHING MOB HAD PICKWICKIAN COLOR

Governor Gardner acted with commendable promptness in ordering out militia to protect the jail at Concord, around which had gathered a mob full of threats against a negro prisoner accused of a capital crime.

Maintenance of the State's practical immunity from the crime of lynching is one of the most important assets our Governors have to protect. Before Ella May Wiggins was lynched by gunfire on the highway, we had escaped for years the stigma of this crime in its fatal significance. There was the Needleman case and there was the unsuccessful effort to lynch an innocent negro at Asheville. Governor McLean and the law authorities acted promptly and effectively in both these instances. The Wiggins case followed a threat of the Gastonia press which no one had taken seriously. It was a crime of surprise. But Governor Gardner has shown through a long string of troubles with rioting mobs that he will not hesitate to call out the power of the State to act in prevention of the one crime that can be related directly to civic anarchy.

Yet we imagine that the Concord mob was very largely composed of an element that wished scarcely more than an exhibition of sentiment. It milled about the jail, made threats, broke a few window panes, but it evidently lacked that deadly determination which other mobs have shown in the past. It had no leaders ready to dare extremes. There was nobody in the mob itself who seemed ready to come to an issue with officers within the jail who must be supposed to have been ready to protect the prisoner with gunfire, if the mob had shown itself a thing of courage and decision. It was a cautious mob, in all respects. It was thinking of its own skins. It was remembering the success of the State in punishing similar ventures. From the point of view of the Governor, troops were indicated and he ordered them to take charge. But the whole matter could have been resolved without them.

The memory of the oldest inhabitant of Wake County includes the record of only one lynching in this vicinage. We have been free of the basic crime, as becomes the seat of the State government. The nearest we ever came to breaking that record was the opera bouffe appearance in front of the then new Wake County jail by a large mob of variously incited orators, who on a summer night turned out to demonstrate their feelings. The jail itself was an impregnable fortress, assuming that the Sheriff and his deputies concluded to stick, instead of to quit. They stuck, and after the vaudeville performance had been in progress an hour or more, Governor Bickett appeared in person. He was, also, a dapper person, in correct summer costume, dressed carefully to the last pat to his tie and the final crease to his trousers. He took off his straw hat and proceeded to make oration to the mob. It seemed that a speech was what they wanted. The Governor got a hand and a cheer, and there was a general dispersal!

We always have thought that Governor Bickett took this mob in its own spirit of humor. Its humor was ugly, but humorous. His was cheerful and optimistic. Certainly no county in North Carolina ever had a more meticulous advocate of peace and order.

Somehow, reading between the lines of the dispatches, we imagine the alleged Concord mob was of the same experimental and sportive temper.

FEAR LYNCHING; RUSH WHITE MAN AWAY TO SAFETY

[illegible]
9-27-30

GREENVILLE, N. C., Sept. 26.—Rushed to this county Friday night, Sept. 19, to avoid mob violence, John Daniels, young white man of Martin county, was carried to the penitentiary at Raleigh Saturday morning for safekeeping pending his trial at Williamston on a charge of the murder of Jim Ange, whose body was dragged from the Roanoke river.

[illegible]

Circumstances leading to the finding of the body in the river resulted in the arrest of young Daniels, who was known to have been with Ange just prior to the announcement of his disappearance Sunday. He had been a close companion of the dead man for several weeks prior.

Officers are of the opinion that they have evidence sufficient to convict Daniels on the charge following his admission that he shot Ange, but that it was accidental. Ange was shot through the head with a shotgun, and the alleged murderer contends that the gun was fired while the two were sitting on the bank of the river, at which time he was tampering with the gun.

Ange, being a Civil war veteran, was known to have had about $75 in his pocket which he had received from his pension check, but when the body was found no money was on his person.

Judge Prevents Lynching in N. C.

Independent
9-17-30

Marshall, N. C.—(CNS)—Judge J. M. Oglesby, ordered every person present at the trial of Roosevelt Hart, 17 year old Negro, sentenced to 25 years for a brutal murder, to remain seated under penalty of arrest, and deputies removed the prisoner to Asheville for safety.

Atlanta, Ga.

Hart was convicted of killing a man who had given him an auto ride, and robbing him. Feeling ran high, and the judge's ruse probably prevented a lynching.

Lynchings - 1930
Prevented.

Oklahoma

3181

Negroes Flee Before Mobs

Advertiser
7-13-30

Troops May Be Sent To Oklahoma Town

Montgomery, Ala

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., July 14.—(AP)—Following receipt of word from county authorities at Erick, Beckham County, that they had the situation in hand, Gov. W. J. Holloway tonight cancelled an order sending 100 men and 10 officers of the 179th Infantry, Oklahoma National Guard, to the town to assist in quelling racial disorders.

The troops under command of Charles F. Barrett, adjutant general, were being mobilized when the Governor withdrew his order.

H. C. Ivester, Beckham County attorney, and M. L. Inman, sheriff, who previously had requested the Governor to send troops to assist them, told Gov. Holloway after looking over the situation they believed help was not necessary.

The trouble was precipitated last Friday when Mrs. Henry Vaughan, who formerly lived in Erick, was beaten to death by a negro on the Vaughan farm home near Shamrock, Texas, just across the Oklahoma line.

Jessie Lee Washington, negro, is being held in the Oklahoma Reformatory at Granite, where he was rushed by a Texas officer Saturday to evade a mob in Shamrock. Washington confessed he killed Mrs. Vaughan with an iron bar, authorities say.

Early Saturday night a mob of several hundred men invaded the negro quarter of Shamrock apparently bent on burning the negro houses, most of which had been deserted by their occupants in response to signs posted about the town in the afternoon warning the negroes to "leave town before sundown." The sheriff and a posse met the mob with drawn revolvers and the gathering dispersed without trouble.

Later Saturday night several hundred men gathered in Erick and forced all negroes there to leave, warning them not to return.

L. E. Holly, deputy sheriff, estimated today 200 negroes had fled westward.

Minor disturbances continued today, but these, County Atty. Ivester said, were among members of the mob who apparently were divided in sentiment on the point of allowing negroes to return.

Walter Hadley, secretary to Gov. Holloway, said he had been told by the County Attorney of Greer County at Mangum that he had received reports night riders were organizing to drive negroes out of that county. Granite, where the accused negro is held, is in Greer county.

Negro Reported Taken To Texas

Advertiser
7-16-30

ERICK, OKLA., July 15.—(AP)—While petitions were being circulated here today asking citizens whether they desire negroes to live here in the future, reports were current on the street that Jesse Lee Washington, negro who killed Mrs. Henry Vaughan at her farm home near Shamrock, Texas, last week, was being taken to Wheeler, Texas.

Montgomery
Ala

The report of Washington's removal from the Granite, Okla., reformatory, where he had been held following threats of mob action, was to the effect he was being taken to Wheeler for arraignment and preliminary hearing. Fear was expressed that if the negro is arraigned there, officers might be unable to give him protection.

Frank Tackett, father of the slain woman, and Leo Rosson, brother-in-law, both were reported to have gone to Wheeler, accompanied by several others from Erick.

In a tense special meeting today, Erick business men flatly refused to approve the action of the "hoodlum gang, that chased negroes from this community over the weekend. The business men counseled cool-headed action and refused to attach their names to the petition suggesting that negroes not be allowed to reside in this section.

FEAR OF RACE RIOT DIES IN OKLAHOMA

Constitution
7-13-30

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 14.—(AP) Following receipt of word from county authorities at Erick, Beckham county, that they had the situation in hand, Governor W. J. Holloway tonight cancelled an order sending 100 men and 10 officers of the 179th infantry, Oklahoma National Guard, to the town to assist in quelling racial disorders.

Montgomery, Ala

The troops, under command of Charles F. Barrett, adjutant general, were being mobilized when the governor withdrew his order.

H. C. Ivester, Beckham county attorney, and M. L. Inman, sheriff, who previously had requested the governor to send troops to assist them, told Governor Holloway after looking over the situation they believed help was not necessary.

The trouble was precipitated last Friday when Mrs. Henry Vaughan, who formerly lived in Erick, was beaten to death by a negro on the Vaughan farm home near Shamrock, Texas, just across the Oklahoma line.

Jesse Lee Washington, negro, is being held in the Oklahoma reformatory at Granite, where he was rushed by a Texas officer Saturday to evade a mob in Shamrock. Washington confessed he killed Mrs. Vaughan with an iron bar, authorities say.

Early Saturday night a mob of several hundred men invaded the negro quarter of Shamrock, apparently bent on burning the negro houses, most of which had been deserted by their occupants in response to signs posted about the town in the afternoon warning the negroes to "leave town before sundown." The sheriff and a posse met the mob with drawn revolvers and the gathering dispersed without trouble.

Later Saturday night several hundred men gathered in Erick and forced all negroes to leave, warning them not to return.

L. E. Holly, deputy sheriff, estimated today 200 negroes had fled westward.

Minor disturbances continued today but these, County Attorney Ivester said, were among members of the mob who apparently were divided in sentiment on the point of allowing negroes to return.

NEGROES RETURN TO TEXAS HOMES.

SHAMROCK, Texas, July 14.—(AP) Negroes who left their homes here after Saturday's warning that they get out of town were returning today under assurances from Texas rangers and city and county officers they would be given full protection.

Sergeant M. T. Gonzaullos and Rangers W. H. Kirby and J. P. Huddleston, all of Dallas, sent here by Governor Moody, announced they were equipped to put down any disorders which had been threatened after the slaying of Mrs. Henry Vaughan by a negro last Friday.

Gonzaullos and his men set up two machine guns and assembled tear and gas bombs for emergency use.

Jesse Lee Washington, negro, accused of beating Mrs. Vaughan to death with a piece of pipe, was held in Granite, Okla., and Judge W. R. Ewing, of the 31st district court, was expected tomorrow to consider plans for convening a grand jury to indict Washington. It was likely his trial would be rushed.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 12 1930

Sheriff Rescues Colored ✓ Slayer from Lynch Mob

Shamrock, Texas.—A colored man was held in a secret hidi[illegible] somewhere across the Oklahoma line today while officials waited for the murderous fury of a thwarted Shamrock mob to die down.

To Sheriff Claude McKinney, of Collingsworth County, was given the credit for saving Jesse Lee, colored farm hand, from an infuriated group of men and boys who wanted to lynch him for attacking and killing a white farm woman, Mrs. Henry Vaughen, 25.

Sheriff McKinney led an armed posse of 200 which searched the countryside for Lee after the woman's death was reported. The sheriff himself found the fugitive hiding at a farm near the scene of the assault.

Realizing the mob would try to lynch Lee, McKinney made the prisoner lie down in the back seat of his touring car and drove through a crowd of more than 100 gathered in front of the Vaughan home. McKinney drove across the Oklahoma line, only a few miles distant, and had succeeded in secreting Lee before the mob realized it had been cheated of its victim.

The attack occurred in the Vaughan home while the woman's husband was in the field. When threatened, Mrs. Vaughan sent her small daughter for help. Vaughan rushed to the house to find his wife unconscious on the floor. Lee had fled. Mrs. Vaughan died shortly after in a hospital here.

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23 Whites Face U.S. Charges

Defender
7-26-30
Chicago, Ill

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 25.—Twenty-three unnamed Beckham county whites, some of whom are county officials, are charged with mob violence and driving Race citizens from their homes near Erick, in a complaint filed by Roy Lewis, U. S. district attorney, here on July 18.

"The right to receive employment as a laborer for hire and earn a living and to lease lands is a fundamental right inherent in every free citizen, and a conspiracy by a group of people to prevent another group from exercising these rights because of their race or color is conspiracy to deprive them of a privilege secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States," said Lewis to a representative of The Chicago Defender.

The startling announcement of the federal district attorney came right on the heels of the disquieting statement eminating from the state capitol, where Governor W. J. Holloway was quoted as saying that "I am advised by Beckham county officials that things have quieted down and that they need no outside assistance to restore order."

"Can things be quiet in Beckham when more than 200 citizens are deprived of the right to return to their homes and crops?" asked the U. S. official. "Can things be quiet when 12 responsible white citizens come into this office and swear that peace officers of Beckham county operated with the mob in driving other citizens out of the community?"

Ernest Scott, Theodore Scott and Julius Alexander are the complaining witnesses in the information filed by Lewis. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to prevent non-whites from leasing, occupying and cultivating land in Beckham county, Okla. A complete list of all the names of persons driven out is in the hands of the United States attorney.

Protection for more than 200 people who were driven from their homes on July 13 and whose property was destroyed during the rioting was asked by the delegation. The riot followed the arrest of Jesse Lee Washington, accused slayer of Mrs. Henry Vaughn, who was found beaten to death on her farm home near Shamrock, Texas, July 11.

Washington stoutly denies his guilt. He was asleep in his cabin when informed that he was wanted on a murder charge. An investigation made at Elk City disclosed that the slain woman and her husband had been having domestic trouble over an extended period: that he had sworn to kill her if she ever attempted to leave him. Local citibens are wondering why Vaughn is not questioned by the authorities about the affair.

FEELING YET TENSE ON TEXAS OKLAHOMA BORDERS

Topeka Plaindealer

Erick, Okla., July 25—(ANP)—What bids fair to be a serious interracial clash is in the making along the Texas, Oklahoma border, unless forceful steps are taken to allay the ever increasing feeling between the races.

7-25-30

Mob rule has resigned. Innocent Negro citizens have been forced to leave their homes and their farms by the whites who are supposed to be sent upon avenging the death of Mrs. Ruth Vaughan, a young white woman who was alleged to have been killed by Jesse Lee Washington, a 27 year-old Negro.

Topeka, Kans

Following the capture of Washington an attempt to lynch him by the whites at Shamrock, Tex., was thwarted by the sheriff and his deputies and the intended victim was rushed to Granite Prison in Granite, Oklahoma, where he will be kept until his trial is held.

The white woman was a native of this little town at one time and to avenge her death, the whites drove all of the Negroes from the town and later other towns followed suit until there was a wave of mob violence and molesting of innocent citizens, unparalled perhaps even in this section. Hordes of blood-thirsty, whites roamed the section ordering the Negroes to get out and stay out.

TWO NEW ANGLES

Rumors are rife that after all, the real cause for the actions on the part of the whites is not to avenge the white woman's death, but an economic one. It has been known here that for sometime plans have been in the making for the expulsion of the Negroes in and around the little border towns. No good excuse could be found, so the execution of the plans had to be delayed. The murder of the white woman offered an excuse andthe program was inaugurated with great gusto by the champions of white supremacy and the virtue and lives of white women.

SLAYER TAKEN AFTER BATTLE WITH POSSE

Commercial Appeal

Killer Spirited Away to Prevent Mob Violence.

12-8-30

PAWNEE, Okla., Dec. 8.—Jess Powell, 65-year-old recluse farmer who went on a shooting rampage, ascribed by officers to "just plain meanness," killing two persons and wounding two others, was held in an unnamed jail tonight for safekeeping.

Memphis Tenn

Powell last night killed a youthful trespasser, wounded his companion and then fired a fatal shot from ambush at Deputy Sheriff Ed Hartwick, who went to Powell's farm to arrest him. He was captured early today at Ralston, Okla.

But before he was taken to jail Powell whipped an automatic pistol from his clothing, severely wounding Posseman Louis Raba.

Pawnee County's anger flared today as citizens thought of Hartwick's wife and seven children, including twin five-year-old boys. So the admitted killer was spirited to a point undisclosed by officers.

"Meanness" Blamed.

Sheriff Allen Jones, who ascribed Powell's orgy of gunfire to "meanness," said he anticipated no mob trouble.

Asked why he fired from his house, killing Floyd Bell, 18, and wounding Marion Kendall, 20, when they went to his barn to return a chain they had borrowed without permission to pull a horse from a ditch, Powell said:

"They were bothering me."

He said he fired later from ambush, killing Deputy Hartwick, because he thought Hartwick, Sheriff Jones and Undersheriff Lancaster "were a mob."

"I wante dto fight it out," was the way Powell explained the wounding of Posseman Raba, who was preparing to take the farmer into custody from Ralston officers to whom he had surrendered after fleeing his lonely home, six miles away.

Raba and young Kendall probably will recover.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

South Carolina.

3180

OFFICERS FOIL ANGRY MOB ON LYNCHING BENT

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., May 21.—(ANP)—What seemed to be an inevitable lynching was thwarted here Wednesday when officers successfully eluded a mob inquest of Leroy Jackson and Ernest Jones, two youths arrested in conntction with attempted assault upon a five year-old white girl.

Whip

Following the attack a mob of more than two hundred men and women scoured the country in search of the youths who had been named in the case. Lynching was in the air and hourly the news of the capture and lynching was expected.

5-24-30

Governor Richards ordered the law enforcement officers to do everything in their power to prevent a lynching and augumented the corps, one group keeping tab on the movement of the mob and another searching for the youths. Fortune smiled on the accused and the officers reached their hiding place ahead of the mob bent upon taking their lives.

Chicago Ill

When the news of the arrest reached the city scores of armed men rushed to highways and others milled about the local jail, but the officers sensing the danger of a lynching carried their prisoners to the state prison.

Jackson was charged with attempting the assault and Jones was held as a material witness. The Jackson boy has denied that he was guilty of the attempted assault and has withstood the grilling of the officers.

According to reports here all plans for the lynching had been completed. So certain were the members of the mob that they would capture or wrest the youths from the officers, they had appointed a committee to select the tree from which the youths would be suspended and their bodies riddled with bullets. The tree was near the scene of the alleged attack and several men stood near there awaiting word of the capture. It was a sullen group that made its way from the selected spot when the news reached them that the officers had put ona over on the would-be lynchers and had landed their prisoners safely in the state prison.

Take 14-Year Old Prisoner To Safety

Norfolk Journal and Guide
6-14-30

EDGEFIELD, S. C. (ANP)—Officers here did not want to take chances with the possibility of a lynching so they carried [illegible] Nicholson, fourteen-year-old boy, to the state prison for safekeeping after the boy confessed that he had attacked a five-year-old white girl.

The attack took place twelve miles from here and the boy was captured a few hours later and brought here. He is alleged to have confessed that he had attempted to assault the child as she had said, and an examination of the child showed that she had been attacked but no serious injuries resulted.

Despite the calmness of the citizens when the report went the rounds that the boy had confessed, the officers decided that it was best to take no chances, therefore carried their prisoner to the state prison at Columbia.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
OCT 1 8 1930

AVOID LYNCHING AT DARLINGTON

Sheriff Rushed to Penitentiary Negro Who Killed Highway Engineer

Threatening prospects that an angry mob would gather to avenge the death of Oscar Britt, 35, white highway employee, caused Sheriff Register of Darlington to hurry the negro held for the murder from the Florence jail at midnight and place him in the state penitentiary before dawn Friday, it became known today.

The agitation had grown less Friday afternoon when Sheriff Register returned three negroes accused of complicity in the murder to the Darlington jail. Fear of a lynching has passed.

All four negroes were placed in the Florence jail Thursday night by deputies of Sheriff Register, who arrested them for the killing of Britt last Sunday night at Lamar. The arrest had been kept secret. Sheriff Register was then in Columbia with persons to be placed in the state hospital.

When Sheriff Register reached the vicinity of the killing late Thursday night, sentiment against the negroes had run high. Definite reports that a lynching mob might gather came to the sheriff.

Seizing James Murray, negro, held for the actual killing, as the prey which the mob would seek, Sheriff Register took him from the Florence jail near midnight, and sped across the country to Columbia. The guard about the remaining three negroes stood alert.

No mob formed when it became known that Murray was not in the Florence jail, and no disorders broke out, it is said.

Sheriff Register awakened J. Austin Latimer, secretary to Governor Richards, about 4 o'clock Friday morning, and procured papers necessary to hold Murray in the penitentiary for safekeeping.

"Sheriff Register declared in seeking the papers that he had heard a mob probably would he formed," Mr. Latimer said Saturday.

Murray was still in the state penitentiary Saturday, held for safekeeping for the Darlington officers.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

Tennessee

3179

ARMED FORCE TO TAKE NEGRO TO TRIAL SCENE

Sheriff, Aides Off This Morning for Bolivar.

TROOPS TO STAND GUARD

Officials Anticipate No Trouble in Removal of Prisoner, Charged With Attack on Middleton Tenn., Girl Last Dec. 6.

With 75 guardsmen in Bolivar and a smaller detachment ready to entrain here, the state last night had completed its preparations for the trial of Carey Gunn, 21 negro, who has confessed to the attack of Ada Cornelius, 15, school girl of Middleton, Tenn.

Gunn will be taken from the Shelby County jail this morning under an escort of sheriffs, deputies and guardsmen. The trial opens before Judge Baptist in Bolivar today.

Appeal
1/28/30
Memphis
Tenn.

Six officers and 75 enlisted men, under the command of Lieut. Col. R. H. [illegible] were dispatched from Jackson, Tenn., yesterday afternoon. The detachment is composed of 30 men each from the rifle and machine gun companies and 15 from the headquarters company of the Jackson guard unit.

Sheriff Knight in Charge.

Gunn will be taken to Bolivar early this morning by Sheriff Will S. Knight, Sheriff A. W. Neely, of Hardeman County, Deputies Brill Willis and W. H. Key, from Sheriff Knight's office, and Adjt. Gen. W. C. Boyd, Nashville, accompanied by the guardsmen.

Gunn has been in the Shelby County jail since last Dec. 6, when he was brought here for safe keeping following the attack. He is alleged to have confessed to Sheriff Knight shortly after he was brought to Memphis.

The negro attacked Ada while she was on her way home from school, slashing her throat when she screamed. He was arrested a short time later and Sheriff Neely in a wild night ride, eluded a mob to bring the negro to Memphis.

Sheriff Neely and General Boyd came to Memphis last night.

Anticipates No Trouble.

"I don't believe any rioting will occur," Sheriff Neely said, "and sincerely hope that there is no trouble, but we must be prepared for anything in this case.

"Residents of Hardeman County are all my friends and have known me all of my life, and therefore I don't believe that they will attempt violence

"When Gunn was arrested, it would have been impossible to hold him at Bolivar, for they really wanted him at that time."

Guardsmen were ordered out when the trial judge and the negro's attorney presented a petition to Governor Horton

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[illegible]

Lynchings Prevented

GUARD TENNESSEE JAIL TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Union City, Tenn., Apr.___(By The Associated Negro Press) Fearing that a mob might attempt to lynch Shirley Wright, charged with attacking a fourteen year old white girl, extra guards were thrown around the jail here Saturday night and according to the sheriff will be kept on duty until the prisoner is tried or the feeling against him subsides.

The mother of the girl told police that Wright had entered her daughter's room through a window about three o'clock Friday morning and was about to rape the child when she awoke. Screaming the child ran to her mother's room, and the intruder made his escape but not soon enough to prevent Mrs. Curry, the white woman, from recognizing him.

Wright was arrested Saturday and placed in jail. Feeling was running high against him and there was much talk of lynching the prisoner. Wright is declared to have confessed that he went to the child's room, but denied that he attempted to rape her, or that he intended to molest her or her mother in any fashion. He is also said to have stated that he was drinking at the time.

SHERIFF FOOLS MOB IN TENN.

Journal and Guide

Wife Of Sheriff Takes Courageous Part

4-27-30

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn.—(ANP)—Prompt and strategic action on the part of Sheriff Neal Morrow prevented the lynching of John L. Spindle, a 17 year old youth, charged with an attempted assault on a white woman, here Saturday night.

Norfolk Va.

The alleged attack occurred last Wednesday morning and the family of the woman kept the matter quiet, simply telling the sheriff about the affair. In the meantime, a search was made for the youth and it was discovered that he had left town. Saturday the sheriff was advised that Spindle was returning to town and sent two deputies out to meet him. They arrested and rushed him to an adjoining county for safe-keeping.

By this time news of the attack had leaked out and when the report of the capture of the youth was circulated a mob of some one hundred men and women formed and went to the jail in quest of their prey. When they arrived they were met at the jail door by Mrs. Morrow, who told them that Spindle was not there.

To convince them that the youth was not there, she permitted the husband of the alleged victim and another member of the mob to come in the jail for a search, but kept the others on the outside. When the two investigators returned and informed their companions that their victim had been carried away and that they had been outguessed, the mob dispersed.

Sheriff Morrow has been commended for his action by the best citizens here and Mrs. Morrow for her courage in facing the mob of blood-thirsty men and women. It is also reported that McKissack, the husband of the white woman, entreated the mob to let the law take its course and to give the youth a chance before the courts.

According to the woman's statement, Spindle came to her home Wednesday morning and found her lying on the bed. He attempted to assault her but she succeeded in fighting him off. After his unsuccessful attempt he leaped through a window and made his escape. If Spindle has made a statement it has not been made public and neither has his whereabouts been disclosed.

HOW A MOB WAS FOILED

Alert Sheriff Outwits Mad Crowd Bent on Lynching Seventeen-Year-Old Boy in Tennessee.

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Sept. 25—(ANP) Prompt and strategic action on the part of Sheriff Neal Morrow prevented the lynching of John L. Spindle, a 17 year old youth, charged with an attempted assault on a white woman, here Saturday night.

Argus

Mob Gathers

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9-26-30

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St. Louis
Mo.

Gives Evidence

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MEMPHIS POLICE SAVE NEGRO FROM LYNCHERS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1.—(AP)—After his automobile had dragged a white woman two blocks, inflicting serious injuries, Jim Jones, negro, was pulled from the car and threatened with lynching by a crowd of witnesses late today.

11-2-30

Mrs. Iva Triplett, 25, was struck by the negro's car at a street intersection when she stepped from the curbing with an armload of groceries. Instead of stopping, the driver of the car speeded up, police said, and dragged her two blocks.

Atlanta, Ga.

Timely arrival of police saved the negro from the incensed crowd.

Mrs. Triplett is seriously injured at a local hospital.

Lynchings—1930
Prevented

Texas.

3176

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD

JUL 6 - 1930

DEALING WITH MOBS.

Down at Beaumont, a negro arrested for a series of atrocious crimes, was being sought by a mob. After they had been dispelled by tear bombs, they came back again, apparently more determined. Then the sheriff dealt the leader a slap in the face. That broke up the mob and they dispersed. No lives were lost and no property destroyed. The negro was tried and given the death sentence within eighteen minutes after the case was given to the jury. He will die in the electric chair and be just as dead as if the mob had stormed the jail and hanged him to a tree. And Texas will be spared the stigma of another lynching. All because a sheriff had the nerve to stand his ground in the face of a raging mob.

There is only one way for an officer to deal with a mob and that is in a firm and decisive manner. Mobs are never sane and deliberate; they are composed of men who permit their passions to run away with their better sense. They follow a leader much as a pack of wolves follows the leader. Once the leader is rebuffed, the mob recoils. It is the herd or mass instinct. Once a large number of men become frenzied with a mad desire to obtain someone for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon him, they forget reason and common sense and follow anyone who will assume command. Leaderless mobs are rarely dangerous.

Officers can prevent mob action easier than they can stop it after it begins. Let the officers show that they mean business, that they will not tolerate interference in the enforcement of the law, and they will find that the mob will usually withdraw. But a firm stand must be taken at the outset. A leader who could be soundly slapped in the face by one courageous sheriff did not present a very heroic figure for the mob to follow. They withdrew and left the law to take its course, and the cause of justice was fully served. We need more sheriffs of that type in Texas.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

JUL 1 - 1930

A Lynching Prevented

Governor Moody has denied that, at the time of a previous lynching in Texas, he telegraphed the National Guard to hold the Negro if possible, but not to shoot. But even under the terms of such an order, Sheriff W. W. Covington of Beaumont, Texas would seem to have little difficulty in holding his man. Early Sunday morning when a sailor, at the head of a mob of forty, attempted to remove from the Jefferson County Jail a Negro accused of attacking a white woman, Sheriff Covington put an end to the lynching party with a stiff wallop to the sailor's jaw.

The success of this sheriff's attack leads to the suspicion that other lynchings might also have been averted by similar prompt action. Eight Negroes have been lynched this year in the South, and Texas has had more than its share of these outrages. In most of these cases the excuse was that the mob grew beyond the control of the authorities. If that was true, then the excuse becomes a black indictment of governmental methods in the South. If it was not true, and if, in each case, prompt and aggressive action would have saved the prisoner from a mob death, the authorities involved have even more to answer for.

Incompetence in police methods is bad enough, but there can be no defence for indifference to or sympathy with murderous mob instincts.

CAMDEN, N. J.
POST

JUL 2 - 1930

SALUTE THIS SHERIFF!

Since lynching records for the first six months of 1930 show a gain over 1929, one feels especially impelled to cheer the Sheriff of Beaumont, Texas. Several days ago he broke up single-handed what was intended to be still another lynching party.

Some forty men decided to attack the Jefferson County Jail, remove a Negro accused of attacking a white woman, and lynch him. They were led by a sailor, apparently self-appointed to the job.

At any rate, the mob marched to the jail. There the men met Sheriff W. W. Covington.

Without waiting for any debate, Covington proceeded to sock the sailor on the jaw. The sailor went down.

And the mob took to its heels!

We salute one sheriff who not only is wise in the ways of mob psychology but who has a stout fist to back it up. More sheriffs like him would wipe out the lynching which remains a blot on America's record of justice.

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD

JUL 8 - 1930

SHERIFF WINS RENOWN

A Texas sheriff won distinction and national renown last week when he slapped the leader of an embryo mob on the jaw, and with the one blow dispersed a lynching party.

Earlier in the evening a considerable crowd had gathered about the jail, the most of them probably merely curious to see what was going on. The sheriff, however, was ready for action, having armed deputies stationed at strategic points. Around midnight most of the crowd left the scene but one young buck, perhaps under the influence of mean liquor, rallied about 50 kindred spirits about him and was trying to induce them to make a rush with him on the jail. The sheriff walked up and landed a blow on the face of the leader that made him see stars, and the entire crowd, including the ambitious hero, fled into the darkness. The lynching party was over for good, and the chances are that there will never be another threat of lynching when that particular sheriff holds the prisoner.

The mob spirit is essentially one of cowardice, and those who form mobs are cowards, else they would not gang together for their violations of the law. In most cases they are whipped from the start when a determined officer of the law faces them. It is only as the officer shows weakness, or possibly sympathy with them, that the mobs gather courage to commit their crimes.

The Texas sheriff has pointed the way for other officers threatened with mob action. A sock on the jaw and the outbreak is over and the special deputies and the military, if it has been called out, can go home.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

JUL 5 - 1930

Public Opinion

NO LYNCHING AT BEAUMONT

([illegible] News)

There was no lynching bee at Beaumont, Texas, the other night when a mob surrounded the Jefferson county jail and demanded that a Negro attacker be delivered into its hands for them to wreak their vengeance upon in the usual way. And why was there no lynching at Beaumont and why was Jefferson county's record not stained by another mob murder? The answer is Sheriff W. W. Covington. For once a Texas mob met a real man and knew its master. The state of Texas in general and the people of Beaumont in particular have reasons to be thankful that they have a man of courage and not a pusillanimous coward for sheriff. This newspaper has always contended and still contends that if the sworn officers did their duty lynchings in the south would be as scarce as in other sections of the country. It is the restraining influence of courageous officers rather than any particular virtues of the people of the north or east that they have fewer mob murders than the south.

Mob psychology is the same there as here and if it dared would kill exactly as they do in Texas or Georgia.

Now that it has been demonstrated that lynching murders can be prevented when officers rise to their obligations to the state, it is to be hoped that they will be fewer henceforth than in the past. When public sentiment holds the sheriff and other peace officers of a county or city to a strict personal responsibility for mob violence against human beings committed to their care until the court and jury in orderly fashion pass sentence upon them, mobbings will become as rare as burning people for witchcraft. Everyone knows that the mob is at heart cowardly. Conscience makes cowards of us all, we are told, and no intelligent man ever joins in such outlawry who is not conscious that he is in a rebellion against his state and is committing a heinous outrage against the commonwealth for which he should atone with his life. Let the mob meet a Covington and it slinks away into the dark like a whipped cur.

One cannot help contrasting the Beaumont incident with others in Texas recently and what a striking contrast it is to be sure. In one other instance the lynchers were allowed to carry out their nefarious orgy of murder as though one crime gave them license to commit another, apply the torch to their own temple of justice and mock the authority of the state as though it was the decent thing to do, all because there was no one to say them nay. But the example of Seriff Covington and his associates will show the timid officers in all the states that the mob can be restrained without bloodshed with the right kind of men in authority. Jefferson county should place its sheriff in its hall of fame and give him a special place in their hearts. He merits the highest reward for his courage and his valor. His act has gone far toward redeeming the fair name of the Lone Star State. May others profit by his example.

BROOKLYN
STANDARD UNION

JUL 14 1930

MOB FEARED IN RACE CLASH

Texas Sheriff May Need Aid to Save Negro Who Slew Woman

SHAMROCK, Texas, July 14 (U P).—Sheriff W. K. McLemore, who for three days has successfully defended the Negro [illegible] from threatening [illegible] said to-day he might be forced to call upon State Rangers for support.

A report reached the sheriff during the night that a mob was moving on Shamrock from across the Oklahoma border to burn the Negroes' houses, from which most of the inhabitants already had fled.

The mob actions began last Friday when Jesse Lee, a Shamrock Negro, who is believed demented, attacked and beat to death a white woman, Mrs. Henry Vaughan, 25, in her farm home near the State line.

McLemore found the Negro and escaped with him through angry groups of Shamrock citizens. He left Lee in a reformatory at Granite, Okla., for safe keeping.

Texas Mob Of 200 Disbands When Armed Officers Threaten To Shoot

Advertiser
7-14-30
Montgomery, Ala

SHAMROCK, TEXAS, July 13.—(AP)—A mob of approximately 200 men which formed last night, apparently bent on making reprisals against the negro population of the town for the slaying Friday of a white woman by a negro, disbanded after armed officers and citizens mustered by the sheriff threatened to shoot if the gathering did not disperse.

Tonight Sheriff W. K. Molemore said Wheeler County authorities were in command of the situation which developed after a negro had beaten to death Mrs. Henry Vaughan, white, with an iron bar Friday.

Jesse Washington, the negro accused of the slaying, is in the state reformatory at Granite, Okla., where he was taken hurriedly yesterday to forestall a threatened lynching here.

Most of the hundred or so negroes had left town before the mob formed last night after notices were posted about the negro section ordering them to "move out before sundown."

The mob went to the negro section threatening to burn houses occupied by negroes and to run out of town those negroes remaining here, but the sheriff's men stood in front of the houses with guns drawn and in some cases shoved back the bolder of the invaders. Faced with such stern resistance, the mob soon dispersed.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS
JUN 29 1930

BY WAY OF GLORIFICATION.

This is written in glorification of a group of courageous Texas officers and their ingenious use of a rumble seat.

Texas, following several lynchings in which the outrage at Sherman, where a negro was strung up after the courthouse, where he had been locked in the vault, had been burned and the mob continued to spread destruction through application of the torch to more than a block of property owned by negroes, should welcome any action which will tend to offset its debit entries in the record books of law and order.

Officers, fully cognizant of their duty and their responsibility, have just removed part of the stigma recently placed upon their state by successfully fighting off a mob at Port Arthur. When a mob attempted to seize a negro, charged with attacks upon eight white women, the attack was fought off by officers, who fired shots into the air and tossed tear gas bombs into the milling mobsters.

As the crowd, which virtually had the negro in its hands, relinquished its grip under the officers' counter attack, the authorities pushed the black into the rumble seat of the fire chief's automobile, closed its protecting cover down upon him, and sped through the would-be lynchers to the jail at Beaumont, 22 miles away, where the prisoner was safely incarcerated. A few cars attempted to follow the machine, but the 22-miles-in-15 minutes pace set by the speeding fire chief soon outdistanced them and ended the imminent danger of another bloodstain upon Texas' already badly spotted record.

Three hurrahs and a tiger are in order for officers who fought off a mob which was manifestly bent on violence, a fire chief who has qualified as a Barney Oldfield and a rumble seat which was put to a most acceptable usage.

ENTERPRISE
BURLINGTON, N. J.
JUL 8 - 1930

SALUTE THIS SHERIFF!

Since lynching records for the first six months of 1930 show a gain over 1929, one feels especially impelled to cheer the Sheriff of Beaumont, Texas. Several days ago he broke up single-handed what was intended to be still another lynching party.

Some forty men decided to attack the Jefferson County Jail, remove a Negro accused of attacking a white woman, and lynch him. They were led by a sailor, apparently self-appointed to the job.

At any rate, the mob marched to the jail. There the men met Sheriff W. W. Covington.

Without waiting for any debate, Covington proceeded to sock the sailor on the jaw. The sailor went down.

And the mob took to its heels!

We salute one sheriff who not only is wise in the ways of mob psychology but who has a stout fist to back it up. More sheriffs like him would wipe out the lynching which remains a blot on America's record of justice.
—Camden Post.

NEW YORK EVE POST
JUL 14 1930

RANGERS SPEEDED IN TEXAS RACE WAR

Rushed to Shield Negroes From Mobs Threatening Reprisals for Oklahoma Killing

STATE GUARDS CAPTIVE

SHAMROCK, Tex., July 14 (AP).—Texas Rangers were en route to Shamrock from Austin today to prevent further action of mobs which have terrorized Negroes here and driven them in a body from Erick, Okla., as reprisals for the slaying of Mrs. Henry Vaughan by a Negro farmhand.

Four Rangers were ordered to Shamrock upon request to Governor Dan Moody by Sheriff W. K. McLemore who described the situation as threatening.

Several hundred men invaded the Negro quarters here Saturday night threatening to burn the homes of Negroes who had not heeded a posted warning to leave. Sheriff McLemore, with a corps of deputies, dispersed the mob, threatening to shoot any one attempting to fire the Negroes' cottages.

Peace officers at the nearby town of Erick, Okla., former home of Mrs. Vaughan, said a mob of similar size had driven every Negro from the town.

Jesse Lee Washington, Negro accused of having slain Mrs. Vaughan, wife of his employer, with an iron pipe, is reported in the Oklahoma State Reformatory at Granite. Peace officers hurried him away from the Vaughan farm after the slaying Friday with a mob pursuing in automobiles.

J. Berry King, Oklahoma's attorney general, has arranged a conference with authorities at Erick to determine if the State should take action against the leaders of the mob there.

The Nation
8-13-30
New York, N.Y.

A FEEBLE-MINDED NEGRO has been accused of attacking and murdering a white woman at her farm near Shamrock, Texas. The woman had formerly lived in Erick, across the Oklahoma border. When news of the murder reached Erick rioting followed in which a mob of white men drove out all the Negro inhabitants of the town and its vicinity. Nearly 300 have been rendered homeless, their property confiscated or destroyed. At Shamrock, Texas, threats against the Negro population were successfully forestalled by the firm policy of Sheriff McLemore, who, with only 12 deputies, faced a mob of 300 bent on mischief in the Negro quarter and told them that he would not move from their path even if it meant bloodshed. The accused Negro was saved from mob violence by the quick action of Sheriff McKinney, of Collingsworth County, who hurried him away to safekeeping in the first place, and later, with the aid of four Texas rangers, outwitted two bands of would-be lynchers and lodged him safe in jail at Pampa, Texas. Meanwhile, at Erick, a few citizens applied for federal aid, and United States Attorney Roy St. Lewis has issued warrants for twenty-three persons—some of them deputy sheriffs and other officials—under a statute that gives the federal government the right to prosecute where two or more persons band together to deprive citizens of the free exercise of their rights under the Constitution. Conviction under the statute carries a fine of $5,000, a sentence of ten years, and deprivation of the right to hold office. We commend Mr. Lewis's action to the notice of Senator Cole Blease, who is quoted as saying in a recent speech: "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say 'To hell with the Constitution.'"

Lynchings-1930
& Prevented

Texas.

3177

3177

SPIRIT SLAYER TO SAFETY

Mob Feared After Texan Kills Wife, Her Parents.

Commercial Appeal

5/17/30

Memphis Tenn.

BROWNWOOD, Texas, May 16.—(UP)—Joe Shields, 3[illegible], arrested at Coleman after the triple slaying of his [illegible] wife and her parents, was spirited away tonight from the Brown County jail when officers learned that a mob was forming at Brooksmith, 15 miles southwest.

Officers refused to divulge their destination fearing the mob would storm the jail and lynch Shields.

Shields shot his wife today when she refused him permission to see their three small children, Sheriff W. H. Denman, said.

Alarmed by the shooting the woman's father, J. B. Shields, Brooksville merchant, approached his son-in-law. Without warning the younger man is alleged to have fatally wounded him. Later he killed his mother-in-law.

Posses who followed Shield's automobile captured him near Brooksmith after a running fight.

NEWS

Texarkana, Tex

MAY 22 1930

Lynching Averted With Moving of Texas Black

GRANDBURY, Texas, May 22.—(UP)—Quiet had been restored here Thursday after a negro who assaulted a white man was spirited away to a Fort Worth jail to prevent threatened mob violence close in the wake of two lynchings and burning of negroes' bodies in Texas.

The negro was said to have attacked Claude Wallace, clerk, when the latter refused him credit for a can of tobacco. The clerk sustained lacerations about the head and neck, and quick intervention of bystanders was believed to have saved him from more serious injuries.

Feeling was high, and at 10 p. m. Wednesday a mob formed in front of the jail, only to disperse when assured by officers that the negro had been removed.

LIMA, OHIO, STAR
Monday, June 30, 1930

SHERIFF SLAPS MOB LEADER AND BREA UP LYNCHING P

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Ilnd.

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BEAUMONT, Texas, June 29—(AP)—A hefty slap on the jaw, delivered by a robust and stout-hearted sheriff broke up an embryo lynching party here early today.

The wallop was landed by Sheriff W. W. Covington on a sailor who had appointed himself leader of about 40 men, remnant of a mob of 200 which had milled about the Jefferson county jail during the early hours of this morning. The blow sent the sailor and his "mobsmen" retreating in confusion, abandoning their attempt to remove from the jail a Negro accused of attacking a white woman.

Tonight all was quiet and authorities did not anticipate additional trouble.

The Negro, Rainey Williams, was rushed to the jail here yesterday from Port Arthur, 22 miles South, where the alleged attack took place.

For hours Sheriff Covington had armed men on guard outside the jail and within had picked sides, each with rifle and pistol, to beat off any attempt at mob violence. Covington had tear bombs ready, machine guns were set up, the police worked steadily to keep the crowd back from the jail and the fire department was prepared to put water hose in play.

After surging about, whispering, consulting and shouting "we want that Negro", the crowd began to melt away at 2 a. m., the hour which reports had said would bring an attack, and by 3:30 only about 40 men were left. These withdrew, leaderless, to a dock, where they sat, cursing Williams. A number suggested getting a rope, but newspapermen were closely watching so nobody made a definite move.

A sailor finally constituted himself the leader and was talking to his comrades about breaking in jail when Sheriff Covington accompanied by a number of deputies, arrived at the dock.

The sheriff a stout man, slapped the sailor, and he and his followers fled helter-skelter. They obtained their automobiles [illegible] those who had them — and quickly left the scene. Fifteen minutes later the jail yard and the immediate area about it was deserted, except for officers and reporters.

The slap had cured a situation which a few hours before had been of the gravest nature.

Williams, indicted six times by the Jefferson county grand jury, will be brought to trial Wednesday on one bill—that charging criminal assault on a Negress on May 3.

TEXAS NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB BY RUSE

New York Times

Port Arthur Police Take the Prisoner to Beaumont in Fire Chief's Car.

6-28-30

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, June 27 (AP).—A mob of 200 persons failed in an attempt today to lynch Rainey Williams, 38-year-old Negro, who had confessed to eight attacks upon white women within thirty days.

New York N.Y.

While officers fought off the mob gathered around the City Hall, where Williams was in jail, Chief of Police M. B. Word succeeded in sliding the Negro down the pole of the fire station in the building. Williams was placed in the rumble seat of Fire Chief Enright's car and the lid was closed. The motor of the fire chief's speedster was running and the car roared out of the station, headed for Beaumont.

The mob made a rush for the car and had succeeded in opening the rumble seat and partly dragging the Negro out when an officer fired two tear-gas bombs into the crowd and drove it back.

Two cars bearing members of the mob followed the fire chief's car, but only for a short distance.

Word from Beaumont at 11:30 A. M. said that the Negro had been safely lodged in the county jail there. The trip to Beaumont, twenty-two miles from here, was made in fifteen minutes.

Williams was arrested last night after a twenty-four-hour hunt for the attacker of a young white couple Wednesday night.

After he had confessed, an angry mob began milling about the City Hall this morning, discussing methods of seizing the Negro.

Police Chief Word and his officers barricaded themselves in the jail with shotguns and tear-gas bombs before effecting the ruse by which the Negro was rushed out of the city.

Lynching Averted By Texas Officers

Montgomery Advertiser

6-28-30

Montgomery Ala

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, June 27—(AP)—Officers successfully fought off a mob that today attempted to lynch Rainey Williams, 38, negro, who confessed to attacks on eight white women. The prisoner was safely lodged in the County Jail at Beaumont tonight.

The negro was taken the 22 miles to Beaumont in 15 minutes in Fire Chief J. C. Enright's automobile after members of the mob had almost succeeded in dragging him from the rumble seat which had been closed on him. Tear gas bombs hurled into the crowd milling about the City Hall here caused members of the mob to relinquish their grips on the prisoner and allowed the car to speed out of town. Officers fired several shots into the air.

A few in the crowd attemptetd to follow the machine but gave up the chase a few miles from Port Arthur. Williams was placed in the Beaumont prison without further trouble. A few minutes after officers managed to get the negro out of town the crowd dispersed.

Williams was arrested after the eight women had been attacked on a highway near an oil refinery over a period of [illegible] days. The last attack occurred last Wednesday night.

After Williams had been lodged in the Beaumont jail a grand jury was called to investigate the crimes.

Negro Lynching Mob Thwarted by Officers

Constitution

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Atlanta Ga

Mob Protection Surrounds Negro

Constitution

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 28.—(AP)—Extraordinary precautions were taken tonight by Jefferson county officers to guard the county jail against possible renewal of mob attempts to storm the building and lynch Rainey Williams, a negro, charged with attacks on white women at Port Arthur.

6-29-30

Sheriff W. W. Covington, who early today repulsed a mob of a hundred persons who drove here from Port Arthur and sought to force entrance into the jail, placed a heavy guard around the building and expressed his determination to protect the negro.

Atlanta Ga

Persistent reports reached here that another mob would form tonight for another attempt to seize Williams. The situation at Port Arthur was quiet, however, and doubt was expressed in official quarters there that any further violence would occur.

Jail Is Guarded After Mob Tries To Get Negro

Montgomery Advertiser

6-29-30

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Montgomery Ala

Persistent reports reached here that another mob would form tonight for another attempt to seize Williams. The situation at Port Arthur was quiet, however, and doubt was expressed in official quarters that any further violence would occur.

Williams was indicted here today by the County Grand Jury on six counts, one a capital offense, and his case was set for trial next Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PUBLIC LEDGER

JUL 1 - 1930

HOW TO STOP A LYNCHING

WHEN a stout-hearted Sheriff routed a mob of forty persons preparing to storm the jail at Beaumont, Tex., by walloping their leader on the jaw, he proved that lynchings can be prevented. That proof is further bolstered by the fact that similar mobs were routed last week in Texas and North Carolina by display of force by the authorities.

All too frequently in the past, over-cautious officials have played into the hands of mob movement by failing to take decisive action before the excitement of a crowd besieging a jail had reached its frantic peak. Such demonstrations are nearly always led by hot-headed braggarts whose leadership depends on an eager following. Action at the proper time can usually break the back of such uprisings.

A few more hard-fisted Sheriffs with the iron will to prevent lynchings would do much to wipe that blot off the scutcheon of American justice.

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TORONTO, OHIO, TRIBUNE
Monday, June 30, 1930

Sheriff Breaks Up Lynching Party

BEAUMONT Texas, June 30—An embryo lynching party was broken up here yesterday by a hefty slap on the jaw, delivered by a robust and stout hearted sheriff.

The wallop was landed by Sheriff W. W. Covington on a sailor who had appointed himself leader of about 40 men, remnant of a mob of 200 which had milled about the Jefferson county jail during the early hours Sunday. The blow sent the sailor and his "mobsmen" retreating in confusion, abandoning their attempt to remove from the jail a negro accused of attacking a white woman.

The negro, Rainey Williams, was rushed to the jail here Saturday from Port Arthur, 22 miles south, where the alleged attack took place.

For hours Sheriff Covington had armed men on guard outside the jail and within had picked aides, each with rifle and pistol, to beat off any attempt at mob violence.

After surging about, whispering, consulting and shouting "we want that negro," the crowd began to melt away at 2 a. m. By 3:30 only about 40 men were left. These withdrew, leaderless, to a dock, where they sat, cursing Williams.

A sailor finally constituted himself the leader and was talking to his comrades about breaking in jail when Sheriff Covington, accompanied by a number of deputies arrived at the dock.

The sheriff, a stout man, slapped the sailor and he and his followers fled helter-skelter.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Tribune
JUN 30 1930

SLAP BREAKS UP TEXAS LYNCHING

Mob Bent on Hanging Negro Flees When Sailor Leader Backs Down.

Beaumont, Texas, June 29.—(AP)—A hefty slap on the jaw, delivered by a robust and stout-hearted sheriff, broke up an embryo lynching party here early today.

The wallop was landed by Sheriff W. W. Covington on a sailor who had appointed himself leader of about 40 men, remnant of a mob of 200 which had milled about the Jefferson county jail during the early hours of this morning. The blow sent the sailor and his "mobsmen" retreating in confusion, abandoning their attempt to remove from the jail a Negro accused of attacking a white woman.

Tonight all was quiet and authorities did not anticipate additional trouble.

Rushed to Jail.

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For hours Sheriff Covington had armed men on guard outside the jail and within had picked aids, each with rifle and pistol, to beat off any attempt at mob violence. Covington had tear bombs ready; machine guns were set up, the police worked steadily to keep the crowd back from the jail, and the fire department was prepared to put water hose in play.

Crowd Fades.

After surging about, whispering, consulting and shouting "we want that Negro," the crowd began to melt away at 2 a. m., the hour which reports had said would bring an attack, and by 3:30 only about 40 men were left. These withdrew, leaderless, to a dock, where they sat, cursing Williams.

A sailor finally constituted himself the leader and was talking to his comrades about breaking into jail when Sheriff Covington, accompanied by several deputies, arrived at the dock.

The sheriff, a stout man, slapped the sailor and he and his followers fled helter-skelter.

Call
7-18-30
Kansas City M

BLOODY TEXANS OUTWITTED TWICE

Machine Guns Are Mounted By Rangers; Ready with Hand Grenades

SHAMROCK, Tex. — (ANP) — The only reason Texas did not record another lynching this week was that Sheriff Claude McKinney outwitted and outran mobs bent on adding another lynching to Texas's already too large a list.

Jesse Lee Washington was arrested charged with the slaying of a white woman, near here Friday. He was rushed to Childress for safe-keeping but after a few minutes of his arrival there, the assembling of a mob showed officers that he would not be safe in that jail and plans were made to move him again.

The mob, too, was making plans for another celebration and the members were working fast. While they were engaged in inflamatory speeches, the sheriff placed his prisoner in a car and passed through the mob.

It was not sensed by the blood-thirsty and savage group that they had been outwitted, until the sheriff and his prisoner were several miles away. When they realized that their prey was being taken away they set out in pursuit, but the sheriff's car proved faster than any driven by the mobbists, and he beat them across the state line into Oklahoma, where his prisoner was placed in the state Reformatory, in charge of a woman warden, Mrs. George A. Waters.

The second mob was outwitted by McKinney when Washington was taken from Granite, Okla., to Pampa, Texas, on Wednesday and lodged in the Gray county jail.

Four Texas rangers at Shamrock had permitted a report that the prisoner was to be brought there to be circulated. They said they were going to an unknown destination to get Washington. While the men who wanted to do violence to the Negro followed the rangers, Sheriff McKinney was racing to Pampa with the prisoner.

The rangers arrived here almost at the same time that Sheriff McKinney lodged Washington in jail. M. T. Gonzaullus, ranger sergeant, said the prisoner would be protected at "all costs" and would be guarded day and night.

The rangers brought two machine guns, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 100 hand gas grenades and many small arms.

Special Court Term

Judge W. R. Ewing convened a special term of district court at Wheeler and called the grand jury to meet Wednesday to consider Washington's case. He said when an indictment is returned he would transfer the trial on a change of venue to Miami and set the case for July 28.

REPUBLICAN
Phoenix, Ariz.
JUL 4 1930

Not According To Convention

We suppose there are some residents of Texas who feel that the Lone Star state has been humiliated by a disregard of local conventions in the disposition of a black man charged with criminal assault. In this case the accused, thanks to a courageous sheriff, was given the right of a regular trial, was convicted and sentenced to death under the laws of Texas.

This was an unusual procedure as it would have been in most southern states. It must be admitted that it was not quite recherche, quite in line with prevailing practice. There were omitted many time-honored details, such as the blazing pyre where the condemned or suspected is roasted the while his agonizing screams are mingled with the howls of the mob. There was no rope at the end of which the wretch was dragged to a telephone pole from whose arms his suspended body was riddled with bullets. There was missing all the paraphernalia which belong to a perfect public holiday.

In a few weeks this negro will be brought out some morning shaking with fear and dread, and in the presence of a small group of men will be seated in an electric chair into which he will be securely strapped. An unseen switch will be thrown; there will be a creaking of the straps as the body will be thrown against them and the law will have been avenged.

The crime of which this man was guilty was committed at Port Arthur where he was arrested. Before a mob could be collected he was hurried to Beaumont where shortly afterward a hundred Port Arthur automobiles arrived filled with men and women demanding the prisoner. The mob had the forethought to fetch a rope and such other impedimenta as mobs on such occasions believe to be indispensable. Some members of the mob were armed. They met an armed sheriff and saw something in his eye that told them that he was prepared to sacrifice human life. After the manner of mobs in such circumstances this one, in the faces of its women who were seated in the automobiles urging their men to go forward, turned tails and drove back to Port Arthur.

Much more important than the saving of that negro from the mob was the triumph in Beaumont of the law, upheld by a single, courageous man against a horde of cowards.

Press
PORTLAND
MAINE
JUL 7 - 1930

How To Stop A Lynching
Philadelphia Public Ledger

When a stout-hearted Sheriff routed a mob of forty persons preparing to storm the jail at Beaumont, Tex., by walloping their leader on the jaw, he proved that lynchings can be prevented. That proof is further bolstered by the fact that similar mobs were routed last week in Texas and North Carolina by display of force by the authorities.

All too frequently in the past, over-cautious officials have played into the hands of mob movement by failing to take decisive action before the excitement of a crowd beseiging a jail had reached its frantic peak. Such demonstrations are nearly always led by hot-headed braggarts whose leadership depends on an eager following. Action at the proper time can usually break the back of such uprisings.

A few more hard-fisted Sheriffs with the iron will to prevent lynchings would do much to wipe that blot off the scutcheon of American justice.

Lynchings-1930
Prevented

Texas.

3178

ALLIANCE, O.
REVIEW
JUL 1 - 1930

The Nation's Press

A LYNCHING THAT FAILED

Of the nine lynchings which have blackened the record[illegible] six months of 1930, three occurred on Texas soil. There would have been another there just as the period closed but for W. W. Covington, sheriff of Jefferson county, who showed peace officers of the state how to stop murders by mobs. In the period, another Southern state had two killings of this nature and four others had one each; the lesson impressed by Sheriff Covington has application for these and for all others in which mob violence is likely to exhibit itself. This sheriff had courage. That tells the story. Faced by the mob, he was not frightened by its clamor. Instead, he slapped the ringleader and the spirit and purpose of the crowd collapsed. The hoodlums—some of them, possibly, respectable citizens in their milder moments—disappeared and the imprisoned object of their anger was safe. Never has the mob the asse' of fortitude. Its strength lies in numbers alone. Like the wolf pack of the wilderness, it has power only so long as it is permitted to yelp unmolested. The false bravery of the rioters is dissipated when a man or men possessing a little real courage confronts them.—Pittsburgh [illegible]at-Gazette.

REFORMATORY HOLDS NEGRO FOR SAFETY

Constitution

Confession to Murder and Assault Claimed by Authorities.

7-13-30
Atlanta, Ga

SHERMAN, Texas. July 12.—(AP) Rushed out of Texas to avert mob violence, Jesse Lee Washington, negro, was held today at the state reformatory at Granite, Okla., where officers said he confessed slaying Mrs. Henry Vaughan, a white woman, near here yesterday.

A woman warden, Mrs. George A. Waters, head of the Granite reformatory, was given custody of the negro by Texas officers.

Advices from Granite said Washington confessed in the presence of District Attorney James C. Mahan and County Attorney Lee Briddle. They telephoned that all the details of the killing had been related. Mrs. Vaughan was assaulted and beaten to death at her farm home.

Washington was taken to Childress, Texas, for safe keeping yesterday after hi arrest and removed from there to Hollis, Okla., and thence to Granite. A mob followed Sheriff Claude McKinney in automobiles as he raced to th Oklahoma line with the negro but was outdistanced.

REVIEW
Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
DEC 12 1930

AVERTING A LYNCHING

Brewing of mob violence was in progress at Arlington, Texas, early Sunday, after a youthful night watchman had been slain by a negro whom he sought to arrest. Two hundred angered citizens had gathered, evidently with the intention of avenging the young man's death in case his slayer could be caught.

Possibility of violence, however, was dissipated when the aged father of the dead man, an aged retired minister, appeared and made an appeal for law and order, declaring that he was more concerned than any of the others and that it was his desire that justice should be rendered by the orderly processes of the law.

Quieted by the eloquence of the gray-haired father, who placed the good name of Texas above his own personal sorrow, the crowd divided into small parties to assist the authorities in the apprehension of the negro, who was caught and placed in the Tarrant County jail at Fort Worth.

This bereaved father rendered his state a distinct service by convincing the crowd of men that one crime does not justify the commission of another, and that justice through court action is better than anything that could come by unlawful mob action.—Texarkana Gazette.

Lynchings - 1930
Prevented

Virginia

3175

ESCAPES ANGRY MOB BENT ON LYNCHING HIM

Surrenders Secretly To Sheriff As 400 Whites Hunt Him With Dogs

GLOUCHESTER, Va., Dec. 31. — John Fields, suspected of the shooting of Christian Hogg, white, owner of a highway filling station, surrendered secret to the sheriff of the county and was spirited away to saftey in an out of town jail while a blood-thirsty mob of over 400 white men and boys scoured the woods and swamps nearby using bloodhounds to follow the trail, armed to the teeth, hunting down Fields for the purpose of lynching him

1-4-31

Hogg was shot down in front of the counter of his store and was perhaps fatally wounded As Felds was the last person seen in the store, he was accused of the crime, and a self-appointed posse collected and undertook to hunt him out.

Eludes Mob and Dogs

Fields, who spent the night at his mother's home, was routed out of bed by a friend and warned of the approaching mob. He ascaped from the house, ran through the woods, and waded down a creek to throw the dogs off of the scent. He then went into hiding in a neighbor's barn, and sent private word to the sheriff that he was ready to surrender if he would be taken to safety. Three officials came to the barn placed Fields under arrest, and spirited him out of the county.

Fields denied all guilt in connection with the crime, and as Hogg is in a critical condition he is unable to give the officers any information bearing upon his shooting.

Negro Guarded Against Possible Mob Violence

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 7.—(AP)— Seriously wounded in a gun duel which resulted in the death of Policeman A. Perry Pierce early today, Owen Wroten, Denmark, S. C., negro, was under heavy guard in a hospital here tonight as a precaution against mob violence.

Pierce, who was 29, was killed while attempting to arrest the negro as a suspect in six hold-ups, two of which he was said by police to have admitted. The officer accosted the negro on the Washington-Alexandria highway, and in the duel which followed, Pierce was killed and Wroten received three wounds from the officer's gun. There were no witnesses to the shooting.

Other officers were called to the scene by a passing motorist, and found the negro lying beside Pierce's body, both near the latter's automobile.

Lynchings - 1930
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes

Alabama.

3201

Negro Attacks White Woman

Lonzo Williams Arrested After Alleged Assault

Lonzo Williams, a negro, is being held at the County Jail under a blanket charge of suspicion following his arrest last night in connection with an assault upon a young white woman near the Forest Avenue Methodist Church in Oak Park about 6:30 p.m. yesterday.

Police said the woman left a street car near the church and started walking home when the negro man who is thought to have been Williams seized her by the throat and dragged her into an alley between the main auditorium and the Sunday School rooms of the church.

The negro beat the woman over the head several times after having pulled her into the darkness and strangled her severely. Advertiser

A small boy heard the woman's screams and summoned aid. The negro fled as three men approached the alley, but he was captured later about a mile from the scene of the alleged assault. Bloodhounds from Kilby Prison were brought to the church and aided in the hunt for the negro. 2/9/30

A woman who is said to have witnessed the attack from her home near the alley partially identified the negro at the jail last night. The victim of the attack has been unable to attempt to identify the negro because of her nervous condition police said last night. Montgomery

Residents of the neighborhood where the assault occurred said that Williams has been seen near the church frequently of late, according to police. He is an ex-soldier and is thought to receive $75 a month from the Government. Ala.

Police Captains Murrell and Young and Motorscouts Deese and Mainer investigated the assault last night. They said last night that it is believed the assaulted woman will be able to view the negro today.

Geneva County Negro Held On Grave Charge

GENEVA, ALA., March 6.—(AP)—Walter Wood, 18-year-old negro, was in the Geneva Cunty Jail here today awaiting preliminary trial on charges that he criminally assaulted a five-year-old daughter of a farm tenant near Slocomb. The alleged attack occurred Sunday afternoon and the negro was arrested late yesterday. Advertiser 3-7-30

The attack occurred, officers said, when the girl and her small brother paid a visit to neighbors. Only the negro, who was employed as chore boy, was at the house when they arrived. The attack occurred, the officers said, after the boy had been lured away from his sister. Montgomery Ala.

Geneva County officers said no threats of violence against the negro followed his arrest.

NEGRO AMPLIFIES ASSAULT ADMISSION

Mose Daniels Tells How He Accomplished Ends In Decatur Street Attack

Mose Daniels, 19-year-old negro, confessed assailant of two Montgomery white women, who is being held in Kilby Prison pending Grand Jury investigation, revealed to officers the details of the alleged attacks when questioned in his cell Wednesday afternoon. Sheriff John L. Scogin, with Deputies Sam Stearns and Addie Moseley, and Frank Boswell, deputy warden at Kilby, examined the negro, obtaining several new facts concerning the attacks, they said. Advertiser 3/14/30 Montgomery Ala.

Telling how he struck a young women on North Decatur Street several weeks ago and dragged her behind the Scottish Rite Temple, Daniels asked the officers to forget his previous story concerning this, as he was now telling "the truth."

Daniels faces two charges, one of attempt to commit a criminal assault, and one of committing a criminal assault. He has not employed counsel and no preliminary hearing has been set.

WOMAN FAILS TO IDENTIFY SUSPECT

Negro Under Suspicion Of Being Assailant Still Being Held

The young woman who was attacked by a negro Saturday evening near the Forest Avenue Methodist Church yesterday failed to identify Lonzo Williams, negro suspect held in the county jail, as her assailant. Advertiser

The woman faced about six negroes who were lined up in the county jail and was asked to pick the negro which most nearly resembled the negro who attacked her. She picked a negro standing next to Williams, of almost the same height but of different color and weight.

The woman, however, was not sure she could identify the negro when questioned by police. The negro seized her from behind, she said, and choked her as she fought him. Montgomery Ala.

Williams, however, was identified by two women and one man as having been in the neighborhood about the hour the attack was reported. At one house the negro asked for some bread and was denied the food by the woman who answered the door. At another house a woman and her brother answered the door and the negro asked if there was any work he could do. 2/10/30

When identified Williams first denied that he was in the neighborhood but later admitted that he called at both houses and asked for food and work. He denied all knowledge of the crime, however. Williams is still held.

Attack Inquiry Off Until May

Special Grand Jury On Assaults Unlikely

In view of the fact that the Montgomery County Grand Jury will convene regularly on the third Monday in May, a special panel is not likely to be summoned to investigate the case of Mose Daniels, negro, now in Kilby Prison, who is said to have confessed to two attacks upon white women here during the past three weeks. This was indicated in a statement by Circuit Judge Leon McCord late yesterday afternoon following a conference between the judge, Sheriff John L. Scogin and Solicitor W. T. Seibels. Advertiser 3/11/30 Montgomery Ala.

Daniels, who was arrested Sunday afternoon by City Detectives A. A. Enzor and W. A. Davis at his home after he was said to have attacked a middle-aged woman on Hood Street near Plum about 12:30 p.m., was sent to Kilby for safekeeping. When examined there Monday morning by Chief of Detectives Paul Rapport and Davis and Enzor, the negro is said to have confessed to the attack.

Later in the day the negro admitted to Chief Sheriff's Deputy Sam Stearns, Frank Boswell, deputy warden of Kilby Prison and H. H. Jones, his employer, that he had criminally assaulted a young white woman on North Decatur Street two weeks ago, Mr. Stearns said. Martin Maryland, 24, negro, was acquitted of this crime less than two weeks ago in Circuit Court.

A warrant charging attempt to commit a criminal assault was sworn out for Daniels by a police officer before Lieut. F. A. Beasley yesterday morning, following the attack Sunday. Another warrant charging criminal assault, growing out of the attack on North Decatur Street, was signed by Chief Deputy Sam Stearns in the Court of Common Pleas late yesterday.

A negro convict, employed at the Capitol, identified Daniels as the negro who ran past him the night of the alleged assault on North Decatur Street, officers said. Several young boys who are said to have pursued Daniels to his home after the alleged attack Sunday on Hood Street were taken to Kilby Prison and identified the negro, according to officers.

Daniels was employed at the Jones and Holt store on Forest Avenue near Highland Avenue and Mr. Jones took an active part in obtaining Daniels confession, it was said.

The negro's case probably will be brought before the Grand Jury which meets May 19 and if indicted will be tried the following week at the criminal call of court.

WOMAN'S ATTACKER IS GIVEN 15 YEARS

Negro Pleads Guilty To Robbery Attempt Before Judge McCord

Alonza Williams, negro, alleged to have assaulted a young white woman Saturday night near the Forest Avenue Methodist Church, was sentenced to from 15 to 20 years in the penitentiary for assault to rob by Judge Leon McCord yesterday, after the negro had entered a plea of guilty. Williams was indicted by a special Grand Jury which convened at noon yesterday, and was arraigned with 48 other defendants before Judge Leon McCord. Advertiser

The negro told Judge McCord that his motive in attacking the woman was robbery. He said that he was hungry and hoped to obtain some money from her. Questioning brought out that Williams was an ex-soldier who served in France and was drawing a monthly pension from the Government. It was said that he confessed to the assault before being brought before the Grand Jury yesterday morning. 2/11/30 Montgomery

Pleas of not guilty were entered by Edward C. Carlisle alias Jack Davis, James H. Jones alias William Davis and Thomas L. Andrews alias John C. Smith, all three of whom were also indicted by the special Grand Jury yesterday on charges of having attempted to rob the grocery store of W. M. Bell at Buford Street and Mt. Meigs Road. Their trials will be first on the docket Thursday morning before Judge McCord. Montgomery police identified these three men as deserted soldiers from Fort Ringold, Texas, who were wanted for desertion, theft of government property, and transporting a stolen automobile. The Packard automobile in which they were riding at the time of their arrest Friday night was said to have been stolen from a man in McAllen, Texas, and there was a reward of $100 for its recovery.

Marvin Boyd and R. M. Wells, whom police said they caught redhanded blowing the safe of the Empire Laundry early Friday morning, also pleaded not guilty to charges of burglary before Judge Leon McCord, who set the cases for Thursday against protest of defense counsel.

Three white men and four negroes pleaded guilty and were sentenced by Judge McCord. R. L. Pippin, former railroad conductor, charged with forging a check on the L. & N. Railroad, was committed to the penitentiary for a term of from two and a half to three years. Mike Mahoney received from three to four years for the theft of an automobile, while Edward Stokes got from four to five years for the same offense. Allen Evans, negro, was sentenced to from two to three years for larceny and Sam Goodman, also charged with larceny, received from 15 to 24 months in one case and from 15 to 18 months in another.

Theodore Brown, negro, who was indicted last week after City Officers Mainer and Dees had worked up two cases of bicycle stealing against him, pleaded not guilty and will come to trial during the present session of court.

Out of the 48 defendants arraigned, only three were for violation of the prohibition laws. Grand larceny led with 28 accused, while the others were burglary, assault to murder, violating narcotic act and assault to rob.

Appeal cases from City Court totaling 48 were disposed of by the court during the morning, there being $213 in fines assessed. It is expected that trials of cases will continue through the week of Feb. 24, court officials said.

Negro Bound Over On Girl's Charge

Advertiser
8-16-30

Adam Ballard, negro, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a young white girl on the Selma Road, 12 miles out, was bound over to the Montgomery County Grand Jury at a preliminary hearing before Judge Winter Thorington Friday in the Court of Common Pleas. His bond was fixed at $2,000 and the prisoner was remanded to the county jail. Montgomery Ala.

The negro is alleged to have attacked a 16-year-old white girl as she and her little sister were walking through a garden several days ago near Gunter Hill. Although the negro is said to have confessed to officers, he denied at the hearing that he attempted to attack the [illegible]l.

Negro Held At Kilby For Attack Attempt On White Woman Sunday

A third attack on a white woman by a negro within the last two months, occurred yesterday at 12:30 p.m. on Hood Street between Plum and Highland Avenue when a negro stepped from an alley seized the woman from behind and attempted to drag her into the alley.

Despite the negro's clutch about the woman's throat, she screamed the instant she realized what had occurred, and the negro, frightened by her scream and a group of young boys nearby who rushed to the rescue, fled down the alley to Palmetto Street, and thence to the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks. The group of boys, about eight or ten in all, chased the negro, whom they recognized, they told police, as being a porter employed by a neighborhood grocery and market.

Advertiser
3/10/30
Montgomery Ala

A negro porter, Mose Daniel, 19, was arrested about 30 minutes after the attack occurred and will be charged with attempt to commit a criminal assault, Capt. Troy Murrell announced last night. The arrest was made by Detectives W. A. Davis and A. A. Enzo. The negro, when arrested was at his home in bed on Washington Street. He denied any knowledge of the crime.

The negro was taken to Kilby Prison, where he was identified by six of the boys who chased him and who declared they had known the negro for a long time. Those who identified the negro are: Milton Barrow, 13, 28 Plum Street; Lawrence Cumbrie, 12, 118 Plum Street; Cleo Holladay, 12, 907 Highland Avenue; Roy Chumley, 11, 3 Cherry Street; Binford Barron, 13, 210 Plum Street and Louie Barrow, 12, 28 Plum Street.

Among others who chased the negro are Glenn Price, 121 Buford Street and Frank Gordon, 203 Arthur Street.

Price told police that they chased the negro to the Central of Georgia Railroad and that the negro sat down on the track to rest. When he saw the boys approach he resumed his flight and they lost sight of him a few minutes later.

The victim is a woman of near middle age and lives within a short distance of where the assault occurred. She told an Advertiser representative that she saw the negro standing between two garages on the east side of Hood Street. She was en route home from church at the time. She paid no attention to the negro and in the fleeting glimpse she gave him she noted only that his coat was lighter than his trousers.

Within a moment after she had passed the spot the negro seized her by the throat from behind and she screamed. The negro held her for a brief time, not more than a minute, she said, but she could not see him. She did not lose her balance until the negro, who became frightened, released her. Her throat bore several fingernail scratches.

Police were told that a few minutes before the attack occurred the negro had attempted to assault a negro cook employed by John H. Cooper, who lives within the same block on Plum Street but the cook repulsed the attack.

The negro was also seen standing in the alley by another white woman who passed the spot about a minute before the attack. She was accompanied by a small boy, however, and was unharmed.

The other two instances in which white women were attacked occurred recently when one woman was criminally assaulted at night near the Scottish Rite Temple on North Decatur Street, and the attack on a woman at night near the Forest Avenue Methodist Church. A negro subsequently confessed to the crime at the Forest Avenue Church, was convicted and died a few days later in prison. A negro was also arrested for the crime on North Decatur Street, but was exonerated by a jury.

Girl's Attacker Held At Kilby

Negro Saved From Troy Mob Called Insane

Robert Giles, negro, whose attempt to assault a young white girl in her home at Troy, Tuesday evening, was frustrated when the screaming of his intended victim summoned immediate rescue, was brought to Montgomery early yesterday and committed to Kilby Prison shortly after 3 a.m. He will remain there until his arraignment.

Advertiser

Giles was brought here by automobile, through the country, by National Guard Troops and State Law Enforcement officers, the transfer being made some time after the angry and threatening crowd which gathered about the Pike County Jail following the attempted attack, had gradually dispersed.

4-3-30

Troops accompanying the prisoner here consisted of several squads from Battery F, 117th Field Artillery, of Troy, commanded by Capt. John F. Harmon. State officers cooperating in the transfer were W. J. Linch, N. W. Kimbrough, E. P. Smith, O. F. Baker and J. I. Shores.

The negro, Giles, is said to be demented, and was a former inmate of the State asylum for the insane at Mount Vernon. Whether he escaped from there, or was discharged as cured, could not be definitely learned.

It was reported here that Giles has been acting strangely for a week or more; that he had been employed by a farmer living near Troy to cut some bushes from a field, and that his employer found him some time later cutting brush and weeds in a deep ditch. He was unable to get a satisfactory statement from the negro as to why he had not carried out instructions, Giles insisting he was in the ditch by Divine guidance and command, it was stated.

Montgomery Ala

When the negro was led into Kilby Penitentiary, it is said, he removed his hat, looked about him scratching his head in a puzzled way, and then suddenly broke into peals of maniacal laughter.

Graves Orders Militia To Troy To Prevent Riot

Lynching Is Threatened Following Negro's Attack On Girl

Jail Under Guard

Eight State Officers Go To Sheriff's Aid

Following receipt of information last night that a large crowd was assembled before the Pike County Jail, at Troy, and that threats had been made to storm the jail to obtain Robert Giles, negro, who is alleged to have attempted to assault a young white woman at Troy late yesterday afternoon, Gov. Graves last night called out Battery F., 115th Field Artillery, of the Alabama National Guard, which is stationed at Troy.

advertiser
4-2-30

Sheriff Alva Galloway, of Pike County, said in a long distance conversation with The Advertiser that feeling was running high in Troy and that a large number of men were assembled outside the jail. Threats to lynch the negro were common, Sheriff Galloway said.

Montgomery Ala

Giles is said to have entered the home of a 17-year-old girl about [illegible]:30 p.m., yesterday. He entered the room in which the girl was sitting, the sheriff said, and attempted to attack her. The girl screamed when the negro grabbed her, according to Sheriff Galloway.

A neighbor who heard the young girl's screams is said to have run across the street and entered the house, and the negro fled. He was arrested a few minutes later and placed in the Pike County Jail.

News of the attempted assault spread rapidly and a large crowd quickly gathered at the jail. The threats continued to increase and permission to call out the militia was asked of Gov. Graves.

Late last night Battery F, in command of Lieut. C.l. Joseph K. Brantley, of Troy, patrolled the streets near the jail. The streets were roped off, Sheriff Galloway said. Lieut. Col. Brantley was called by Gov. Graves at 7:30 p.m., last night and instructed to give whatever assistance was needed by the sheriff's forces.

Chief W. K. McAdory, of the State Law Enforcement Department, last night sent Capt. Potter Smith and State Law Enforcement Officers W. W. Kimbrough, W. J. Lynch, Pugh Haynes, R. S. Baker, J. R. Shores, H. C. Thompson and M. C. Shoffitt to Troy to render assistance to the militia and sheriff's deputies in keeping the mob in check.

Sheriff Galloway admitted shortly befort midnight last night that Giles will be brought to Kilby Prison at Montgomery for safe-keeping as soon as it is possible to remove him from the Pike County Jail.

The sheriff said that the crowd of men outside the jail last night totaled more than 200, and that they remained outside the building for several hours.

The streets about the jail had been roped off, Sheriff Galloway said, and no one was allowed last night to come closer than within 200 yards of the building.

The eight law enforcement officers from Montgomery arrived in Troy about 9:30 p.m., and immediately stationed themselves at the jail.

It is believed that Giles will be brought to Kilby early this morning just before daylight.

TROY NEGRO STATED TO HAVE CONFESSED

Sheriff Of Pike County Says Robert Giles Made Statement Before Officials

TROY, ALA., April 5.—(Special.)—Sheriff R. A. Galloway, of Pike County, has stated that Robert Giles, negro, charged with an attempted assault upon a young white woman of Troy, made a detailed statement of his action Tuesday afternoon, when he was arrested. He was carried to Montgomery early Wednesday morning for safekeeping.

advertiser
4-5-30

The confession or statement was made in the presence of Sheriff Galloway, Solicitor Loflin, Walter McAdory, chief law enforcement officer, and Deputy Warden Frank Boswell, of Kilby Prison, where the negro is now confined.

The Grand Jury meets next month and officials stated that it is hardly probable that an extra session of Circuit Court will be held. The negro will be kept at Kilby until court convenes. Officials heard the negro's statement but did not give details for print.

Montgomery Ala

Giles was arrested Tuesday afternoon near the scene of the attempted assault by Chief of Police John [illegible], and immediately turned over to county authorities, who asked Gov. Graves for assistance when an angry crowd met near the jail. Local military men and a special squad of law enforcement officers carried the negro to Kilby.

Girl Has Negro Attacker Jailed

Advertiser
8-9-30

Captive Admits Charge; Says He Was Playing

Montgomery Ala

Adam Ballard, 18-year-old negro, is held in the County Jail without bond on a charge of attempting a criminal assault upon a 16-year-old white girl Friday morning near Gunter Hill, 13 miles out on the Selma Road.

According to Deputies Addie Mosley and J. F. Tucker who arrested the negro shortly after the alleged attack, he made a full confession of the affair both to the deputies and later to Solicitor Temple Seibels, claiming however, that he meant no harm to the girl and was "only playing."

The girl, was gathering vegetables in the garden near her home with her sister, eight, when the negro grabbed her, threw her violently to the ground, and flourishing a heavy stick, told her if she screamed he would "beat her brains out," deputies said. Screams of the younger child who fled attracted the attention of an elderly negro woman in the house and, when she started to the girl's assistance, the negro boy ran, they said.

A telephone call to the sheriff's office here brought Deputies Moseley and Tucker, followed shortly by Sheriff John L. Scogin and Deputies Butler and Chisolm. On the way to the scene of the alleged attack Tucker and Moseley passed three negro boys riding mules, and one of the boys looked suspicious, they said. The officers did not molest him, however, but when the girls described the youth who had attacked the older one, the officers believed him to be the guilty one, they declared.

Deputy Tucker rode back down the road a short distance, concealed himself and when the negroes rode by, he arrested the suspect. Both of the girls positively identified him, it was said.

En route to Montgomery the officers obtained a confession from the negro they said, and it was later repeated in the presence of the solicitor, it is claimed. The girl's father swore out a warrant for the negro in the Court of Common Pleas

Lynchings 1930
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Arkansas.

3202

NEGRO HELD FOR ATTACK

Commercial Appeal

Closely Guarded at Ashdown After Attempted Assault.

ASHDOWN, Ark., April 18.—(AP)—A [illegible]-year-old negro was closely guarded in jail here tonight following his arrest today on charges of attempted criminal assault upon a girl.

4/19/30

Eddie Cole, the negro, was arrested and according to officers, positively identified as her assailant by the young woman.

Memphis Tenn

Officers quoted the girl as saying Cole brought her a note Wednesday, alleging it had been given him by a white man. The missive asked a rendezvous with the girl and named the meeting place. Arriving at the designated spot, the young woman told officers she found Cole, who made advances toward her. She escaped, she said and fled to her home.

STORY OF ATTACK DENIED

Pittsburgh Courier

6-7-30

Pittsburgh, Pa

White Woman Says She Was Afraid She Might Be Attacked

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5—(A.N.P.)—Any strange Negro man was in danger of being lynched had he been caught in the neighborhood of Mrs. Annie Jenkins, a white woman, and all because in a fit of nervousness she called the police and informed them that she had been attacked by a "strange Negro."

The call was received at the police headquarters and circulated throughout the city. Scores of armed men rushed to the scene in the wake of the two officers sent to investigate the case. The officers found the woman in a very nervous condition, got her description of the brute who had "attacked her" and went to look for him.

The highway was closely patrolled by armed men and the surrounding wooded section was combed thoroughly but no "strange Negro" or for that matter any Negro, could be found. After more than three hours of diligent searching, the officers returned to the woman to question her about the attack and the identity of the assailant.

By this time she was calm and in a quiet manner told the officers that she had not been attacked but that while she was alone at work in a barn in the rear of her lot, a strange Negro came to the door and made signs to her with his hands, as if he was deaf and dumb. Fearing that "she might be attacked," she, upon the advice of her neighbors, sent in the call for the police, knowing that if she said she had already been attacked she would be amply protected, but she did not think of the dangerous position she put every Negro in the neighborhood by her story.

Negro Youth Held For Attack On White Girl

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 25—(AP)—Govan Harris, youthful negro, was in the state prison here tonight awaiting arraingment on a charge of assault in connection with an alleged attack on a 13-year-old West Helena school girl. Harris was brought here early today from Helena by Sheriff J. C. Barlow after his arrest at 4 a.m. today.

9 25 30

Sheriff Barlow said Harris would remain here until feeling aroused over the alleged attack subsided.

The attack upon the girl was alleged to have occurred last Thursday afternoon while she was on her way home from school.

SEEK NEGRO ASSAILANT.

10-23-30

Morrilton Woman Attacked While Walking Near Home.

MORRILLTON, Ark., Oct. 23.—Officers Thursday afternoon were searching for Will Birts, 30, negro, believed to have attacked Mrs. Boss Milam, 35, near Menifee late Wednesday.

Sheriff J. I. Summers of Conway, and Deputy Sheriff A. D. Nister, of Morrillton, went to Little Rock Thursday to see if Birts was in hiding at the home of a sister who lives there. Sheriff J. M. Gordon and Constable Kirby Bentley spent all day Thursday searching in the vicinity of Menifee for the negro.

It was reported that Mrs. Milam, who lives at Green Briar, went to Menifee looking for her husband, having been informed that he went there to procure some liquor. She found her husband there in an intoxicated condiiton and carrying a gun. He was later arrested and taken to Conway for shooting at a negro. The officers from Conway who came after him did not see Mrs. Milam, she was reported to have started walking down the highway toward her home when she was accosted by the negro man near a steep hill on the highway.

Colorado

3283

Lynchings-1930
&
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

MOB VIOLENCE IS FEARED

Commercial

Three Negro Attackers of Pueblo Woman Removed.

Appeal

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 1.—(AP)—Fear of mob violence caused officers to remove three negroes from jail here last night who had been arrested earlier in the day for an alleged assault on a woman.

9-2-30

The woman was attacked by three men after they had bound and gagged her and her husband in a holdup on the Pueblo-Canon City Highway. The three men left in the country.

The three suspects, Sam Johnson, Pueblo, 22; Ellis Byrd, 19, and Jim Thomas, 24, both of Hasway, Texas, were taken to another city for safekeeping, officers said.

Memphis, Tenn.

Lynchings - 1930
&
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Delaware

3204

WHITE WORKERS JOIN EXECUTION PROTEST

Afro American

Police Ordered to Smash Meeting in Front of Jail

9-13-30

Baltimore, Md.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Police clashed here last week with more than 200 white and Negro workers of the International Labor Defense when they met in front of the jail to protest what they called a "legal lynching" of Theodore Russ, convicted of assaulting a white woman near Woodside.

Members of the Defense and the American Negro Labor Congress declare that the chief evidence upon which Russ was convicted had been repudiated by the witness who gave it, but that white Wilmington officials were bent upon punishing some one. When the workers met in the protest meeting at a street corner near the jail, the police charged the crowd and arrested several of the leaders.

Look for Speakers

Following this, it was said, the police combed the Negro section for speakers who might call together other meetings. It was also feared that they would be run out of town. Russ, who was executed Friday, was charged with criminal assault upon a white woman, a Mrs. Reed, living near Woodside, below Dover.

He was convicted on the testimony of Linwod Gray who swore at the trial that he saw Russ break into the home of Mrs. Reed and that peeping through the key hole he saw Russ assault the woman. Gray later made an affidavit repudiating his testimony. On the basis of this affidavit, Russ's attorney made an appeal for a new trial.

Lynchings-1930
Rape: Alleged attacks by Negroes.

Georgia
6

3206

"WHITE MAN MAY BE THE 'NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE'" THINKS SAVANNAH HAWKEYE

The following, clipped from The Savannah Hawkeye, gives an interesting aspect to two recent attacks which have been reported as being made on local white women by Negroes:

1-2-30

Savannah, Ga.

So far the police have been unable to locate the "Negro" who took a little thirteen year old white girl out and assaulted her and afterwards attempted to throw a rope over the white woman.

Repeated line ups of Negro suspects have been looked over by the victims, but so far no tangible identificaiton has been made.

Having exhausted the criminal Negro population without success, it might be a good idea to turn the searchlight of investigation in the direction of some of the soot and grease gentry.

If the police will throw a rope around the neck of a prominent young white man and smear some soot and grease on his face, the victims may be able to identify "the darkey" at a glance.

In view of the fact that public opinion and street corner gossip in Savannah believes that a white man is "the Nigger in the wood pile," in this case, and do not hesitate to mention his name arouses a serious doubt as to whether the brute is a Negro or a white man.

Men who have studied criminal history, the different traits of the two races, observe many footprints of a white man in this case.

Yet, some of the best authority on criminal practices insists that it was the work of a Negro.

They may be right:

The Hawkeye entertains some very serious doubt about it.

The Negroes will commit a plenty of devilment without we charging up to them the crimes of imbecile sons of rich and influential white men.

Just what will be the outcome is problematical.

A LIKELY SOLUTION

The attack upon a white woman and the assault upon a thirteen year old white girl which were reported to have been committed here about four weeks ago by a Negro man, are still unsolved, so far as the public is aware and if the perpetrator of these dastardly crimes is known or suspected, then the facts in the case should be made known so as to ease the suspense under which the city is living. There are several ear-marks of improbability connected with these two assaults which were made within a half hour of each other in widely different sections of the city and which are supposed to have been committed by the same man, a Negro. For a month these attacks have gone unsolved, as have a number of others which are said to have been committed by Negroes against white women. All the machinery of the police department has been geared up to its highest speed to apprehend the men who committed these crimes and who are a menace to both white and colored women alike, and, yet, they are still at large. And now comes a new phase of the situation which may unravel these mysterious attacks, if it is properly run down—it is the suggestion of the Savannah Hawkeye, a white weekly paper, which entertains the idea that these crimes may have been committed by a black faced white man. In the light of a recent depredation here in which one of these black faced criminals lost his life in a bold automobile hold-up when he was essaying the role of a Negro, it seems to us, that if the authorities are really anxious to get at the bottom of these unsolved crimes against the womanhood of Savannah they might pay some heed to the solution as suggested by The Hawkeye in its article on the subject, which we have published on the front page of this issue of The Tribune. The many crimes against women which have been committed here under the shades of darkness, make it imperative that every possible clue to the apprehension of the guilty parties be sifted down to its last analysis. The criminals, whether white or black, should be run down and given the full penalty of the law, because until this is done the serenity of the community is jeopardized and womanhood is in danger.

NEGRO RELEASED OF ASSAULT CHARGE

Constitution

MACON, Ga., Aug. 11.—(AP)—After he had been convicted and sentenced to serve 20 years in the penitentiary for assaulting a Montgomery county white woman, Shote Wright, Mount Vernon (Ga.) negro, was released Monday from the Bibb county jail and charges dismissed.

The release was ordered by Judge Eschol Graham, of McRae, who some time ago granted the negro a new trial because he thought the evidence was insufficient to convict him.

After the granting of a new trial, Solicitor-General M. H. Boyer, of Hawkinsville, asked that the case be placed on the "dead docket" and the prisoner released. The order of release was signed Saturday and reached here Monday. Mr. Boyer said he was unable to produce evidence which would strengthen the case.

Wright was brought here for safe keeping February 6 immediately following alleged commission of the offense. Except for the time he spent in Mount Vernon during the trial, he has been here since that time.

GEORGIA NEGRO TO DIE ON ATTACK CHARGE

Constitution

COVINGTON, Ky., July 7.—(AP)—Anderson McP[illegible], 19-year-old Waco, Ga., negro, convicted three months ago of an attack on a white woman at Crescent Springs, Ky., was sentenced Monday by Judge L. T. Applegate to be hanged September 5 in Kenton county.

The execution date was set after Judge Applegate had overruled a motion for a new trial. The negro's attorney said the case will be taken to the court of appeals.

ALLEGED RAPIST FREED BY COURT

Prosecutor Admits Evidence Fails To Support 20 Year Pen Sentence

Special to Journal and Guide

MACON, Ga.—Shate Wright who might have been lynched if Mt. Vernon police authorities had not spirited him to Macon last February for safe keeping when he was accused of attacking a white woman, today he is a free man because there was insufficient evidence to support his conviction and sentence to 20 years in penitentiary.

Judge Eschol Graham, of McRae, granted a new trial sometime ago because he thought the evidence did not support the verdict.

Solicitor-General M. H. Boyer, of Hawkinsville, then asked that the case be placed on the "dead docket" and the prisoner released.

Boyer said he was unable to produce evidence to strengthen the case.

Judge Graham signed the release which made Wright a free man on August 11. Wright lives near Mt. Vernon.

NEGRO SENTENCED ON ATTACK CHARGE

Constitution

SYLVANIA, Ga., May 28.—(AP)—At a late evening session of superior court Roy Scott, 17-year-old Screven county farm hand, was escorted into the courtroom, pleaded guilty to charges of attacking a white woman and her daughter and was sentenced to 30 years in prison. 5-29-30

Only a few court officials and others were in the courtroom when, without any preliminary announcement, the negro was brought into Judge H. B. Strange's court from a jail in a nearby county and sentenced. Shortly after sentence was passed on Scott late Monday night the negro was taken to a nearby jail to await assignment to a Georgia prison. Announcement of the brief trial was made later by court officials.

Atlanta, Ga.

Bainbridge Leaders Help Stop Lynching

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—When hundreds of citizens threatened to lynch a negro who had been placed in jail here Monday night charged with uttering insulting remarks to two white women, Mayor J. M. Simmons, ministers and other leading men of the town came to the aid of officers in behalf of law enforcement.

After the mayor, ministers and others had made short talks with pleas "to let the law take its course," the crowd dispersed and the prisoner was taken to another jail. The negro is said to have been drunk when the trouble occurred earlier in the evening.

Lynchings-1930

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Indiana

3207

NEIGHBORS OF GIRL ATTACKED FORM POSSE

Constitution

Police Without Clues to Identity of 8-Year-Old's Slayer.

8-30-30

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 29.—(AP) Neighbors of 8-year-old Marverine Appel today participated in an unorganized search for the person who attacked and killed the child and then left her body last night in an alley near her home. Some of the searchers carried weapons. Police, fearing that harm might come to an innocent person, discouraged the hunt.

Authorities themselves had but few clues to the identity of the child's slayer. They had a description of one of two men who fled down the alley where the child's body was found a few hours before her body was discovered. They also had a vague word picture of a man who was reported to have sought to entice Marverine and some of her companions into an automobile Wednesday, the day she disappeared.

Atlanta, Ga.

Authorities are convinced the slayer was a mentally unbalanced person.

The child was found dead in an alley two blocks from her home Thursday night. She was attacked and then killed after being held prisoner more than 24 hours.

Baling wire was found wound tightly about the girl's neck, and a deep gash had been made on the left side of the head. Deputy Coroner William K. Mikesh, of St. Joseph county, whose examination revealed that the child had been assaulted, said she had been dead about an hour and a half when found.

Police sought a man who Thursday was reported to have asked Marverine and several other children to take a ride in his small automobile. They refused, but detectives said they believed he later had succeeded in luring the girl into his machine.

The girl disappeared from the home of her mother, Mrs. Eula Appel, late Wednesday, and police of South Bend and several northern Indiana cities were asked to search for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Duschatz, who live two blocks from the Appel home, discovered the body when they went to their garage. It was lying beside one of the doors.

Lynchings - 1930
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Kentucky

3208

Peculiar Case In Shelbyville

White Girl In Becoming Mother Says Black Man Raped Her

Louisville News 2-1-30 Louisville, Ky.

Never Said A Word At The Time

The little town of Shelbyville has a mystery all its own. It would be funny if a man's liberty and life were not involved. As it is there's nothing funny in it to one Robert Logan.

Robert Logan, Colored, and a young woman, white, worked for a man by the name of Munny, just out from Shelbyville.

It is said he took the girl out of an asylum or a "Home" to raise and reat as one of the family.

Logan is married and has a house ull of little Colored children.

Well, sir, a few months ago the white girl began showing signs of approaching motherhood. Naturally, he Shelbyvillians wanted to know he hows, whens, whys and wherefores. "Mary"—she can be called, hat because it's a grand old name—hought and thought how she got hat way. Finally she remembered hat about nine months before Robert Logan, Colored field hand, had aught her down in the field and aped her! So Logan was arrested and brought to Louisville for "safe eeping" altho nobody seemed to be orked up over the affair except Mr. Mummy. At a trial last fall, before the baby was born, a white jury stood 9 for acquittal, 2 for 10 years and 1 for 20 years. Evidently somebody didn't believe Mary's tale. The second trial comes up February 3rd. White lawyers in Shelbyville took the case before because they felt Logan was innocent. They still think so, but want some financial remuneration. The Shelbyville N.A.A.C.P is raising money. The Louisville Brranch is helping, because bith are convinced Logan is the well known but unpopular goat. Besides his family is suffering since Logan has been in jail ever sicne the young woman suddenly remembered he raped her. Anybody interested can elp this cause by sending money to Mr. G. W. Saffel of Shelbyville.

It had to be Logan—it could have been you—if "Mary" had ever heard of you

Lynchings-1930
6
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Maryland

3209

PROGRESS
Charlottesville, Va.

JAN 6 1930

LEGAL PAYMENT

Baltimore was the scene a few days ago of one of the most revolting crimes ever recorded in the State of Maryland. The perpetrator of it, a Negro, has been captured and awaits the result of trial. He was taken and is being held for the law without any demonstration on the part of the people. The Baltimore Sun comments on the case as follows:

"The shocking crimes committed by a Negro war veteran who murdered a young man and assaulted his woman companion in this city on Thursday night call for the promptest possible action in the courts. The statement that the Negro has been three times an inmate of the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, the claim that his mentality is impaired and the fact that he is suffering from a pistol wound, received in his capture, may cause some delay in procedure. But the case is one which demands an exemplary demonstration of the swiftness with which Baltimore justice can move. The question of the man's competency to decide between right and wrong should be speedily settled. The perpetrator of even the most atrocious crime is entitled to this consideration under the law. But the community will expect the State's Attorney to leave nothing undone to assure speedy disposition of the case."

When the law shall have taken its course, and, no doubt it will act with promptness this crime will be paid for in full insofar as human agencies can exact restitution. There should then come to the people of Maryland a great feeling of satisfaction that the laws they have made for all have been effective and just in a most aggravated and unusual case.

Lynchings - 1930

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Mississippi.

3210

GIRL SEIZED IN HOME, BUT ESCAPES CAPTORS

Commercial Appeal

Two Negroes Sought in Attempted Attack

2-25-30

Memphis, Tenn.

PICKENS, Miss., Feb. 24.—A county wide search was on today for two men, believed negroes, one of whom seized Miss Bernice Ingram, 15, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Ingram, in the kitchen of her home late last night, thrust a sack over her head and carried her out into the yard, where she jerked loose and ran screaming into the house.

She was found by Dr. Ingram in a faint, suffering from numerous minor bruises on the body and from hysteria, but able to tell the story of the attempted attack, believed to have been at the hands of negroes discovered peeping into her window several days ago.

Bloodhounds brought from Clarksdale early this morning failed to take the scent, as hundreds of persons had gathered when the alarm was sounded and obliterated the tracks of the would-be assailants.

Officers are trailing the movements of a negro was was arrested for annoying Miss Ingram several days ago. She discovered him with another negro at her window when she opened it upon retiring.

At that time her screams brought neighbors and the negroes were captured.

Captors Question Girl.

Late last night, when Miss Ingram entered the darkened kitchen to obtain a drink or water, she was seized and carried into the yard where another man waited. She told her father that her assailant said: "I've got you this time,'" and questioned her about the "curly haired girl," evidently referring to Miss Ethel Wilson, a boarder at the Ingram home, and also about her younger brother.

Miss Ingram said she heard the two discuss plans as to what they should do next, when she jerked loose, began screaming and ran toward the house after removing the sack from her head. She cried out that her father was coming with a pistol and the assailants fled.

The girl collapsed upon reaching the kitchen, but relatives, aroused by her screams, soon found her.

Sheriff W. L. Ellis and Depputies J. M. Roach and W. L. Ellis, Jr., were summoned and they began an exhaustive search, but without avail. The Ingram home is on the outskirts of Pickens and on a main road leading from the town.

NEGRO IS JAILED FOR ATTACK ON WOMEN

Commercial Appeal

Assaulter Identified At Clarksdale by Victims.

8-21-30

Memphis, Tenn.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Aug. 20—Tracked by booldhounds to his home and identified by his two victims, Tom Hill, 50, negro, is held in the Coahoma County jail charged with assult on two women. Hill, an employe on the C. W Leeton plantation for 37 years, is alleged to have entered the home of Mrs. Betty Dorris, 35, and Mrs Mattie Busby, 19, her daughter about 1 o'clock this morning. The two women live alone and are tenants on the Leeton place.

According to the story the women told sheriff's officials, they were asleep when the negro crawled through a window and entered their room.

Mrs. Dorris declared that she heard someone in the room and as the negro approached her bed that she called to him, thinking it was her daughter. She declared that the negro choked her and that she cried out, awakening her daughter. She declared the negro held his hand over her mouth to prevent her screams. The younger woman sprang out of bed and lighted a lamp.

The negro then released Mrs. Dorris, put out the light, and dragged the younger woman outside, but returned immediately and again renewed his attack on the older woman.

Routed by Cries.

The women's cries for help evidently frightened the negro and he departed. Mrs. Dorris and her daughter then made their way to the home of Huron Hyde, where they obtained protection for the remainder of the night.

Deputy A. L. White was called to the scene, with the county bloodhounds. The dogs trailed the negro, whose barefoot tracks led directly from the Dorris home to his own. He was arrested and brought to Clarksdale and placed in jail. Hill denied any knowledge of the crime, declaring that he spent the entire night at his home.

The women stated they knew Hill, and recognized him in the lamplight, when he entered their home. Officers believe there is no doubt as to the identification.

Sheriff Lee Mathews stated this afternoon that no trouble was anticipated in the protection of the negro.

INDICTED FOR ATTACK.

Coahoma Negro Must Face Trial On Two Women's Charges.

Commercial Appeal

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Sept. 25.—Tom Fisher, 52, negro, who was arrested several weeks ago on a charge of assault upon two women of the county, was indicted by the Coahoma County grand jury and will be tried at the present term of circuit court, according to an announcement by C. S. Longino, county attorney.

9.25.30.

Fisher entered a plea of not guilty and Tom Ross, young attorney, was appointed by the court to defend the negro, who is without funds.

Memphis, Tenn.

According to reports told the officers, Fisher entered the home of Mrs. Betty Dorris, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Mattie Busby, on the Leeton plantation. The women heard the negro in the room and Fisher is said to have dragged one of them into the yard and returned to the house. The cries of the women frightened the negro and he escaped.

The women identified Fisher as the one who entered their home and bloodhounds trailed him from the Dorris home to his own. Tracks found by the dogs were compared with Fisher's and officers expressed the opinion that they were identical.

According to County Attorney C. S. Longino, the death penalty will be sought for the negro.

Lynchings-1930
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

New York.

3211

Two Negroes Indicted By Queens Grand Jury

Age
4-5-30
[illegible]
N.Y.

Two colored persons were among the seventeen persons that were indicted by the Queens Grand Jury on Tuesday, March 25. One was Moses Lawson, of 137 West 132nd street, Manhattan, who was indicted on a charge of assault. He is alleged to have assaulted Mrs. Edith Blondell, 31, at her home, 64 Eighty-third street, Jackson Heights, on January 13.

The other was John Cerason, a soldier attached to Mitchell Field, L. I., was indicted on a charge of assault in the second degree in connection with the death of Mrs. Bessie Manning, 35, of 140 Prospect street. Originally Cerason was charged with homicide but this was reduced when Dr. Howard A. Neail, the medical examiner, found that Mrs. Manning had died from heart failure and not from the stab wound alleged to have been inflicted by Cereason.

Lynchings-1930

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

North Carolina.

3212

Washington D.C.

4-7-30

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Dave Locke, arrested here Sunday night and tortured into confessing that he committed a murder and attempted to rape on Mrs. Steve English of Wallace after her husband had gone into the city on "business," has been removed to state prison at Raleigh for safe keeping. Another Negro, Dave Brockington, was arrested at a lumber camp in Lenoir County a few hours after the crime because he rode over there in a car to go to work Monday morning. He also was taken to state prison for "safe keeping."

Armed Posse Seeks Negroes

Two Men Are Sought For Double Attack

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., May 4.—(AP)—An armed posse followed a trail of murder and terror today in an effort to apprehend two unidentified negroes who assaulted a daughter of a prominent Nash County family and seriously wounded her companion. 5-5-30

The attack occurred last night on a highway near here. Frank Crimckmore, with whom the girl was riding, was shot in the neck with a shotgun and dragged from his automobile.

The negroes, the girl told officers, then climbed into the machine with her. One of them drove a short distance down the highway, where, she said, both of them attacked them.

Although the negroes told her, she said, they would kill her if she gave an alarm, she ran three miles to her home and told the story of the shooting and attack. A posse soon formed and began the search for the two negroes.

The first clue the posse found was the body of Joe Lee, aged negro, who had been beaten to death with an axe at his home a few miles from the scene of the attack. With Lee's body was Buck Hilliard, another negro who had been beaten and left unconscious.

When he recovered consciousness, Hilliard told officers Lee had been killed and he himself had been beaten by two negroes last night. A shotgun and shells belonging to Hilliard were taken from the house. The officers said they believed the same negroes who killed Lee and beat Hilliard, attacked the girl and her companion.

With this information, a posse of 500 armed men began searching for the negroes. Bloodhounds were being used to scour the territory near where the attack and shooting occurred. Officers said they feared they would not be able to prevent violence if the negroes were captured by the posse.

Late today, 14 negroes were being held for investigation. Officers said however, they did not think any of those held were the two guilty ones.

The girl and Crickmore, both of whom live at Battleboro, near here, were receiving treatment today in a local hospital. The girl was said to be recovering from her injuries.

Physicians said they expected Crickmore to recover but that he would never speak again. His vocal chords, they explained, were destroyed by the shotgun charge.

CAROLINA POSSE HUNTS TWO NEGRO ATTACKERS

Girl's Companion Is Shot Through Neck, Dragged

~~From Car.~~

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

5-10-30

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., May 4. (AP)—An armed posse followed a trail of murder and terror today in an effort to apprehend two unidentified negroes who assaulted a daughter of a prominent Nash county family and seriously wounded her companion.

The attack occurred last night on a highway near here. Frank Crickmore, with whom the girl was riding, was shot in the neck with a shotgun and dragged from his automobile.

The negroes, the girl told officers, then climbed into the machine with her. One of them drove a short distance down the highway, where, she said, both of them attacked her.

Although the negroes told her, she said, they would kill her if she gave an alarm, Miss Powell ran three miles to her home and told the story of the shooting and attack. A posse soon formed and began the search for the two negroes.

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Hilliard said the two negroes who beat him were dressed in overalls. One of them, he said, was a little taller than the other.

Armed with this information, a posse of 500 armed men began searching for the negroes. Bloodhounds were being used to scour the territory near where the attack and shooting occurred. Officers said they feared they would not be able to prevent violence if the negroes were captured by the posse.

Late today 14 negroes were being held in jail for investigation. Officers said, however, they did not think any of those held were the two guilty ones. They were being questioned in an attempt to obtain information that might aid in the search for the others.

Miss Powell and Crickmore, both of whom live at Battleboro, near here, were receiving treatment today in a local hospital. The girl was said to be recovering from her injuries.

Physicians said they expected Crickmore to recover but that he would never speak again. His vocal chords, they explained, were destroyed by the shotgun charge.

Negro Hunted

WILS[illegible]—(P)—A negro who attempted to attack the wife of a prominent farmer residing near here yesterday was still at large at noon today. [illegible] armed posse of three score men [illegible] by bloodhounds was scouting wooded and swamp lands in the section in search of him.

MOB OF 1,000 TERRORIZES NEGROES

Sheriff Finally Arrests Two White Men Suspected of Crime

Call

Her Story Was That Negroes Shot Escort and Assaulted Her

4-7-30

Kansas City, Mo

Editor's note: This is the second time within a month that white girls in the South have been proved by officers of the law to have been lying when they accused Negroes of raping them. The first instance was in Houston, Texas, where an [illegible]-year-old girl accused a Negro bell boy and the next day admitted to the prosecutor that she had told the lie to get sympathy. This is the second case in North Carolina where the sheriff has finally arrested two white men after a mob of 1,000 persons had scoured the county for two Negroes. The charge of rape raised against Negroes in the South is nine times out of ten a vicious lie. In the three lynchings, two in Texas, and one in Chiskasha, Oklahoma, it is unofficially admitted that the lynchings were not for rape, but fist fights between blacks and whites.

TARBORO, N. C.—After a man hunt of two weeks in which more than thirty men were lodged in jail in an effort to locate the "two Negroes" who were alleged to have assaulted a white girl and shot her escort on a lonely road, new developments led to the arrest of the girl's father and a white youth in connection with the crime.

More than one thousand men took part in the man-hunt with shot guns and bloodhounds, and mob sentiment was at such a pitch that a lynching was expected at any moment during the tense days of the search.

Negroes were tracked through the swamps, dragged from their homes, and maltreated until Sheriff Edward Bardin, and Solicitor Don Gilliam, who conducted the investigation, blasted the girl's story of the alleged rape and found that she had manufactured the story to protect her father, Joe Powell and Walter E. Brantley, all white, who had induced her to lure Frank Crickmore to the place where they shot him.

Girl Tells Story

Acording to the story told by Elizabeth June Powell, 18 year old white girl, she and Crickmore were riding in the latter's automobile on the Rocky Mount highway about 10:30 p. m., when they were stopped by two Negroes who asked for a smoke.

Before Crickmore could answer, one of the men placed a gun at the side of his neck and fired. The discharge tore away his larynx and spattered blood and flesh across the windshield. He was dragged from the car, the girl declared, while she was carried to a lonely spot some distance away and assaulted.

She latter gave the alarm which sent the whole section on the warpath with bloodhounds and rifles.

Farmer Tells of Plot

The story of a farmer put the first crimp in the girl's story and so convinced the authorities that they are certain that the story of the rape was a hoax, and all of the Negroes held in connection with the crime were dismissed.

John Garris, white, said that he overhead a conversation between Joe Powell, Battleboro, policeman and father of the girl alleged to have been assaulted by the Negroes, and Brantley which he said took place on the day of the crime and was as follows:

"He's agreed to do it, but wants me to help him," Brantley told the policeman.

Powell asked, "Have you got a pistol?"

"That's all right," Brantley said, "I have a shotgun."

Crickmore was shot with a shotgun.

Crickmore's Statement

Crickmore's statement, "I think she knows who shot me," written to reporters from a hospital bed Thursday night when asked whether Miss Powell knew who fired the shot that injured him, dragged him from his car, and later rode away with Miss Powell, has served to further confirm suspicion of the police that neither the young woman nor her companion was attacked by Negroes at all. "She left with them and should know,' Crickmore declared. With these statements and other evidence the police have about abandoned the Negro search.

Crickmore received the discharge from a shotgun in his larynx. He has been unable to talk since the shooting and probably never will be able to physicians said. But he has never positively identified his attackers as white or colored. When told that Brantley had been arrested he wrote, "It might have been him." He wrote that he and the girl had been parked by the roadside for about ten minutes when two armed men approached and one of them said, "Captain, give me a cigarette.' As I was reaching for it, one of them shot me. I am sure there were two men but it was so dark I could not identify them."

POSSE SEEKS ATTACKER

Commercial Appeal

Bloodhounds Trail Negro Who Attempted Assault on White Girl.

5/17/30

Memphis Tenn.

LIBERTY, N. C., May 1[illegible]—(AP)—An unidentified negro who attempted to assault a 14-year-old girl late yesterday [illegible] in wooded sections near Liberty today by a posse of citizens and officers.

Bloodhounds in charge of Asheboro officers were expected here during the day to aid in the hunt. Six suspects arrested by the posse, were taken before the girl, a daughter of a furniture factory employe, but she could identify none of them and they were released.

FALSE ALARMS AND MOB VIOLENCE.

Twice quite recently the blood of North Carolinians has been heated to near the boiling point by what were reported to be negro outrages against white womanhood and, in one instance, a male companion as well. Large posses, heavily armed and ready to go the limit in the apprehension of the guilty, scoured surrounding countrysides.

Fortunately, the man hunts failed to materialize in apprehension in either instance of anyone who could be accused even by a warm-blooded mob, and subsequent developments proved that it was a kindly fate that made barren the efforts of the posses. For, the cloak of doubt and skepticism has been thrown against the veracity of the stories recounted by the principals involved in the purported assaults, and in one case startling developments have been made known as by the rumble of thunder out of the clear sky.

Date

The lesson taught thereby is almost too obvious to justify more than passing reference. Its emphasis is in the realization of the stark tragedy that might have stalked in the wake of the two posses if they had found victims. The bullet-ridden carcasses of luckless negro suspects, who might have been caught by most subtle and incriminating circumstances, might have dangled like ugly scarecrows from tall trees. How easy it would have been for North Carolina to step into first place in the 1930 lynching record.

5-26-30

There is no reason in the mind of the angry crowd. It acts on the impulse, and usually it causes sweeping damage where it strikes. There is with it none of the deliberation that actuates the mind of the man or woman who wickedly concocts a false tale of crime that is a storehouse of potential dynamite.

The innocent members of a whole race should not be jeopardized by false accusations of the direst sort against individuals of its own blood and color. This business of framing a crime without consideration of the consequences must have more consideration from the responsible public.

POWELL IS RELEASED UNDER $2,500 BOND

Battleboro Chief of Police Is Charged With Shooting Frank Crickmore.

BRANTLEY STILL HELD

(Special to Daily News)

Tarboro, Ma 22.—Joe Powell, Battleboro chief of police, arrested late yesterday afternoon in connection with the shooting of Frank Crickmore, Rocky Mount youth, while the latter was with Elizabeth Jane Powell, 17-year-old daughter of the policeman, on a lonely road the night of May 3, was released today under $2,500 bond.

Daily News

Bond was fixed by Sheriff Ed Bardin, of Edgecombe county, and Superior Court Solicitor Donnell Gilliam, of this city, after Powell had been questioned at length concerning the case. Powell denied any connection with the shooting.

26-30

Bond of $2,500 was also fixed for Walter E. Brantley, Battleboro youth, who is charged with Powell in a joint warrant with shooting Crickmore at the policeman's instigation. He had been unable to make bond and was still confined to a cell in the Edgecombe county jail here.

Physicians at the Rocky Mount hospital where Crickmore has been undergoing treatment since the night he was secretly assaulted told investigators that the youth's condition was still gravely dangerous.

Investigating officers were still busily engaged running down clues believed important in the solving of the two weeks old mystery which took a sensational turn Tuesday night with Brantley's arrest in Rocky Mount.

North Carolina.

Lynchings-1930

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

"MYSTERY DEEPENS" SURROUNDING SHOOTING OF YOUNG WHITE MAN WHICH NEARLY CAUSED A LYNCHING

Norfolk Journal and Guide

6-21-30

Norfolk Va

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—"Battleboro's 'Night of Crime 'bids fair to become Eastern Carolina's most inexplicable mystery," says the Rocky Mount Telegram, in the following illuminating story concerning the shooting of Frank Crickmore, young white man near Battleboro and the alleged attack upon his young woman companion, the result of which came near being a lynching.

Says the Telegram:

"On Saturday night, May 3, Frank Crickmore, 21, was shot through the throat, dragged from his car, and his girl companion, Elizabeth Powell, 18, driven away, supposedly in custody of two Negroes who later attacked and ravished her.

"Crickmore was left lying on the ground, gasping for breath through a jagged hole in his throat. He managed to crawl to his knees, stagger nearly a quarter of a mile where he was found and rushed to a hospital. A few moments later Miss Powell was hurried to a hospital from the home of Will Phillips, farmer, to whose home she hurried after she was released from the Cricmmore's car. She said that while she and Crickmore were turning around in the road they had been attacked.

"A week later Crickmore stated that he had been parked with Miss Powell in a lonely side road near Battleboro between ten minutes and an half hour. He said that he saw two figures appear near his car and one of them asked for a smoke. When he tried to comply he was shot before he could deliver the proffered cigarette. He claims that he does not know who shot him, but that Miss Powell knows 'Because she was with them.'

"As a result of Miss Powell's original story a posse of 1,000 men combed the swamps near this city for two Negroes for a full day and guarded all highways leading in and out of this city for another day in hopes of capturing two Negroes, described as a 'large Negro and a small Negro.' More than 30 Negroes were arrested under suspicion and cast in jail.

Within a week from the time of the crime was committed Miss Powell's story was doubted and within two weeks her father had been arrested charged with shooting Crickmore. His arrest came after a Nash county farmer, Jim Garris, had said that he overheard a conversation between Joe Powell, Battleboro chief of police and father of the girl, and Walter Brantley, 22, Battleboro farmer, alleged to have been concerning a gun and that he 'was ready.' Later both Powell and Brantley were dismissed from custody without bond.

"Immediately after Miss Powell's story of the alleged rape and attack had been reported to police here the news was spread to all sections of the community. As late as Tuesday after the alleged attack on Sunday, May 3, Chief of Police O. P. Hedgepeth, of this city, issued the order that men found carrying guns should be arrested. He issued the order after he discovered that men were invading Negro homes in the city and searching for two Negroes whom they could not describe. Police received calls from all sections of the state regarding Negroes. The first calls they answered. Later they merely thanked informers and dismissed the idea that the Negroes in question could be wanted in connection with the alleged criminal assault upon the young girl.

The local hospital where Miss Powell was rushed on Saturday night reported several days after the crime that Miss Powell was not suffering from any physical injury sustained as the result of the attack.

"On Sunday the body of Joe Lee, Battleboro Negro, was found with his head split with an axe and his house companion Buck Hillard, badly battered with a similar instrument. Hilliard said the killing took place about nine o'clock, Saturday night, May 3. He reported a pocketbook missing and gave officers a description of the missing change carrier.

On Friday, after the attack on Saturday night, a pocketbook after the description of the one lost by Hilliard was found near the place where Crickmore was shot. Officers had searched every possible inch of the ground about the scene of the shooting and had found nothing Sunday. Later they discovered that the pocketbook had been planted and that a bank in Battleboro had distributed 150 of the pocketbooks described by the wounded Negro.

"Solicitor Don Gilliam and Sheriff W. E. Bardin, Tarboro, and Police Detective Paul Zimmerman and Claude S. Henry, crack Rocky Mount police officer, took charge of the investigation when the man search revealed nothing. For three days they arrested every Negro believed to have any idea of the crime. A Negro house of prostitution near Battleboro where a "skin" game was in progress was believed to have supplied the inspiration for the murder and the shooting and attack, but every man who could have been connected with the game was arrested, incarcerated, questioned without result.

"Officers for two or three days were plainly puzzled. They believed the original story of Miss Powell that the boy and girl, joy-riding had stopped on a lonely section of the road, driven a few feet inside a still lonelier road to turn around, and while they were in the act of changing seats to permit the girl to drive, they were attacked. Officers could not, from pictures of the car, find how the boy had been sitting when he was shot. They could not understand everything they had heard about the shooting and assault.

"Crickmore, unable to speak, was interviewed in the hospital. He said that he was not turning around when he was shot. (All of his answers were in writing.) He said that he and Miss Powell had been parked on a lonely road for at least ten minutes, possibly for thirty minutes. He says that he does not know who did the shooting, that Miss Powell saw them first, and that she was taken away with them. He has deducted from what little he knows that Miss Powell can say who did the shooting. Officers have reached the same conclusion, incidentally.

"Iit is alleged that David Exum, filling station proprietor, went to the scene of the shooting between the time that Crickmore was shot and the pocketbook was found. He is alleged to have said that he was told that Crickmore had hidden a pint of whiskey there and that Miss Powell told him he would find it if he looked. Miss Powell is said to have denied that she told Exum anything of the sort.

"The arrest of the girl's father and Walter Brantley, charging them with the shooting, is regarded as a mistake on the part of Edgecombe county officials.

"In every way the mystery surrounding the shooting has become more perplexing. Sheriff Bardin said that the best thing he knew to do toward solving the mystery of the crime was to rest on his 'oars' for a while. Solicitor Don Gilliam had political fences to mend in five counties and three consecutive weeks of criminal court to occupy his time. And the public, somewhat tired of exchanging rumors, is content to await new developments if they are not too long coming. If they are, the public will demand an answer or a frank avowal that solution of the mystery is an impossibility.

"Not in recent years has the populace been aroused to such fever heat as this case stirred them up. Any Negro found in the woods on Sunday, May 3, by the mob would have been shot, regardless of his business there. Officers say that is a miracle that members of the posse, scouring the woods, were not killed. And the reaction has been just as decided as the action.

"Sheriff Bardin frankly stated that if he could arrest Miss Powell and hold her in jail without giving her bond, he believed that there would be developments in the case. But he said that there was no way in which she could be arrested and held.

"Police Officers Zimmerman and Henry did not believe Powell of Brantley should have been arrested as participants in the crime. They made their statements before the arrest of Powell. But the testimony of Garris appeared to be so effective that there was no hesitancy on the part of officers to arrest either of the two men.

"The fact that Don Gilliam followed the mob when it hunted for two Negroes Sunday after the shooting and that he has devoted almost every available minute since then to running down every lead has added to his prestige in this community. Sheriff Bardin has spared no time in hunting for men.

The consensus of opinion is that when the primary is safely over that officers will renew the search for the man who shot Crickmore and that no stone will be left unturned to find the man who sneaked up behind the car asked for a cigarette, and fired the shot. Sensational developments are expected.

Identifies Suspect

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Rastus Coleman, 22, was identified Saturday by Buck Hilliard, aged Battleboro resident, as the man who split Joe Lee's head with an axe Saturday night, May 3, and later attacked Hilliard. Police doubt Hilliard's statement.

Coleman has been held in the Tarboro jail since Lee was killed. On the same night Frank Crickmore, young white man, was shot through the throat and Elizabeth Powell, his 18-year-old companion, was attacked by two Negroes, according to her story to police. Coleman, who will be given a hearing in Tarboro Monday morning, denies knowledge of any of the crimes. Police at first believed the one who killed Lee also shot Crickmore and attacked Miss Powell. Lately, however, they have dismissed the possibility that a Negro committed the Crickmore and Powell crimes.

Anderson, S. C. Independent
Tuesday, September 9, 1930

NEGRO FOUND BY WOMAN IN BEDROOM IS IN JAIL

TARBORO, N. C., Sept. 8—AP—The Edgecombe county jail tonight held William Henry Hicks, 21 year old negro arrested after a white woman who found his in her bedroom reduced him to cowering submission with a shotgun and guarded him until officers came.

Hicks, officers said, was under the influence of whiskey.

More Padding of Our Crime Statistics

Norfolk Journal and Guide

7-[illegible]-30

Norfolk Va

WHETHER Stephen English, young white farmer of near Wallace, N. C., is convicted of the murder of his wife, a bride of less than a year, or not, the testimony of two State's witnesses, English's close personal friends, which brought about his being held for the grand jury at a magistrate's hearing some days ago impresses the point that two men barely escaped lynching by a mob and lynching by the law for a crime for which the husband now stands directly accused. Had not Dave Brockington and Dave Locke been rushed to the State Prison at Raleigh immediately following their arrest in connection with Mrs. English's death they doubtless would have been lynched, since mob violence threatened. Had these two men not proved perfect alibis upon the testimony of white men at their preliminary trial, they doubtless would have been lynched by the law of North Carolina.

Locke and Brockington had about the only kind of evidence that can possibly avail to save the life of a colored man in the South accused of a capital offense involving a white woman. It is a most uncomfortable thought but that is the situation which surrounds the masses of Southern colored men. The officers swore that they had Locke's confession. Both men had been seen near the scene of the murder. Both were arrested some distance away. The stage was all set for their hanging, but the perfect alibis punctured the proceedings. Now come two white men, friends of the murdered woman's husband, and declare under oath that the young husband deliberately planned to be rid of his wife some way or the other. They detail a sensational story which clearly incriminates Stephen English.

It is a fact that any second-rate detective not laboring under the "Negro did it" attitude which hampers Southern officers could explode nine-tenths of the murder mysteries occurring in this section in less than a week. The fact is that Southern law officers are generally baffled without a Negro on which to hang a crime.

3213

Pennsylvania.

3214

Lynchings-1930

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Journal & Guide

8-2-30

Norfolk, VA

YOUTH IS SAVED FROM POSSIBLE LEGAL LYNCHING

Interracial Committee Works To Prove Accused Is Innocent

PHILADELPHIA Pa.—The Interracia Peace Committee, with headquarter here, announces through the executive secretary, Alice Dunbar-Nelson, that it efforts to save young Theodore Russ, o Woodside, Del., from what it termed a legal lynching last week, were successful.

Russ, a youth of 22, one night last February, drove with some young men to the home of a white couple by the name of Reed, for the purpose of buying liquor, descended from his car leaving the other men, went to the house alone, and obtained the liquor A dispute about the price ensued, and in the scuffle to get the jug from him he and the woman engaged in a struggle. Her husband and brother came in and a free for all brawl ensued, in which knives were used, and Russ cu the woman's brother on the neck, fled went home, and to bed.

When he was found and arrested later, he thought it was for cutting the man. In fact, the question of assault upon the woman was not injected into the case for fully twenty-four hours Then the woman claimed criminal assault.

Sentenced To Hang

Russ was tried and convicted, condemned to be hanged, as rape is a capital offense in Deleware. Efforts to hav the case re-tried were unavailing. Th Board of Pardons refused a recommendation to the governor for commutation or lightening of the sentence.

Two weeks before the time set fo the execution, July 25th, an appeal wa made to the executive secretary of th American Interracial Peace Committe for help. Letters, telegrams, appeals petitions, were sent to the Governor C. Douglass Buck, asking for a repriev or stay of execution. In view of th fact that the Board of Pardons had no made a favorable recommendation though the vote was three to two, th Governor was disinclined to grant th request.

A mass meeting of the citizens o Wilmington was held on the night o July 23, and upon hearing that th Governor was planning to leave th state next morning to be gone over the week-end, the entire meeting arose, and a line of over fifty cars, containing over two hundred people, drove down the state to the Governor's mansion, arriving about eleven o'clock. A plea was made for a reprieve until further evidence could be found to prove the lad's innocence.

The earnestness of the plea, and the evident mass solidarity of the Negroes of Delaware was impressive. The Governor granted a reprieve of twenty-eight days, until August 22nd.

The American Interracial Peace Committee is cooperating with other organizations now in an effort to find evidence which will establish the innocence of the youth. Funds are being raised throughout the state, as the boy's family has gone bankrupt in attempting to save him.

The interest of the American Interracial Peace Committee in the case comes from its efforts to prevent racial friction, and to establish peace between races wherever possible.

Tennessee

3215

Lynchings-1930
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel
Sunday, August 10, 1930

ATTACKS WOMEN IN CHATTANOOGA

Negro Clubs Three at Chattanooga, One Is In Hospital.

By United Press

CHATTANOOGA—Every available member of the Chattanooga detective squad was engaged Saturday night in a hunt for an unidentified negro accused of clubbing three white women and of attempting to attack a fourth. One of his victims, Mrs. J. M. Owen, is in a hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

The negro sought was described by witnesses as being about 20 years old, five feet 8 inches tall, 140 pounds, wearing a light shirt and gray pants. One negro, answering the description, was taken in custody but none cound identify him as the assailant. Feeling over the assaults ran high in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Adelaide Crowe, asleep at her home at 7:30 a. m. Saturday was the first known victim of the negro, who attacked with a club and struck Mrs. Crowe on the head when she was aroused by his presence in the house. Her injuries were not regarded as serious.

Mrs. J. C. Fryer was struck on the head as she discovered the negro descending a flight of steps in her home. A short time later Mrs. Ed Lauder frightened away a negro of similar description who approached her home. At 11 a. m. Mrs. Owens was attacked. Her injuries were so grave she was taken to Erlanger Hospital.

Robbery was the generally accepted motive for the attacks, as still later a man likewise answering the same description was seen fleeing from a dwelling where it was believed he had attempted to commit robbery.

Negro Is Held For Attacking Women

Advertiser
8-7-30
Montgomery
Ala

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 3.—(AP)—George Hall, 30, negro, was brought to the Shelby County jail here tonight for safekeeping and T. A. Gray, 40, a white farmer, was held in the Tipton County jail at Covington, as a result of alleged attempts to attack two young white women at Munsford, a farming community near Covington.

The two men are alleged to have forced entrance to three dwellings at Munsford, Monday night after engaging in a drinking bout and to have entered the sleeping apartments of two of the homes before they were discovered and driven off. Hall, arrested Tuesday, is said by officers to have confessed today and to have implicated Gray.

Because of feeling aroused in the Munsford community Sheriff T. J. Scott of Tipton County, considered it inadvisable to hold both men in the same jail and ordered the negro brought here.

WOMAN CUT OWN THROAT; SAID "NEGRO DID IT"

Afro-American
[illegible]
Baltimore Md

Mob Gathered to Lynch Somebody, but Disperses Quietly.

MAN DESCRIBED

Doctor Finds Wounds were Self-Inflicted.

BRISTOL, Tenn. — The lynching of another innocent man was narrowly averted here last week when razor slashes on the throat of Mrs. Mam Hagy, white, were found to be self-inflicted after she had staggered into the house from a clump of bushes sobbing "a Negro attacked me."

The news "that a white woman had been attacked by a Negro" had brought a mob of white men estimated at around 250, when Dr. Jonathan B. McClellan and Dr. Will Riley, both white, announced to them that Mrs. Hagy had slashed herself on the wrists and throat in an effort to end her life.

Went to Woods

Around six o'clock last Tuesday morning, Mrs. Hagy, who is 24, kissed her child and told her husband she was going to feed the hogs. Instead of going to the barn she walked across the field to a clump of woods. It was from this place that a short while later she emerged and staggered into the house bleeding profusely. Following a collapse she rallied and told those about her that she had been attacked. She described the "Negro" minutely, even to the clothes he wore.

The mob quickly gathered with pistols, shotguns and other weapons and was about to surround the place and close in on their victim when the doctor made his announcement. Sulivan County officers and local police went to the scene to capture the supposed culprit and preserve order.

Mrs. Hagy, who after admitting that she cut htrself and falsely accused "a Negro," will recover, the doctor says.

Lynchings - 1930 Texas. 3216

Rape; Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

ANOTHER CRIMINAL ASSAULT HOAX

This community was shocked and enraged one day last week, when a young white girl charged that a Negro bellhop, at one of he local hotels, had entered her room during the absence of her mother and criminally outraged her. Informer

In connection with her report of the attack, according to the aily newspapers, the girl claimed that she was awakened by the egro clutching her arm, and that when she ordered him from er room and he refused to go, she attempted to elude his grasp nd give the alarm; but that the colored bellhop tightened his rip upon her arm, dragged her back into her room from the hallay to which she had fled and then overpowered her.

Her mother was quoted as saying that the Negro bellhop asked r that morning, when she was leaving for her work, if her aughter was still in bed and that she became suspicious after aving the hotel and later telephoned her daughter to ascertain f anything had happened to her.

Although the girl, in her original story, stated that the attack ccurred at 5 a. m. Wednesday, she did not report it to her mother nd sweetheart (the latter residing in the same hotel) until 10 p. n. Wednesday.

5-10-30

The Negro was arrested by police officers and a charge of riminal assault placed against him, although he protested his inocence and disclaimed any knowledge of the attack.

The usual identification of the attacker took place at the police tation, the girl picking out this particular Negro from a group of olored suspects and prisoners.

Houston, Texas

On the following day, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, the irl repudiated her attack story and admitted that it was a frameup, adding that the Negro had unintentionally entered her room uring the morning, but that he had not even approached her.

In her repudiation, she stated that she conceived the attack tory in the hope that her name would be published in connection ith the reported outrage, and that such publicity would bring bout a reconciliation between her mother and step-father.

The Negro bellhop, thus absolved from this heinous crime, was ater no-billed by the grand jury.

It was fortunate for this colored youth that he was residing in community such as Houston, where the mob spirit is not so rife nd rampant; for had he been in some other counties in this state e would have long since been treated to an overdose of the faous American pastime.

Here, again, is brought home the danger of mob law for alleged riminal attacks and for any other alleged crimes; for many inocent black men have been lynched in this country for crimes hey never committed.

It is an easy matter to charge that some Negro has outraged a emale member of the dominant race, and, since such charges are arely investigated and the accused black is prejudged guilty, it s next to impossible for the alleged attacker to get a fair trial.

This Houston incident ought to show the grave danger of peritting the mob-spirit, either of the illegal or legal species, to redominate as soon as some Negro is charged with committing uch an offense; and there ought to be some way to inflict punishent upon any person who would resort to such methods to attain rtain ends.

The Negro race has enough to live down and is encumbered with a big enough job from all angles without having such false charges manufactured and placed against the race; for every time such a crime is preferred against some Negro, the entire race is indicted and libeled.

FAIRY TALE IS INVENTED ON BELL BOY

She Tells Prosecutor She Told Story to "Get Sympathy"

Call

HOUSTON, Tex.,—An 18-year-old girl who had charged that a Negro bell boy in a Washington avenue hotel attacked her made a signed statement Thursday night to R. R. Myers, investigator for the district attorney's office, and Detective R. D. Langdon of the police homicide squad, to the effect that her story was not true.

5-9-30

The girl said that she had told the story in an attempt to bring about a reconciliation between her stepfather and her mother.

"I am very sorry that it has all happened," she said.

The girl also wrote a letter to the newspapers in which she said that the bell boy rushed into her room by mistake and that she conceived the idea of filing criminal assault charges in the hope that sympathy for her might bring a family reconciliation.

Kansas City

The bell boy, Isaac Pugh, 20 was scheduled to have an examining trial in Justice J. M. Ray's court Friday afternoon. It is expected that the state will move to dismiss the criminal assault charge.

Mo

The girl had made a statement to George H. Cavanagh, assistant district attorney, and R. R. Myers, investigator, in which she said that she lived with her mother at the hotel. Her mother left the room at 5:30 a. m., Wednesday to go work, the girl said.

About a half hour later, she said, she was awakened to find the bell boy sitting on the edge of the bed. She screamed and struggled, but was overpowered, according to the statement. He offered her money not to tell, she said. She gave her age as 18 years.

Police said that after Pugh was arrested, the young woman picked him out of a lineup at the police station.

The bell boy denied the charge.

REPEATED LOCAL CRIMINAL ATTACKS

For the past several months, the daily newspapers of this city have chronicled and, in some instances, played up in box-car type, alleged criminal attacks by Negroes upon young white women.

In nearly every instance of the reported attack, the victim has been a white woman separated from her husband, and the victims' description of the alleged attacker of ebony hue have somewhat tallied in several details.

Huston Defender

Most of these reported attacks have occurred in the early morning hours, when the women in question were en route to work, and the deed has been perpetrated, according to their version, on some abandoned lot well within the corporate limits of the city.

If such a beast or fiend is operating in this city, whether he is Negro or member of some other race, the peace officers should exert every honest effort to apprehend him or them; for no woman is safe as long as such a bestial character is running loose in the community.

11-29-30

Holdups and criminal attacks on the outskirts of the city, where the victims have been members of the white race, have had a Negro as the criminal in most of the cases reported to the police department, yet no arrest has been made in connection with these crimes and attacks.

Houston, Texas

Either some "master minds" are operating here as rapists and criminals, or the police department is unable to cope with these fiends, or somebody is exaggerating matters.

In either event, the entire Negro race is being given a black eye and held up to the reading public in the wrong light; for, while the black race has its faults, just like other races, it is unfair to label the whole race as criminals or rapists, or to create the impression that such is the case.

While The Defender will not attempt to sit in judgment in these reported attack cases, it does appear to this paper that some arrests ought to have been made ere now by our vigilant and energetic peace officers, who seem to be quite adept in apprehending Negroes for all other sort of crimes and infractions of society's laws, even down to a friendly game of "African golf."

Lynchings-1930

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Texas.

3217

Texas Officers Hunt Alleged Negro Slayer

Advertiser 9-29-30

Montgomery Ala.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 28.—(AP)—County officers with bloodhounds and aided by Houston police throughout the day carried on an unsuccessful search for a negro who late last night shot to death H. H. Pevateaux, an ice dealer, and forced Pevateaux's woman companion to walk down a road near here where he attacked her.

The dogs lost the trail at a point where the officers supposed the attacker entered an automobile and escaped.

The woman told police that the negro jumped on Pevateaux's auto while they were driving slowly through a Houston suburb, and the driver swerved in an attempt to throw him off.

With that the negro fired one shot into the side of Pevateaux and he slumped over dead. The automobile was ditched and the attacker forced the woman to accompany him, she said.

Lynchings-1930

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Virginia
6

3218

Find Dixie Woman Cut Self

BRISTOL, Va., Oct. 17.—A white woman, tired of living and anxious to die, proved how deep-rooted is race prejudice near here Monday when she slashed her wrists and throat with a razor blade, then told her husband that a "Negro" had attacked her and attempted to kill her.

In less than a half hour after the woman, Mrs. Sam Hagy, who lives south of here on the Lee highway, told her husband her dramatic story of the attack, a mob was formed and went on the man hunt. It was freely stated that a lynching would take place as soon as a person could be located who met the general description given by the woman. Even when doctors had examined her and had informed leaders of the mob that all the woman's wounds were self-inflicted and that she had not been assaulted she refused to admit the falsity of her statement, but the mob dispersed.

10-18-30

Mrs. Hagy is just 24 years old and considered comely for a backwoods girl. She lived with her farmer husband just out of town and occupied a place with the "poor white" class hereabouts. Both she and her husband are known as "nigger haters" by people of this vicinity and neither had ranked very high in Bristol society. Yet, when the woman staggered into her home with blood streaming from gashes in her wrists and throat, and gave her husband a clear description of the man whom she accused of attacking her there was no one to doubt her story.

So accurate was her description that the mob had a clear conception of the man it meant to lynch. More than 300 men and women in automobiles and on foot, armed with rifles, pistols, garden implements and clubs, filled the woods near where the Hagys lived. Systematically the men began to beat the woods while women watched all lanes. It is certain that had an unfortunate man been in the woods at the time he would have been lynched before anyone could have interfered.

Meanwhile, doctors, called to examine the wounded woman, discovered that she had cut herself. They confronted her with that evidence, but she refused to talk. After the affair had settled and the mob had dispersed Sam Hagy told facts that proved that his wife had intended suicide and had deliberately planned to cause a lynching. She arose about 6:30 Monday morning, he said, and after kissing her 4-year-old child good-by told her husband that she was going to feed the hogs. Instead of that, he said, she walked across a field and into Cowan's Woods, about a quarter of a mile away.

A few minutes later she staggered into the house and told the story which brought about the mob formation and the mob hunt. Dr. Jonathan B. McClellan and Dr. Will Wiley, summoned from Bristol, treated the woman and then informed members of the mob who were waiting to learn the outcome of her wounds, that she had faked the assault story. She will recover, the doctors say.

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HELD IN CONNECTION WITH ASSAULT CASE

(Continued From Page One)

ley and Powell discussed a gun, during which conversation Brantley said, "he's agreed to do it, but wants me to help him."

Brantley denied the conversation with Powell which is alleged to have occurred on the day of the crime, but Powell admits he saw and talked with Brantley on that day. Both Brantley and Powell are vigorous in their denials of any knowledge of or participation in the shooting of the youth who is still in a grave condition in a Rocky Mount hospital with a gaping wound in his throat.

Negroes Freed.

A diligent investigation has been conducted into the case by Solicitor Gilliam and Sheriff Bardin, both of whom believe they will solve the two-week old mystery within the next few days. The negroes jailed in connection with the case have all been freed and excitement which was at white heat when the girl reported her story of the attack of two negroes has completely died down.

Additional developments of a sensational nature are expected to crop up within the next day or so and officers are confident they are on the track of the real assailants of the Crickmore youth, who has never definitely said whether he was shot by white men or negroes.

Elizabeth Jane Powell, daughter of the policeman arrested, maintains her original story of the case and just recently took officers to the scene and enacted every detail of the shooting and attack made on her by the alleged negroes.

Crickmore has [illegible] since the shooting and probably never will be able to talk, physicians said. He has never positively identified his attackers as white or negro. When told that Brantley had been arrested, he wrote, "it might have been him." Brantley's build is similar to that of one of the men attacking him, Crickmore, told officers.

COMPENSATION ACT ATTACKED BY AGENTS

Insurance Men Say It Tends to Create Monopoly—State Meeting Opens.

Elizabeth City, May 21.—(AP)—North Carolina's workmen's compensation act was attacked today on the ground that it tended to create state fund monopolistic insurance before the state association of insurance agents in convention here.

The attack came from Sam Ruffin, of Raleigh, president of the association, and Joseph T. Actlin, of Danville, Va., secretary of the national association.

In a business session this morning, members of the association also discussed problems of mutual competition, particularly as represented by church properties and the proposed compulsory automobile liability insurance which has been suggested for enactment by the state legisla-

The convention's a retfononC

The convention's afternoon program was devoted to a cruise aboard the cutter Pamlico while a banquet and dance were features of the night's program.

G. W. LAMB APPOINTED

New General Auditor of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

(Special to Daily News)

Wilmington, May 21.—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company has announced the appointment, effective June 1, of George W. Lamb as general auditor of the railroad, with headquarters in Wilmington.

SION OF BEHA
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Lynchings-1930
Rape by Whites

California

3271

UNIDENTIFIED WHITE MAN ROBS PASADENA YOUTH OF MONEY AND AUTO, AND ASSAULTS ONE OF HIS GIRL COMPANIONS

Pacific Defender
Los Angeles Cal
20 30

What started out to be an afternoon drive ended in a tragedy when a young man of Pasadena invited two young girls to take a little ride in his roadster. The three were of good families and prominent in the younger social set of Pasadena, Calif.

Little did they think that there was danger in their going and were surprised when they were stopped at the Los Angeles River bridge on Los Feliz boulevard by a young white man, apparently of Jewish extraction, dark hair, and about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighing about 140 pounds.

Shoving a pistol into the ribs of the young man driving the car, he directed him into the Hollywood Hills, where after searching the young man's pockets and taking four dollars and some cents, he proved his brute nature under the threat of murder by forcing one of the young women to submit to his brute passion.

This act accomplished, they drove back to Western avenue, where the fiend forced them out of the car, kicking them as they disembarked and threatening them with his .38 Iver-Johnson revolver. At this juncture Officers Pearson and Barry of the Hollywood police station hove in sight and the bandit in the stolen automobile fled while the victims told their story to the police.

The girls were left on the roadside while the young man joined the policemen in the chase, which lasted ten blocks. As the policemen approached the bandit he opened fire on them, which was returned by the officers, and a bullet from Policeman Barry's revolver brought the chase to a close and the career of the fiend to an end.

The brute staggered out of the car as the officers ran alongside and fell into the policeman's arms and died.

The body was taken to the morgue, where it was finger-printed and photographed in an attempt to identify, while his revolver and a small vial of bad liquor was booked at Central station.

Pacific Defender
Los Angeles Calif
9-20-30

A coroner's jury returned the verdict of justifiable homicide. The names of the young man and his two companions have been withheld as a matter of protection and that of respect to their families. The young lady who was subjected to the fiend's beastly passion is in a state of collapse from her terrible experience and all Pasadena is aroused over the affair.

LEAPS TO DEATH FROM WHITE RAPISTS

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
11-15-30

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 13—(A.N.P.)—Almost daily cases of criminal assaults, and attempts, among whites, were varied with one that ended in death Monday when pretty 19-year-old Dorothy Burke leaped three stories from a hotel room at San Pedro to her death.

Discovered about dawn lying in front of 257 West Seventh street with a fractured skull, before lapsing into unconsciousness, she named Willard E. Allison, 21, and William [illegible]ng, 23, both white. She accused [illegible] of having attempted to criminally assault her.

D.C.

3272

Lynchings—1930
Rape by Whites.

TELLS HOW HE SAFEGUARDS HIS DAUGHTER ON U STREET

World

Washington D.C.

To the Editor:

In your issue of September 26 a writer under the name of J. H. P. mentions the abominable evil of white men in autos cruising and picking up colored girls on U and Fourteenth streets. These streets have become a mecca for a class of whites who annoy, molest and assault colored women. After 10 p.m. a colored woman ceases to be safe from bold flirtations and offers for rides. A stop must be put to this damnable practice. When our mothers, daughters and sisters can no longer walk the streets without these so-called superior nordics molesting them its time to take the law into our own hands. By day they are too filthy to mingle with, but by moonlight these same curs grasp the first opportunity to co-habit with a colored woman. Don't be misled into believing these rats are of the poorer class of white men. Most of them are of the better class riding in expensive automobiles.

I am a widower with four children, my oldest is the apple of my eye for she is a mother and more; by day she struggles with my younger ones and at night she works at a part time job. She is compelled to walk U street and not a night passes that she isn't halted or followed home by some determined rat. So far, I have seven nicks in my gun and if this continues there are going to be more. I don't mean I have shot anyone, but have given them a licking to be remembered. For five days the papers carried a story of Mr. so and so, who was assaulted by a Negro bandit, the other two took their medicine gamely. I would like to hear from more readers about this vital question. K. O. R.

BLOCK ATTEMPT OF WHITE MAN TO RAPE GIRL

Afro

Engineer At Freedman's Is Fired After Being Found In Girl's Room

Washington D.C.

YOUNG DIETICIAN SAYS MAN ASSAULTED HER

Came To Room Under Guise Of Repairing Radiator, Says Girl

J. Henderson Cornett, white, 2540 Fourteenth Street N. W., chief engineer at Freedman's Hospital, was fired this week for an assault on Miss Evanel Renfrow, young dietician of the hospital taff.

According to Miss Renfrow's statement Cornett came to her room under the guise of repairing a radiator and while in the room he made several "fresh" remarks. Miss Renfrow said she left the room and went into another occupied by a girl friend. The door of this room was partly open and when Cornett came down the hall he came into the room and again made several "fresh" remarks.

When the girls refused to accept his proposals he approached the bed where the girls were and attempted to caress the girl. When he touched her Miss Renfrow screamed. Her calls brought several attendants and Cornett immediately left the room.

Man Has Record

The matter was reported to the head dietician who reported the assault to Dr. William A. Warfield, chief surgeon. Dr. Warfield suspended the man and later recommended his immediate dismissal to the Interior Department.

It is reported that Cornett had a record of a similar offense with a colored girl in a previous job and several women at Freedman's said he had been reported various times for making improper remarks to them. Dr. Warfield said one offense had been brought to his attention.

Girl Offered Bribe

Cornett offered Miss Renfrow $25 not to report the assault and later raised this amount to $300 when a man employee of the hospital attempted to bribe Miss Renfrow not to press charges against him. Miss Renfrow refused these bribes.

Several women at the hospital said most of the men employees were in sympathy with Cornett and some suggested that Miss Renfrow was "hard" on the man. Cornett has a reputation for such offenses, stated one woman head of a department at Freedman's. She said the man has been a regular nuisance, and was known as a "hugger."

Dr. Warfield said this week that a colored engineer will be sought to take the place vacated by Cornett.

THE INCIDENT AT FREEDMAN'S

World 11-26-30

Last week a white engineer at Freedman's Hospital assaulted one of the student dieticians. The assault occurred in the Nurses' Home. The outcry of the girl is the only thing that saved her. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that this man had been in the habit of attempting to hug or in other ways insult or molest women at the hospital.

While no arrest was made, Dr. William A. Warfield, for over twenty-five years head of the hospital, Tuesday suspended the man and recommended his immediate dismissal to the Secretary of the Interior.

Washington D.C.

It is most unfortunate that the incident should occur. However, it simply tends to show how glaringly inconsistent is the daily press in matters of this kind when the victim is colored and the perpetrator white. This inconsistency even permeates our so-called "Halls of Justice." Even in this city, the Capital of the Nation, white men have been able to even commit rape and get off with even a small fine or light sentences. On the other hand, whenever a colored man is involved, if it happens to be in the South, he is lynched to the nearest tree limb, if in a State where the Constitution is a little more respected, he is sent up for either life or a long stretch of years.

Negro women can only look to Negro men for protection. It is a duty encumbered upon every man to see that womanhood is respected and protected. It is an obligation that cannot be evaded.

Dr. Warfield had no alternative but to suspend this man and see to it that his dismissal followed. There must not be two standards of justice in this country.

Lynchings-1930
Rape by Whites.

Georgia

3273

MAN IS ARRESTED FOR ATTACKING GIRL

Constitution
8/?2/30
Atlanta, Ga.

A. [illegible] Palmer, 30, of 171 Cain street, was lodged at police headquarters Sunday after his capture in Austell by four Atlanta detectives, on a charge of having attacked an eight-year-old girl of [illegible] street address, at his own home Saturday afternoon. Palmer was captured by Detectives John Lowe, Neal Ellis, L. [illegible] Cody, and R. L. [illegible], who went to Austell under orders by Chief of Detectives A. Lamar Poole. The man was found in the home of his sister-in-law and was taken after the house had been surrounded. Chief Poole stated Sunday night that he had in his possession a written confession from Palmer, admitting that he had attacked the girl.

White Man Sought For Attack on Girl

Constitution
Atlanta
[illegible]-30

After gagging a 19-year-old white girl Monday night an unknown white man carried her in his automobile to a secluded spot near the outskirts of the city, attacked her, brought her back to her home on Ninth street and left her on the lawn there, according to reports of Call Officers Charlie Floyd and W. C. Patrick.

Taken to Grady hospital for treatment after she had succeeded in crawling to her front doorstep, the girl said that she was walking along Piedmont avenue Monday night when a dilapidated machine drove near her and that a young man stepped from the car, knocked her down and dragged her to the auto. She told attaches at the hospital she did not know where the young man took her.

White Attackers Of Negro Women Are Shot Down

Independent

Statesboro, Ga. — Dewey Kent was shot to death and A. V. Kent, Jr., his brother, probably fatally wounded late Sunday after the two were alleged to have beaten a Negro woman at her home near Aaron Station, 18 miles northwest of here. A. V. Kent, Jr., is in a hospital here. 5-29-30

A Negro named Jackson, brother-in-law of the woman, is held for investigation.

Atlanta Ga.

The two white men went to the Negro woman's home late Sunday afternoon and were said to have beaten her. The woman called Jackson from his home nearby.

The white men, it was said, attacked Jackson, who opened fire on them. They fled in their automobile some distance before becoming too weak from loss of blood to continue. Dewey Kent died before reaching Statesboro.

White Boys Blacked Up to Rape, Murder

Afro-American

THOMASVILLE, Ga. — (ANP) — Citizens are watching the trial of Jack Bradley and O. E. Allen, two white men, charged with the murder of Lacy Mitchell. 11-8-30

Weird tales of how the white men blackened their faces and went to Mitchell's home for the purpose of flogging him to prevent him from testifying against two white men charged with raping a young colored girl. When they arrived at the house their plans changed from flogging to killing and as a result Mitchell was shot and killed.

Baltimore, Md.

Bradley told of the blackened faces and declared that he had fired the shot that killed Mitchell, but claimed that he killed the man to save his own life, as Mitchell came to the door in answer to their knock armed with a pistol.

Rapists Get One Year

Of equal interest was the trial of Henry Price and C. V. Moore, two other white men, charged with raping a young colored girl. The rapists were convicted and sentenced to one year in prison and as the sentence was imposed, Negroes especially in the courtroom vividly recalled that a Negro convict had been lynched a few weeks ago in this same town for attempting to assault a white girl.

Lynchings—1930
Rape by Whites.

Indiana

3274

Gary American
9-6-30
Gary, Ind

Attacked and Dragged 400 Feet by White Assailants

Daily Press Silent On News of Case

Cops Jail Duo—Purse Stolen—Punishment Doubted by Some

A Gary grandmother was the victim of one of the most atrocious assaults in the annals of local crime Sunday night when two white fineds seized Mrs. Mattie Green, 50, 2461 Jefferson street, and escaped with $3.20 after dragging her nearly a block to a dark neighborhood and raping her .

Her attackers, James Smith, 29, 3884 Pennsylvania street, Indiana Harbor, and George Duckas, 38, 1304 West 13th avenue, were arrested within a few minutes after the crime had been committed. The case came up in city court Tuesday morning but was continued a week.

Walking Near Home

Mrs. Green was walking near home at 10 o'clock Sunday night when the assault occurred.

According to her statement, she was suddenly seized by the two men, one of whom throttled her to prevent her screaming. Although she fought with all her strength, she was no match for the brutes who dargged her into the middle of the 24th block on Adams street, where the criminal attack was made.

Her clothes almost torn from her body and her flesh bruised where she had been roughly handled by the two Caucasians, she ran shrieking and screaming down the street so loudly when released as to attract the attention of Officers J. G. Stone and Samuel Smith.

Hurrying to the spot, the policemen found the men still there, and the purse, rifled of its contents, on the ground just a few feet away. Duckas and Smith were arrested and taken to jail.

Conviction Doubted

Although Mrs. Green appeared at the city jail and satisfied officials there of the truth of her story, doubt is expressed by several south side attorneys that the assailants will be punished in one proportion to the crime committed unless the Negro citizens here demand that no favoritism be shown.

Incidentally, the Gary Post-Tribune, daily paper here which gives prominence to Negro crime and conducts a jim crow news column, gave the whole case not more than a half inch of space. There was an eight-inch story in the same issue telling of the holdup of a white woman, proprietor of a store, by two Negro bandits.

Defender
9-13-30
Chicago

Woman Is Victim of Gary, Ind., Whites

GARY, Ind., Sept. 12.—Immediately after it was reported that two men under arrest in Marion, Ind., had raped a white girl several weeks ago, newspapers throughout the country stated that the jail was being stormed. In their next editions the report was carried that the two men had been lynched in the courthouse yard.

Now a week after two white men have been under arrest for robbing, assaulting and raping a Race woman, 50 years old, and a grandmother, it is reported that there will be little or no conscientious prosecution. They were arrested in a non-white neighborhood by policemen also not white.

This city is more upset now than at any time since the Emmerson street school strike, when the white students struck in protest against non-white students attending the school. Like at that time, the Race citizenry is appealing for justice, only more forcefully.

Concerted action was begun this week to see that adequate punishment is meted out to James Smith, 29 years old, 3884 Pennsylvania avenue, Indiana Harbor, and George Duckas, 38 years old, 1304 W. 13th street, who are charged with having robbed, assaulted, then raped Mrs. Mattie Green, 50-year-old grandmother residing at 2461 Jefferson street.

Mrs. Green was walking near her home at 10 o'clock last Sunday night when the atrocity occurred.

According to her statement, Mrs. Green was suddenly seized by the two men, one of them clutching her throat to prevent her screaming. The thugs succeeded in subduing the woman and dragged her to the middle of the 24th block on Adams street, where they committed the three heinous crimes.

Mrs. Green, with her clothing almost torn from her body and her flesh bruised where she had been roughly handled by the white, ran, screaming toward 24th St. Policemen J. G. Stone and Samuel Smith heard her cries and came to her rescue.

After they heard her story, the officers rushed to the spot. The men were still there and her rifled purse was found in the shrubbery a few feet away. Duckas and Smith were arrested and jailed.

Lawyers, preachers and public-spirited lay citizens have come together to force the prosecution of the two morons who attacked Mrs. Green. It has been reported, and is now common talk throughout the city, that the prosecution will be weak and that punishment will not be commensurate with the crimes committed.

It is being demanded that no favoritism be shown the criminals. Indiana has been swift in meting out justice to attackers of women. Most of the victims, however, have been men of the Race involving women of the other group. Citizens here now consider it their duty, provided the state fails to apply the law vigorously, to demand that the men who attacked Mrs. Green be given the full extent of the law.

Local daily newspapers have been unusually quiet about the matter.

Defender
9-20-30

ALLEGED RAPISTS ARRESTED AGAIN TO BALK RELEASE

GARY, Ind., Sept., 17—Following the re-arrest of James Smith, 29 years old, and George Duckas, 38 years old, two white men charged with criminal assault by Mrs. Mattie Green, a grandmother the ori[illegible] against the two men which came up Tuesday morning in city court after a week's continuance, was dismissed since the prisoners had been transferred to Crown Point.

The men, who are also charged with the theft of Mrs. Green's purse containing a small amount of cash were re-arrested and sent to Crown Point through the action of Mrs. Green and her attorney, Claudius Carrell, who felt that there was a movement on foot to bring about their release.

Chicago
Def

Mrs. Green was dragged a block by the two men as she was walking alone near her home a week ago Sunday night. Taken to a dark neghborhood, she was criminally assaulted by both men who then released her with her clothes almost completely torn from her body. Her screams attracted Officers J. G. Stone and Samuel Smith, who arrested the men on the same spot where the crime was committed. Her purse was found lying on the ground a few feet away.

Date for the trial has not been set. It is believed that Duckas, a one legged man, will attempt to use his infirmity in an appeal for sympathy.

Gary American
9-6-30
Gary, Ind

A Challenge to Black Garyites

NO Negro killed to appease the wrath of a mob committed a crime more heinous than the rape last Sunday night of a black grandmother by two white fiends. Yet the daily paper here almost forgot to mention the atrocity and the men who did the act stand an excellent chance of paying an extremely light penalty or none at all.

Had the races of the three who staged the sordid drama been reversed, there is hardly a daily paper in this country that would not have carried some mention of the crime. With the feeling between the races as critical as it now is because of the Washington park situation, there may have been trouble here of the nastiest sort.

The story of the attack here in Gary and its subsequent hushing-up has its parallel in practically every city of any size where Negroes are in any considerable number. It is proof of the most convincing sort that a large percentage of the white press is consciously trying to support the bewhiskered myth that only Negroes are rapists and possessed of bestialities.

Here is also weighty evidence of the usefulness of a Negro newspaper. Only a few darker Garyites would have learned of the flagitious crime were it not for the presence in this community of a Negro newspaper. Even were it true that a journal had no other cause for existence, this would be enough to make it indispensable.

Several attorneys have expressed the opinion that they doubted that the perpetrators of the attack would be punished unless the Negro citizens here demanded it. How many will accept this challenge and implore city and county officials to do their rightful duty?

Lynchings - 1930
Rape by Whites.

Louisiana.

3275

White Policeman, Girl Killer, Declared Insane

Chicago Defender
6-28-30
Chicago, Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Charles Guerand, local white policeman, who was convicted of the brutal murder on Feb. 1 of Hattie McCray, a 14-year-old girl, was pronounced insane by Judge Henrigues Friday upon the report of three alienists, Drs. George Roeling, coroner; L. L. Cazanavette and Charles Holbrook. The finding automatically saves Guerand from hanging unless at a later date he is found sane.

Miss McCray, who had but recently quit school to assist in earning a living for her family, was employed in a restaurant at 2237 Tulane Ave. when she attracted the attention of the policeman. Declining to accede to his advances, the white man on the morning of the tragedy entered the restaurant and again approached the girl and became enraged when the young lady once more refused his insulting offers. The policeman drew his revolver and when the young lady attempted to hide behind the wife of the proprietor she was fatally shot. She died a few hours later at Charity hospital.

At the trial Guerand offered as his excuse for the brutal slaying that he was drunk. The trial jury found him guilty with capital punishment. His attorneys then sought to have a sanity commission appointed to determine whether he was insane at the time of the murder. The courts overruled this plea and while awaiting sentence to be hung, as provided by the Louisiana law, a commission was appointed to determine his present sanity. The report Friday saves the murderer from being the only white man to die on the gallows since before the war of Rebellion.

If at any time in the future the murderer is determined sane he can be hanged, unless his sentence is commuted. The case attracted nation-wide attention and was vigorously prosecuted by special counsel employed by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., officers of whom state that the murder will not be forgotten and later an effort will be made to see that the verdict of the jury will be enforced.

Lynchings - 1930

Rape by Whites.

Mississippi.

3276

Jury Finds White Attacker Of Negro Girl Guilty

Recorder

YAZOO, Miss., May 1[illegible]—(CNS)—"We the jury find the defendant guilty as charged, but cannot agree on his punishment," was the verdict of a jury in the case of Emmett Norwood, white, tried for criminal assault on a 7-year-old Negro girl.

Norwood, 23 years old of near Shaw, Miss., came to visit friends near Bentonia, leaving there about 11:30 to go to his friend's home several miles distant. Passing a Negro school house he encountered four small children, one a girl 7 years old, who were just leaving school. Flourishing a knife, he drove the boys off, took the girl into the woods and assaulted her before her 5-year-old sister.

Norwood was identified by the girl and the other children. He denied the charge.

The penalty will automatically be life imprisonment and sentence will be passed at the end of this criminal term of court.

May 17 1930

Indianapolis, Ind.

Lynchings - 1930
Rape by Whites.

North Carolina.

3277

SAYS WHITE MAN AIDED TO RAPE HER

OXFORD, N. C., Oct. 30—(ANP)—This city, which was thrown into an uproar last week when Jeff Morrow was arrested, charged with assaulting a white woman, was again thrown into confusion when the victim, Mrs. Jessie Daniels, swore out a warrant for John C. Brooks, a white man, charging him with aiding and abetting Morrow in his alleged attack upon her. 11-1-30

Brooks denied that he went to Mrs. Daniels' home with Morrow at any time and stated that the first that he heard of the attack was when Morrow was arrested and rushed away before a mob could be formed. The testimony of the widowed white woman was corroborated by her two children, one a boy about 15 years old, and a girl, aged 13, who were at home when Brooks and Morrow went there.

Probable cause was found by the court and Brooks was held under a $500 bond. While the new angle in the case caused much confusion and discussion, there was no talk of lynching the white man.

Lynchings — 1930
Rape by Whites.

Oklahoma

3278

3 WHITES HELD IN OKLA. FOR RAPE ON SCHOOL GIRL

Afro-American
7-12-30
Baltimore, Md.

OKLOHOMA CITY, Okla., July 2—An organized protest against the delay and seeming indifference of the prosecuting attorney in the case of three white men who criminally assaulted Akousa Carter, 17 years old colored school girl last week, has resulted in the arrest of three men who are being held for trial on a charge of rape.

The girl, who was kidnapped by the three men as she was returning home from vesper services at a neighboring church, reported the brutal attack to the police immediately following her release. The girl led the officers to the place where the crime occurred, and one of the men was captured and named his companions. It is alleged that the men confessed having raped the girl upon their arrest, but political pressure in their favor was brought to bear upon the prosecutor, who booked the case as disorderly conduct, until public protest forced action.

Lynchings-1930
Rape by Whites.

Texas.

3279

Texan Is Sought For Girl's Torture

Constitution
9-14-30

BEAUMONT, Texas, Sept. 13.—(AP)—Charges of assault to murder nd criminal assault were filed today gainst Clarence Rogers for his alleged part in connection with the torturing of Miss Edith Bozeman, 20, who claimed she was burned with lighted cigarets [illegible]

Atlanta, Ga.

Rogers had not been arrested and officers were seeking him in nort Texas after he had been seen aboard a Texas and New Orleans railroad train yesterday.

Miss Boseman claimed she was lured to a hotel room, where she was tortured with fire. She said coals on the ends of cigarettes and cigars had been pressed to her body. Scores of seared places were on her face, breast, arms and legs, officers said.

She said she was rescued from the room early yesterday morning. Members of her family said a young man, who was a stranger to them, had made a date with her for a picture show.

After the hotel physician treated her hurts she was sent to her home in a taxi. There was a bandage across one eye and the other had been blackened by a blow.

Virginia

3280

Lynchings - 1930
Rape by Whites.

WHITE MAN IS GIVEN LONG TERM IN UNUSUAL CASE

Journal and Guide

12-20-30

Norfolk, Va.

Attack On Character Of Colored Woman Doesn't Help

A jury in Corporation Court No. 2, Judge Shackelford presiding, returned a verdict of guilty in the case against Rock Schultz, a young white man, last Thursday, and fixed his punishment at 11 years in penitentiary, discrediting his story that he went to the home of Miss Flora Barber, residing at 115 High St. for the purpose of immoral conduct, instead of robbery as alleged in the indictment.

The defendant was charged with having robbed the young woman by force and stealing her purse and money when he tried to rush into her home where she was awakened by the intruder.

Schultz after striking Miss Barber a violent blow, according to the testimony, ran from the scene, followed by the victim in her night clothes. He had gone only a short distance from the scene when he ran into the arms of an officer.

While the character of Miss Barber was violently assailed, several prominent citizens for whom she had worked testified that she bore a fine reputation for veracity, industry, and morality. The case was ably prosecuted by Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney J. M. Arnold and Lester S. Parsons of the firm of Venable, Pilcher, and Parsons.

The defendant was represented by Judge W. L. Devany. A motion for a new trial was to be argued later, Judge Shackelford requiring a bond for $10,000 which the defendant could not raise.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. — June.

3247

3247

3247

TEN LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

Washington Tribune
7-4-30
Washington, D.C.

The Mob Spirit Is On the Increase; More Than Doubled 1929

The mob spirit in the United States is on the increase as compared with the first six months of the past two years. Ten lynchings were perpetrated in this Christian country of ours in the first six months of this year. It is more than double the four recorded in the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925 1926, and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3. The total number lynched in South Carolina is 167.

Lynching Toll Rises Over That of 1929

Constitution
7-2-30
Atlanta, Ga

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

LYNCHINGS MOUNT, DR. MOTON REPORTS

Advertiser
7-1-30
Montgomery, Ala

First Half Of 1930 Shows Increase Over Same Period In 1929

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, yesterday announced the lynching record for the first six months of 1930. His announcement follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

TUSKEGEE REPORTS 9 LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST HALF 1930

Reporter
7-5-30
Birmingham, Ala

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(Special to The Birmingham Reporter).—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

NINE LYNCHED IN FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR

Recorder
7-2-30
Indianapolis, Ind.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—According to records compiled by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is more than the number 5 for the first months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921. Of the persons lynched one was white and the others Negroes.

The offenses for which the lynchings were perpetrated were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; syaling landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are a follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1, Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

LYNCHING INCREASES

St. Louis Argus
7-4-30
St. Louis, Mo

Nine Slain by Mobs in First Six Months of 1930, Five More Than in Same Period in 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—According to a report just released by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930. This number is 5 more than the number for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1 Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

Pacific Defender
7-3-30
Los Angeles, Calif

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
July 1, 1930.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON.

TUSKEGEE NOTES

9 LYNCHINGS 1ST HALF OF YEAR

7-5-30

Baltimore, Md

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

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The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1 Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

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9 LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Courier

7-5-30

Pittsburgh, Pa

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR 1930

Age

7-5-30

New York, N.Y.

Semi-Annual Statement Issued By Dr. Moton From Tuskegee

The semi-annual statement issued from Tuskegee Institute by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, giving the lynching record for the first six months of 1930, shows that there were nine instances of mob killings, five more than there were in the first half of 1929.

Texas led with three, while South Carolina followed with two. Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma each had one. Eight Negroes and one white were the victims, five being charged with rape, one with murder; one with bombing house; one with slaying landlord in altercation over debt, and one with attempted rape.

There were five lynchings for the same period in 1928; nine in 1925, 1926 and 1927; five in 1924; 15 in 1923; 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

NINE WERE LYNCHED IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930, REPORT SAYS

7-5-30

Chicago, Ill

According to the report released under date of Jluy 1, from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, there were nine persons lynched during the first six months of 1930. Eight of these were colored.

According to the report, the numebr in the first six months of this year is five more than that for the first six months of last year (1929), four more than that for the first six months of 1928, and equal to that of the first six months of each of the years of 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924, but it is considerably less than the number for the first six months in the years previous to 1924.

The offenses charged were as follows: rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing, house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 2. The states in which the lynchings rated as follows: Texas, 3; South Carolina, 2; Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma, 1 each.

BROOKLYN TIMES

JUL 1 - 1930

LYNCHING RATE DOUBLES

9 in South in First 6 Months of 1930 —4 in Like Period of 1929.

Lynchings have more than doubled in the first six months of 1930, as compared with the same period of time in 1929, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama.

There were nine lynchings this year, four in the first six months of 1929, and five in 1928. Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: Violence, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted violence, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

[illegible] RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

Savannah, Ga

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research there were, in the first six months of 1930, 9 lynchings.

This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years, 1924, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; and Texas, 3.

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9 LYNCHED IN HALF YEAR

NINE LYNCHED IN HALF YEAR—FIVE MORE MOB MURDERS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930 THAN 1929—TEXAS LEADS WITH THREE ATROCITIES

Guardian

7-5-30

Boston, Mass

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were colored. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina; 2; Texas, 3.

NEW YORK SUN

JUL 1 - 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

9 Reported in 1930 So Far; Five in First Half of 1929.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (A. P.).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings had been reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other States with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with murder, one with bombing a house, and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months of 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period of 1923, twenty-one less than during the same period of 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months of 1921.

NEW YORK EVE POST

JUL 1 - 1930

LYNCHING RISE REPORTED

Tuskegee Institute Records Nine Cases So Far This Year

Lynching increased in the first six months of this year over like periods in the past two years but is less prevalent than it was eight and nine years ago, figures received from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, revealed today. There were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930, four in the same period in 1929, five in 1928 and nine each in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen, in 1922 thirty and in 1921 thirty six.

Lynchings- 1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.- June.

3248

PEORIA, ILL., JOURNAL
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Lynching Record for First Six Months

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the umber of 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the umber of 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., NEWS
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF YEAR

Texas Leads With Three, Dr. Moton's Report Shows—Five First Six Months Last Year.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(A. P.)—Statistics in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes, and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

TROY TIMES
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

Lynching Record for Six Months.

8

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 1, 1930.

Editor of The Troy Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: Rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

CHICAGO, ILL., TRIBUNE
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS; SHOW INCREASE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led the states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house, and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

VINCENNES, IND., COMM'CIAL
Thursday, July 3, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN HALF YEAR

Tuskegee Institute Issues Semi-Annual Report—Number Greater Than in 1929.

55

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, issues the lynching record for the first six months of 1930 as recorded by the institute as follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year, I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

MEMPHIS, TENN., COM.-APPEAL
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE.

Nine Occurred In First Six Months, Report Reveals.

55

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia. Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

KINGSPORT, TENN., TIMES
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

Lynchings For 1930 Increase

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principle of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Johnson City, Tenn., Chronicle
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Nine Lynched During First Half Of 1930

Larger Than Previous Years, According to Records at Tuskegee

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were, rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

MONROE, MICH., NEWS
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Mob Hangings Total Nine Against Four in First Six Months of 1929

55

Lynchings increased in the United States during the first six months of this year over the first six months of 1929, according to a compilation of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negro students at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Nine lynchings were reported this year against four for the same period the year before.

Lynching for the first six months of other years are five in 1928; nine in 1927, 1926 and 1925; five in 1924; 15 in 1923; 30 in 1922 and 36 in 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape,1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 1, 1930

LYNCHING INCREASE NOTED.

Tuskegee Reports 9 to Date in 1930 —4 in Like Period in 1929.

Lynching in the United States increased in the first six months of 1930 over like periods in the past two years and is less prevalent than it was eight and nine years ago, according to figures received yesterday from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama. The figures, compiled by the institute's department of records and research, show that nine persons were lynched in the first six months of 1930. Four were lynched in the same period in 1929, five in 1928 and nine in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen were lynched, in the same period of 1922 the number was thirty and in 1921, thirty-six. Eight of the persons lynched this year were Negroes and one was white. Three lynchings, in 1930 occurred in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

BROOKLYN TIMES
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

LYNCHING RATE DOUBLES

9 in South in First 6 Months of 1930 —4 in Like Period of 1929.

Lynching[illegible] h[illegible]e more than doubled in the [illegible] six months of 1930, as compared with the same period of time in 1929, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in [illegible]a.

There were nine lynchings this year, four in the first six months of 1929, and five in 1928. Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: Violence, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted violence, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

JACKSON, TENN., SUN
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Nine Lynchings Against Five for Same 1929 Period

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two.

LOUISVILLE, KY., HER.-POST
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN 1930, FIGURES SHOW

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other States with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

N. Y. City [illegible]

JUL 1 - 1930

LYNCHING INCREASE NOTED.

Tuskegee Reports 9 to Date in 1930 —4 in Like Period in 1929.

Lynching in the United States increased in the first six months of 1930 over like periods in the past two years and is less prevalent than it was eight and nine years ago, according to figures received yesterday from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama. The figures, compiled by the institute's department of records and research, show that nine persons were lynched in the first six months of 1930. Four were lynched in the same period in 1929, five in 1928 and nine in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen were lynched, in the same period of 1922 the number was thirty and in 1921, thirty-six. Eight of the persons lynched this year were Negroes and one was white. Three lynchings in 1930 occurred in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

Richmond Va. News Leader
JUL 1 - 1930

TUSKEGEE HEAD LISTS LYNCHINGS

Nine Reported in United States During First Six Months of Year.

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(By Assocated Press).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today aht nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1 930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attemped assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

EVANSVILLE IND PRESS
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

LYNCHINGS SOAR

Mobs Take Nine Lives In Past Six Months

Special Correspondence

TUSKEGEE, Alabama, July 1.—A total of nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year surpassed the lynchings of the same period in 1929 by five, according to records compiled today by Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a school for the training of colored young men and women.

For the first six months in 1929 there were four lynchings; five in 1928; nine for 1925, 1926 and 1927; five for 1924; 15 for 1923; 30 for 1922 and 36 for 1921.

One white was lynched and the remainder were negroes.

The states where the lynchings took place this year were: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma, one each; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

MARION ILL POST
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

Lynching Record for First 6 Months of 1930

By United Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929, four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number thirty, for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying of landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state

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Providence, R. I. Bulletin
JUL 2 - 1930

LYNCHING FIGURES

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, there were nine lynchings for the first six months of 1930, confined to the States of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas. This number was five more than the number for the first six months of 1929, four more than the number for the same period of 1928, and the same for the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

While it is deplorable that nine lynchings should have taken place thus far this year within the boundaries of the United States, the fact remains that the remarkable decrease in the number of victims is the certain sign that this form of rough justice has been brought under a great degree of control and lends encouragement to the hope that it will soon be wiped out.

From 1892, which was the peak of lynchings in the United States, with 155 Negroes and 100 whites dying at the hands of the mobs, the number has been steadily reduced until in 1928 and 1929 there were eleven, the lowest figures in years.

Every now and then the sinister passions of man as a mob assume control of reason and fairness, and the entire country is shamed by a Sherman, Texas, outrage. But more frequently the country is witnessing—and approving—such a scene as occurred recently in Beaumont, Texas, when a stout-hearted sheriff, bent upon upholding the law, swung on the jaw of the leader of a mob which was out for a lynching party and broke up the evil attempt.

Lynchings are being rapidly isolated to remote communities of the South. For with the growth of population, the strengthening of law agencies, the increased facilities for preventing crime and apprehending criminals and, above all, the development of a determined public sentiment among the people of the South that this vile thing must not be, the rough justice of the mob is being thwarted and suppressed and eventually will be destroyed entirely.

Newport News, Va. Times Herald
JUL 1 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN U. S. SINCE JANUARY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle
JUN 27 1930

President Hoover, we are sure, has put the right man in the right place in making Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee head of the commission to report on Haytian schools, all of which will be visited. Probably Dr. Moton will find the Haytian Negro psychology rather different from what is in evidence in our South. He will take back some inspiration when his mission is completed.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - June.

3249

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 1 - 1930

LIST 12 LYNCHINGS SO FAR THIS YEAR

Six-Month Total Equal to All Recorded in 1929

NEGROES VOICE PROTEST

Declare State Governments Have Broken Down

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30 (A. P.)—Charging that twelve lynchings, or the same number as for ~~the entire~~ twelve months of 1929, had occurred in the six months ending to-day, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its convention here to-day, issued a statement saying:

"There is little, if any, prospect that the known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world will be prosecuted or punished. State Government has again broken down in the face of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the Federal Government to step in and preserve trial by jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens.

"The sending of a brass band to England by the Governor of Texas will not obscure the fact, known to all the civilized world, that Texas this year leads the roster of infamy with four of these murderous outrages, one of them committed in the presence of members of the Texas Rangers and involving the roasting alive of a human being who was confined in jail awaiting trial."

Tuskegee Has Records of Only Nine Lynchings

Nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930 is the number given in the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. R. R. Morton, the Principal, informed The World yesterday. Dr. Morton's letter says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

CHICAGO ILL POST
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

Lynchings Increase in 1930.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 29.—~~To the Editor of the~~ Post. Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; twenty one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offences charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 2 - 1930

9 Lynchings in 6 Months Equals South's '27 Total

Tuskegee Study Shows Texas Leading in Mob Violence

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led with three lynchings, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes. One was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 1 - 1930

LYNCHING INCREASE NOTED.

Tuskegee Reports 9 to Date in 1930 —4 in Like Period in 1929.

Lynching in the United States increased in the first six months of 1930 over like periods in the past two years and is less prevalent than it was eight and nine years ago, according to figures received yesterday from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama. The figures, compiled by the institute's department of records and research, show that nine persons were lynched in the first six months of 1930. Four were lynched in the same period in 1929, five in 1928 and nine in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen were lynched, in the same period of 1922 the number was thirty and in 1921, thirty-six. Eight of the persons lynched this year were Negroes and one was white. Three lynchings in 1930 occurred in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
POST-GAZETTE

JUL 1 - 1930

A Lynching That Failed.

Of the nine lynchings which have blackened the record of the first six months of 1930, three occurred on Texas soil. There would have been another there just as the period closed but for W. W. Covington, sheriff of Jefferson county, who showed peace officers of the state how to stop murders by mobs. In the period, another Southern state had two killings of this nature and four others had one each; the lesson impressed by Sheriff Covington has application for these and for all others in which mob volence is likely to exhibit itself.

This sheriff had courage. That tells the story. Faced by the mob, he was not frightened by its clamor. Instead, he slapped the ringleader and the spirit and purpose of the crowd collapsed. The hoodlums—some of them possibly, respectable citizens in their milder moments—disappeared and the imprisoned object of their anger was safe. Never has the mob the asset of fortitude. Its strength lies in numbers alone. Like the wolf pack of the wilderness, it has power only so long as it is permitted to yelp unmolested. The false bravery of the rioters is dissipated when a man or men possessing a little real courage confronts them.

Western fiction has plenty of such instances. It is refreshing when one comes to light in real life. Texas should pay tribute to the sheriff of Jefferson and ask that other counties consider men of like calibre at election time.

CHICAGO, ILL., POST
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

Tuskegee Report Shows Increase in Lynchings

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

charged were: Violence, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted violence, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

CHICAGO ILL POST
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

Tuskegee Report Shows Increase in Lynchings

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—~~Statisticians~~ in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUL 2 - 1930

Lynchings Double, School Survey Shows

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the firstsix month of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other States with three.

Norfolk Va. Ledger Dispatch

JUL 1 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASING

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma, had one each.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Times

JUL 1 1930

LYNCHING RATE DOUBLES

9 in South in First 6 Months of 1930 —4 in Like Period of 1929.

Lynchings have more than doubled in the first six months of 1930, as compared with the same period of time in 1929, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute ~~in Alabama~~.

There were nine lynchings this year, four in the first six months of 1929, and five in 1928. Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses

BELLEVILLE, ILL., NEWS-DEM
Monday, June 30, 1930

Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute which was founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women located in Tuskegee, Ala., writes us a letter elaborating on the lynching record for the first six months of 1930. Dr. Moton says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

Independent
7-3-30
Atlanta, Ga

Lynching Record For First Six Months Shows Increase Over Past Year

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1930, there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five fo rthe first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia. 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

N. Y. City Herald Tribune

JUL 2 1930

9 Lynchings in 6 Months Equals South's '27 Total

Tuskegee Study Shows Texas Leading in Mob Violence

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led with three lynchings, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes. One was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

TROY N Y TIMES
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

Lynching Record for Six Months.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 1, 1930.

Editor of The Troy Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: Rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Newark N. J. News
JUL 1 - 1930

Lynchings

To the Editor of the NEWS:

Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929, four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than for the first six months of 1924, six less than for the first six months of 1923, twenty-one less than for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina two, and Texas, three.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 30.

YOUNGSTOWN OHIO VIND
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930,

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHE OF 1930

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,
July 1, 1930.

Editor of The Vindicator, Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were as the number nine for the first nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1920; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same ber as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follow: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Yours Very Truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

N. Y. City World

JUL 1 - 1930

Tuskegee Has Records of Only Nine Lynchings

Nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930 is the number given in the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. R. R. Morton, the Principal, informed The World yesterday. Dr. Morton's letter says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, sent Press.

Jan. - June.

3250

PRINCETON, IND., CLAR.-NEWS
Friday, July 4, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN U. S. FOR SIX MONTHS

55

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 4.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led the states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house, and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

HARRIMAN, TENN., RECORD
Thursday, July 3, 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1930

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number of thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offense charge were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as, follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

DYERSBURG, TENN., GAZETTE
[illegible]nesday, July 2, 1930

Increase in Lynching Shows Marked Gain

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial, announced that nine lynehings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

NINE LYNCHED IN 1930

Figures for First Six Months of Year Made Public

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announcel today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a home and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927.

COLUMBUS, O., STATE-JOUR.
Thursday, July 3, 1930

Letters

55

SIX MONTHS LYNCHING RECORD.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1924; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.
Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., VINDICATOR
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Lynchings Increase In U. S. This Year

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1 (A. P.).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced yesterday that nine lynchings ere reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
JULY 2, 1930

9 Lynchings in 6 Months Equals South's '27 Total

Tuskegee Study Shows Texas Leading in Mob Violence

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 1, 1930
PARSONS KS SUN

Lynchings Over the U. S. 4 More Than Last Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahomu had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, and one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JULY 1, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

9 Reported in 1930 So Far, Five in First Half of 1929.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. July 1 (A. P.).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings had been reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months of 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period of 1923, twenty-one less than during the same period of 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months of 1921.

July 1, 1930
TOPEKA KAN JOURNAL

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

Three of Nine in United States Last Six Months Occurred There.

Tuskogee Institute, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statistics in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, princpal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

NINE LYNCHED DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1—(P)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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Bristol, Tenn., News Bulletin
Thursday, July 3, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. FIRST SIX MONTHS 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2. (AP)—There were nine lynching in the United States in the first six months of 1930 compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

CARLISLE, KY., MERCURY
Thursday, July 3, 1930

NINE PERSONS LYNCHED IN U. S. FIRST SIX MONTHS

Nine persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five during the same period in 1929 according to figures released by the Tuskegee Institute Tuesday. Texas led all other states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the victims lynched were negroes and one white.

NEW YORK CITY POST
JULY 1, 1930

LYNCHING RISE REPORTED

Tuskegee Institute Records Nine Cases So Far This Year

Lynching increased in the first six months of this year over like periods in the past two years but is less prevalent than it was eight and nine years ago, figures received from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, [illegible]. There were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930, four in the same period in 1929, five in 1928 and nine each in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen, in 1922 thirty and in 1921 thirty six.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JULY 2, 1930

Lynchings Double, School Survey Shows

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MEMPHIS, TENN., PRESS-SCIM
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930 compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

N. Y. City Eve Mail
JUL 1 1930

12 LYNCHINGS ARE REPORTED FOR THIS YEAR

Number So Far Equals Entire Total Recorded in 1929

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1 (A. P.)—Charging that twelve lynchings, or the same number as for the entire twelve months of 1929, had occurred in the six months ending to-day, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its convention here, issued a statement saying:

"There is little, if any, prospect that the known members of the murderous mobs who dethroned the courts and orderly government in this country and who disgraced us before the civilized world will be prosecuted or punished. State Government has again broken down in the face of this form of murderous anarchy and the conclusion will become inevitable for many law-abiding, decent citizens of both races that it will be necessary for the Federal Government to step in and preserve trial by jury, a basic constitutional right, for its citizens.

"The sending of a brass band to England by the Governor of Texas will not obscure the fact, known to all the civilized world, that Texas this year leads the roster of infamy with four of these murderous outrages, one of them committed in the presence of members of the Texas Rangers and involving the roasting alive of a human being who was confined in jail awaiting trial."

TUSKEGEE HAS RECORDS OF ONLY NINE LYNCHINGS

Nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930 is the number given in the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. R. R. Morton, the Principal said to-day. Dr. Morton's letter says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

N. Y. City Sun
JUL 1 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

9 Reported in 1930 So Far; Five in First Half of 1929.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (A. P.).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings had been reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with murder, one with bombing a house, and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months of 192[illegible] when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is also less than the number lynched during the same period of 1923, twenty-one less than during the same period of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the first six months of 1921.

N. Y. City Post
JUL 1 1930

LYNCHING RISE REPORTED

Tuskegee Institute Records Nine Cases So Far This Year

Lynching increased in the first six months of this year over like periods in the past two years but is less prevalent than it was eight and nine years ago, figures received from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, revealed today. There were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930, four in the same period in 1929, five in 1928 and nine each in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen, in 1922 thirty and in 1921 thirty six.

N. Y. City Post
JUL 1 1930

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In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen, in 1922 thirty and in 1921 thirty six.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., G.-MAIL
Friday, July 4, 1930

NINE LYNCHED DURING FIRST HALF OF 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Record and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months each of the year 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows. Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolia, two; Texas three.

St. Augustine Record
FLORIDA
DATE JUL 1 1930

Nine Lynchings Reported During First Six Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUDE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched.

Lynchings-1930
Reportson, Sent Press.

Jan. - June.

3251

Carrollton, Ga., Times
Thursday, July 3, 1930

Nine Lynchings In U. S. For First Six Months of 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institutee in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the humber 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927, it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1. South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS FIRST 6 MONTHS 1930

The record of lynchings for the first six months of 1930 is given by Robert R. Moton, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., who says:

"I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1917; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
MORNING POST
JUN 2 - 1930

NINE SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

The record of lynchings for the first six months of the current year indicates that the trend is in a regrettable direction. There were more instances of mob action than in any corresponding period since 1927. The situation had shown signs of improving notably, but the number of summary illegal executions in the half-year gives evidence that the pendulum is swinging toward an increase of instances of mob law.

Nine persons have been lynched thus far this year and as is usually the case the Southern states furnished the theatre. Florida was the scene of one, Georgia of one, Mississippi of one, Oklahoma of one, South Carolina of two and Texas of three. One of the victims was white and the others were negroes.

While the record is notably better than was frequently illustrated a few years ago, the fact that it is worse than at any time since 1927 is of a character to diminish the confidence which had been felt that the South was steadily progressing to recognition of the evils sustained by that section through the setting aside of law. The lynchings are the more inexcusable because there is not the slightest danger that the culprits would escape merited punishment were they placed on trial under due process of law.

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS OCCURRED FOR 6 MONTHS OF 1930

FIVE WERE RECORDED FOR SAME PERIOD IN 1929—TEXAS LEADS ALL OTHER STATES SOUTH CAROLINA COMING NEXT.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three; South Carolina has two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes, and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault; two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

Pelham, Ga., Journal
Thursday, July 3, 1930

NINE LYNCHED IN SOUTHERN STATES

ONLY ONE OCCURRED IN THIS STATE; EIGHT NEGROES AND ONE WHITE MAN

The ~~Lynching Record~~ for the First Six Months of 1930, furnished The Journal by The Tuskegee Institute:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskeegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number of 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the following years: 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, murder 1; bombing house, slaying landlord in altercat over debt, 1; attempted rape 1

"The states in which lyn ings occurred and the numbe each state are as follows: Flor 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; lahoma, 1; South Carolina, Texas, 3.

Elberton, Ga., Star
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

In the report of lynching during the first six months of 1930 sent out by Tuskegee Institute, it is revealed that there were nine lynchings during this period, five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927. Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. Georgia had one lynching to mar its clean records of the past three years. Other states in which lynchings occurred are: Florida, one; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Union City, Tenn., Commercial
Friday, July 4, 1930

Lynching Record for The First Six Months of 1930

Tuskegee Institute Alabama,
July 1, 1930.

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Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is five more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years, 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number less than the number 45 for the first 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying

PRESS
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

JUL 2 - 1930

Lynchings On The Increase

Lynchings have increased in southern states over 1928 and 1929 and are back to where they were in 1927. This will be anything but heartening news to those who believed that the people were becoming more sober minded, and would let the law take its course.

For the first six months of 1930 nine lynchings occurred in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas, and all were colored with the exception of one. This does not mean, however, that we are getting back to the period immediately following the war when the maximum number of lynchings was thirty for the first six months of 1922 and thirty-six for the first six months of 1921. Education has done much, and the papers of the south are to be commended for the continued agitation to let the law take its course.

We of the north, perhaps, do not realize the intense feeling over an atrocious murder or attacks made upon white girls by colored persons. A leader can create a mob under such conditions and if we are to prevent these lynchings each community will have to educate those who urge taking the law in their own hands. It is pretty hard at a distance to see things in the same light as a father does when a member of his family has been attacked. The laws, however, carry penalties to deal with this situation, and if allowed to take their course there is very little opportunity for a guilty individual to escape legal punishment.

Any attempt on the part of people to argue to the southerners that capital punishment is wrong would only end in promoting more lynchings. They feel that the taking of human life is justified under circumstances such as confront them when these atrocious crimes are committed. We want to commend the southern people who have, to a large extent, refrained from taking life in their own hands, and are setting a record for upholding laws unequalled a few years back.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

[illegible] 2 - [illegible]

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

There were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year, five more than for the corresponding period of last year, according to Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. The number is five more than in the first half of 1929, also four more than during the first six months of 1928, and is exactly the same as during the first half of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927.

The record, however, shows a falling off as compared with earlier years, for there were 36 lynchings during the first six months of 1921, 30 in the same part of 1922 and 15 in 1923. This reveals a gradual decline, and it is regrettable that the current year has shown any different trend.

All of the lynchings this year were in Southern States. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

Even with this unfavorable showing there is marked evidence of a change for the better on the part of the people in the South, as well as in the North. There is a general disposition nowadays to allow the law to take its course with offenders who at one time were dealt with by mobs. Reasonable persons can see that any other plan invites anarchy.

According to statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, in the Department of Records and Research, there have been nine lynchings reported during the first six months of 1930, five more than the number during the same period in 1929.

Of those lynched, one was a white person, and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; and attempted rape, 1.

Texas led all states with 3 lynchings, South Carolina had 2, while Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one each.

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landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1 Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2, Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal

Jacksonville Journal
FLORIDA
DATE JUL 1 1930

9 ARE LYNCHED

Mobs Have Been Quite Active During Last 6 Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine were lynched.

NEW CASTLE (Penna.) NEWS
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

Lynching Record Grows During 1930

Big Increase Noted By Research Department Of Tuskogee Institute

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MEMPHIS, TENN., PRESS-SCIM
Saturday, July 5, 1930

Blocks Lynching

56

Sheriff Walter W. Covington, above, of Beaumont, Tex., doesn't believe in lynching parties. When a mob stormed the county jail there to remove a negro charged with attacking a white woman, the sheriff quelled the disturbance with tear gas and revolver fire. Two days later, he broke up another lynching party by dealing the mob leader a hefty slap on the jaw.

PORT JERVIS GAZETTE
Thursday, July 3, 1930

9 LYNCHINGS IN 6 MONTHS EQUALS SOUTH'S '27 TOTAL

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 3 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led with three lynchings, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes. One was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six moths 1921.

ONEIDA, TENN., NEWS
Friday, July 4, 1930

Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1930.

Below is found the lynching record as given by the Tuskegee Institute, the record being for the first half of the year and

There is nothing so small in the sight of God as the fool who says there is no God.

shows 9 lynchings as against 4 for the same period last year.

Of the persons lynched I was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi,1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lynchings-1930*
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – June.

3252

LYNCHING

Afro-American

6-26-30

Charleston N.C.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research there were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1930, or five more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; and four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928. In other words, there were as many lynchings in the first six months of 1930 as there were during the first six months of 1928 and 1929 combined. The nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930 took place in six States as follows: Florida, Georgia, Mississsippi and Oklahoma, one each; South Carolina two and Texas, 3. Eight of the victims were Negroes and one white.

Lynching is a disgrace to Christian civilization and a curse to that nation which allows it to exist within its borders. Therefore an end should be put to this great evil in our country. If the States cannot put an end to it, the national government should.

PARIS, KY., CITIZEN
Friday, July 4, 1930

Lynching Record 1930

53

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Gorgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Corbin, Ky., Times-Tribune
Friday, July 4. 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN FIRST HALF OF 1930

53

According to the records of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, lynchings increased during the first half of 1930 over the same period of the previous year. Their record follows:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape,5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton, Principal.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., H.JOU.
Friday, July 4, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE OVER 1929 RECORD

Nine People Lynched During First Six Months of 1930 As Compared with Four Last Year.

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Information supplied by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, discloses the fact that there were five more lynchings in the first six months of 1930 than in the same period of 1929. There were nine lynchings from January 1 to July 1 this year as compared with four lynchings over the same period of time last year.

During the first six months of 1928 five were lynched and in the same period in 1925, 1926 and 1927 there were nine lynched each year. There were five lynched in this period of 1924; fifteen in 1923; thirty in 1922, and thirty-six during the first half of 1921.

Of those lynched this year so far one was white and the rest negroes. Five were charged with rape; one with murder; one with bombing a house; one with slaying a landlord in an altercation over a debt, and one with attempted rape.

The states in which the lynchings took place and the number in each are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2, and Texas, 3.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Democrat
Tuesday, July 8, 1930

Lynchings.

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The pricipal of Tuskegee ~~Institute~~ writes:

I am sending you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of the year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1 Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2 Texas, 3.

IRVINE, KY., TRIBUNE
Friday, July 4, 1930

Lynchings On The Increase

93

Robert M. Moton, of the Tuskegee Institute has the following to say on lynchings: "I find according to records compiled at this institute that the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings this being 5 more than the first six months of 1929.

Of the number lynched 1 was white; the other 8 were negroes.

The offenses charged were; 5 for rape; 1 for murder; 1 for bombing a house; 1 for slaying his land-lord; and one for attempted rape. The states in which they occured were; Florida 1; Georgia 1, Mississippi 1; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 2; Texas 3.

Johnson City, Tenn., Staff News
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Nine Lynched During First Half Of 1930

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According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were, rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

BOULDER COL.—CAME
JUL 2 1930

SO FAR
EIGHT

42

Tuskegee Institute (for Negro education) reports in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number, four, for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1929 and is the same as the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921.

NEWS

Clanton, Ala.

JUL 3 1930

Lynchings Mount, Dr. Moton Reports

First Half of 1930 Shows Increase Over Same Period In 1929

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, yesterday announced the lynching record for the first six months of 1930. His announcement follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged weer rape, five; murder. one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape. one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida. one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

DECATUR, ALA.
DAILY

JUL 1 - 1930

LYNCHING RECORD IS MADE PUBLIC

Alabama Free From Taking Law In Own Hands

Alabama is free from the curse of taking the law into her own hands thus far during 1930, according to a report made public today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

"I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas. three."

Times
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 1 1930

LYNCHING INCREASE NOTED.

Tuskegee Reports 9 to Date in 1930—4 in Like Period in 1929.

Lynching in the United States increased in the first six months of 1930 over like periods in the past two years and is less prevalent than it was eight and nine years ago, according to figures received yesterday from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama. The figures, compiled by the institute's department of records and research, show that nine persons were lynched in the first six months of 1930. Four were lynched in the same period in 1929, five in 1928 and nine in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen were lynched, in the same period of 1922 the number was thirty and in 1921, thirty-six. Eight of the persons lynched this year were Negroes and one was white. Three lynchings in 1930 occurred in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

World
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 1 1930

Tuskegee Has Records of Only Nine Lynchings

Nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930 is the number given in the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. R. R. Morton, the Principal, informed The World yesterday. Dr. Morton's letter says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

LEAVENWORTH
KANS.
TIMES

JUL 1 - 1930

LYNCHING INCREASE.

According to the report which comes from Muskogee Institute, where accurate record is kept of the lynchings in the country, this lawless method of disposing of alleged criminals is on the increase again. The records of the Institute show that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921. These lynchings all were in the South, but they were none the less regrettable on that account. Lynching is illegal taking of human life, and that is murder. For some years the number of lynchings in the country had been decreasing and it was fondly hoped that we were becoming too civilized for such work. But this latest report is discouraging.

MORRISTOWN, TENN.
GAZETTE MAIL

JUL 4 - 1930

NINE LYNCHED DURING FIRST HALF OF 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Record and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months each of the year 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows. Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolia, two; Texas three.

Harriman, Tenn.

JUL 3 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1930

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number of thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offense charge were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas 3.

TIMES

Montclair, N. J.

JUL 2 1930

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number, four, for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than he number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922, and twenty-seven ess than the number, thirty-six, for he first six months of 1921.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one South Carolina, two, and Texas three.

ROBERT R. MOTON.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - June

3253

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
ADVERTISER

JUL 2 1930

Lynchings

We are indebted to the Tuskegee Institute's department of records and research for information concerning lynchings in the United States during the first half of the past year.

At the time the report is received, authorities of two or three southern states are being driven to drastic measures to save negroes accused of crimes from mob violence.

According to the Tuskegee report, there were nine lynchings between January 1 and July 1. This number is five more than the total for the corresponding period of 1929. It is four more than the total for the first six months of 1928. It equals the number for the same period of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. The first half of 1924 was marked by five lynchings. There were fifteen in the same period of 1923. Thirty lynchings occurred in the first six months of 1922 and in the corresponding period of 1921 there were thirty-six victims of mob violence.

Of the persons lynched so far this year, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were criminal assault in five cases, murder in one, slaying landlord in one, bombing in one and attempted criminal assault in one.

The states in which these lynching occurred and the number for each follow: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

Just when we were congratulating ourselves that this black blot on American civilization was gradually fading, the drift turns the other way and lynchings so far this year represent a 100 per cent increase over the totals for each of the preceding two years. It is a national disgrace which the organized forces of the law and the finer instincts of the race must stamp out. The fact that the victims of mobs this year are practically all negroes, as is the case every year, shows that racial hatred and intolerance are the two things, above all other factors, that must be combatted by those who would end these atrocities against known or suspected persons in heinous crimes.

CITIZEN
Dalton, Ga.

JUL 3 1930

Lynching Record

From Professor R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial institute, Tuskeegee, Alabama, we have received the lynching record for the first six months of 1930.

The southern states have slipped back, and for the first six months of 1930 there were five more lynchings than for the first six months of 1928. This is regrettable because it has appeared for the last two years that the south was getting away from this kind of thing. It is rather singular that we should have nine lynchings in the south during the first six months of this year, the same number as occurred in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

But, compared with the record from 1921 to 1923, we can point with pride to the fact that we are improving. For the first six months of 1921, there were thirty-six lynchings; for the first six months of 1922 there were twenty-seven lynchings; for the first six months of 1923 there were thirty lynchings.

Of the persons lynched for the first six months of this year, one was white and six were negroes; offenses charged: rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; North Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Some day we shall eliminate this barbarous custom and let the law handle the cases as it will if given an opportunity. In no instance that we recall in recent years has a lyncher failed to receive a speedy trial and justice in the courts. It is so much better for these cases to take a lawful course.

ARGUS
Camden, N. J.

JUL 3 1930

LYNCHING RECORD

Nine Occurred During the Past Six Months

Editor Camden Argus:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON,
Principal.

BOISE, IDAHO
DAILY STATESMAN

JUL 5 1930

LYNCHINGS

Figures compiled by the department of records and research at Tuskegee institute reveal that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings in the United States; five more than the number for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number for the first six months of 1928; the same for the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927; four more than the number for the first six months of 1924.

However, in the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; in the first six months of 1922 there were 30; in the first six months of 1921 there were 36.

The figures are enlightening in that they indicate a consistent decrease in the number of lynchings between 1921 and 1929 and an increase since that time.

Perhaps the reason may be found in the relaxed vigilance on the part of those who were doing such good work in wiping out the underlying causes of the outrages.

STAR
SANDUSKY, O.

JUL 8 - 1930

NOT SO GOOD.

IN a communication to the Star-Journal, Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama school for negroes, gives the record of lynchings for the first six months of the present year. During this period, he shows, there were nine lynchings, eight of the victims being colored, and one white. Texas had three lynchings, South Carolina two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma one each.

This is not a very good record, we submit. In recent years it had appeared that the number of lynchings was being reduced steadily, so that there was hope that in every part of the country public sentiment would not longer tolerate interference with the regular course of justice.

Texas has made a particularly bad record this year, in one instance a mob's violence having gone so far as to burn the court house. It is a situation that calls for serious consideration. In contrast with the dark portions of the state's record, however, there is the case of the sheriff at Beaumont who did not hesitate to use his fists, a gun and tear bombs to repel mobs bent upon taking the life of a prisoner. Perhaps if southern states had more such sheriffs, determined to protect prisoners and see that the law takes its course, there would be an end of lynchings.

Sooner or later, southern states will discover that mob law and mob rule are dangerous, and that they harm all.

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE

Commercial Appeal

Nine Occurred In First Six Months, Report Reveals.

7-2-30

Memphis, Tenn.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

UNION CITY, IND., TIMES
Tuesday, July 8, 1930

DECREASE

THE NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IS DISCLOSED

43 STATES FREE FROM EVIL—TEN OUTBREAKS IN 1929

New York—In its eighth annual honor roll of states free from lynching, the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches shows that forty-three states had a clean record in 1929. While this number shows no increase over 1928, when forty-three states were similarly recorded as free of the lynching evil, it shows a decided increase in comparison with the second year of the keeping of the honor roll, 1923, when only thirty-nine states were free.

The honor roll shows a total of ten lynchings during 1929. New Mexico, which dropped from the roll in 1928, has been restored, and Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed because of lynchings in 1929. The number of lynchings for 1929 shows a reduction of one since 1928, when there were eleven victims. Of the ten persons lynched in 1929, four were in Florida, one each in Kentucky and Tennessee, one in Mississippi and three in Texas. Three of the victims were white and seven Negro.

According to the 1929 records of Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, there were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, three in northern states and twnty-four in southern states. In twenty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

"So long as the evil in lynching is still within our borders," said Dr. George E. Hayes, the federal council's secretary for race relations, "there is need for ever-increasing vigilance on the part of the religious forces of this land in order that respect for law and order may be preserved and protection of life guaranteed to every citizen."

MUNCIE, IND., STAR
Saturday, July 5, 1930

SHOWS DECREASE

43 States Free From Evil—Ten Outbreaks in 1929.

New York, July 4.—In its eighth annual honor roll of states free of lynching, the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches shows that forty-three states had a clean record in 1929. While this number shows no increase over 1928, when forty-three states were similarly recorded as free of the lynching evil, it shows a decided increase in comparison with the second year of the keeping of the honor roll, 1923, when only thirty-nine states were free.

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According to the 1929 records of Dr. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, there were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, three in northern states and twenty-four in southern states. In twenty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

"So long as the evil of lynching is still within our borders," said Dr. George E. Haynes, the federal council's secretary for race relations, "there is need for ever-increasing vigilance on the part of the religious forces of this land in order that respect for law and order may be preserved and protection of life guaranteed to every citizen."

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
JUL 2 1930

MORE LYNCHED IN FIRST HALF

Nine Killed This Year, Comparing With Five During First Half Last Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempting assault.

Wilmington N.C. Star
JUL 2 1930

Tuskegee Figures Show Lynchings On Increase

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Va., July 1.—(AP)—Statistics in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today the nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched the report recalled.

Jacksonville, Fla., Journal
JUL-1-1930

9 ARE LYNCHED

Mobs Have Been Quite Active During Last 6 Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine were lynched.

Boston American
JUL-2-1930

Tuskegee Principal Lists Lynchings

Editor Boston American:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house. 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

Raleigh N.C. News
JUL 2 1930

INCREASE SHOWN IN TOTAL OF LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute, Va., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than the first six months in 1921.

Tifton Ga Gazette
JUL 1 1930

Nine Lynchings in Six Southern States

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings.

This number is five more than the total of four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number, five, for the first six months 1924; 6 less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number, 36, for the the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3.

Charleston S.C. Post
JUL 1 1930

Nine Lynchings in First Six Months

Tuskegee Institute, Va., July 1, (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempting assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - June.

3254

3254

Goldsboro N.C.
Argus
JUL 1 1930

MORE LYNCHINGS IN PAST 6 MOS.

Texas With Three Leads States in Total of Nine

Tukegee, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that 9 lynchings were reported in the first six months of 1930 as compared with 5 for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slaying, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figures are higher than any since the first six months of 1927 when 9 persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 1 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than the first six months of 1921.

St Augustine Fla.
JUL 1 1930

Nine Lynchings Reported During First Six Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched.

OSKALOOSA IOWA HERALD
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

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9 Lynched In The First Half Year

(United Press Dispatch)

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landloard in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

PEORIA ILL JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930.

Lynching Record for First Six Months

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research

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in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the umber of 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the umber of 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

DES MOINES IOWA REGISTER
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930.

Nine Lynchings Is Six Months Tally in U. S.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

DUBUQUE IOWA AMER TRIB
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1930.

Nine Lynchings in Past Six Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—Statisticians in the office of Mr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announces that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led the states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white.

CLEVELAND, TENN., BANNER
Thursday, July 3, 1930

LYNCHING SHOW INCREASE IN 1930 OVER THOSE IN 1929

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(INS)—Nine lynchings were reported to the Tuskegee Institute here during the first six months of 1930, compared with only five for the same period in the preceding year, according to an announcement made here.

Three lynchings took place in Texas; two in South Carolina, and Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, and Oklahoma recorded one each according to statistics at the Institute.

Greensboro N.C.
News
JUL 2 1930

Nine Lynchings Reported This Year; Texas Leads

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white.

American
NEW YORK CITY
JUL 2 1930

Lynchings Double, School Survey Shows

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the firstsix month of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other States with three.

[illegible]
Times
JUL 1 1930

Lynching Record Past Six Months

President Robert Moton, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, colored, has been keeping the lynching record in the United States for the past several years, and announces it every six months for the preceding half year.

According to the records kept by him and announced today, July 1, there were 9 lynchings for the first six months of this year. This number is five more than the first six months of 1929, and four more than the first half of 1928, and the same number as the first half of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than that of the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than that of the first half of 1921.

This record shows that there has been a great improvement in regard to the crime of lynching, as well as the crimes that lead up to it.

Of the persons lynched during the first six months of this year one occurred in Florida; one in Georgia; one in Mississippi; one in Oklahoma, two in South Carolina; and three in Texas. One of the victims was a white man and the others were negroes.

PORTLAND ORE
ADVOCATE
JUL 5 - 1930

NINE LYNCHED IN FIRST SIX MONTHS IT 1930

1930

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 1,—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more that the number 4 for the first six of 1929; 4 more that the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same number as the 9 for the first six months of 1925. 1926 and 1927. is 4 more than the number for the same period in 1924, 6 less that 1923, 21 less than 1922 and 27 less than 1921. All figures are for the first six months of the years mentioned.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The charges were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing of a house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The in which the lynchings occured are as follows: Flordia, 1: Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

CHARLESTON (W. VA.) MAIL
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 6 MONTHS REPORTED

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma one each. Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

Columbus Ga
Ledger

JUL 1 193

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS FIRST 6 MONTHS 1930

The record of lynchings for the first six months of 1930 is given by Robert R. Moton, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., who says:

"I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1917; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months

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of 1923: 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

NEW LONDON (Connecticut) DAY
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

Nine Lynchings in Six Months.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

July 1, 1930
EMPORIA KAN GAZETTE

REPORTS NINE LYNCHINGS.

Texas Leads 1930 List With Three Eight Were Colored.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1 (AP) —Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the samic period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were colored and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

NEWPORT (VA.) TIMES-HERALD
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN U. S. SINCE JANUARY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929

July 2, 1930
TULSA OK. TRIBUNE

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1930

Compared With Five for First Half of 1929

TUKSEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today

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that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 1, 1930
DODGE CITY KS GLOBE

LYNCHINGS MORE FREQUENT

Six Month Period Has Nearly Twice Figure of Year Ago.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY., NEWS
Thursday, July 10, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR SO FAR IN SOUTHERN STATES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of uskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a home and one with attempted assault.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., NEWS
Thursday, July 10, 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

According to the records the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Atlanta Ga
Constitution

JUL 2 193

Lynching Toll Rises Over That of 1929

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Pensacola Fla

JUL 1 193

Tuskegee Institute Lists Lynchings

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months

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of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

COLUMBIA, TENN., HERALD
Wednesday, July 9, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS COMPARED TO FIVE

(*International News Service.*)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 9.—Nine lynchings were reported to the Tuskegee Institute here during the first six months of 1930, compared with only five for the same period in the preceding year, acccording to an annonuncement made here.

Three lynchings took place in Texas; two in South Carolina, and Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, and Oklahoma recorded one each, according to statistics at the Institute.

PORT JERVIS (New York) UNION
Thursday, July 3, 1930

9 LYNCHINGS IN 6 MONTHS EQUALS SOUTH'S '27 TOTAL

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 3 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led with three lynchings, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes. One was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and ne with attempted assault.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on. Sent Press

Jan.-June

3255

Anderson S.C. Independent

NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research during the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922

Tampa, Fla. Times
JUL 1 1930

...ne Are Lynched During First Six Months of 1930

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1. The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than in the first six months in 1921.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
Tuesday, July 8, 1930

BLEASE ADVOCATES LYNCHING NEGROES SOUGHT FOR RAPE

UNION, S. C., July 7 (AP).—Senator Cole L. Blease, speaking here today in his campaign to retain his seat in the United States senate, advocated lynch law for rapists and declared ~~that "whe~~never the constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say 'To hell with the constitution.'"

"When I was governor of South Carolina," said Blease, "you did not hear of me calling out the state militia to protect Negro rapists. In my South Carolina campaigns you heard me say: 'When you catch the brute that assaults a white woman, wait until the next morning to notify me.'"

PRINCETON IND NEWS
FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1930.

NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN U. S. FOR SIX MONTHS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 4.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led the states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house, and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS-SEN
Tuesday, July 8, 1930

LYNCHING IS ISSUE IN S. C.

Blease Advocates It; Opponent Prosecutes Mob.

By United Press

UNION, S. C.—Lynching may become an issue in the United States senatorial campaign of South Carolina.

"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constiution," U. S. Senator Cole Blease said here Monday.

At the same tife, an opponent of Blease, Solicitor Leon W. Harris was in Wallhalla, prosecuting 17 alleged lynchers of a negro man accused of criminal assault.

James F. Byrnes, former Congressman and Blease's other opponent, spoke Monday on national economic questions.

"Whenever the negro press, and associations, are to tell me how I am to vote," Blease declared, "I ask my God to deprive me of the right to vote.

"White supremacy and the protection of the virtue of white women of the South come first with me.

"When I was Governor of South Carolina you did not hear of me calling out the militia of the state to protect negro assaulters.

"In South Carolina campaigns you heard me say 'When you catch the brute that assaults a white woman, wait until the next morning to notify me'."

MARTINSBURG W VA JOURNAL
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

9 LYNCHINGS IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee Institute Records Show Increase in Mob Violence in First Half Year

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

BERKELEY, CALIF GAZETTE
July 4, 1930

Lynchings in South Show Small Increase

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 4.—There were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1930, according to officials in the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This number is five more than the same time in 1929; four more than the first six months of 1928, and is the same number as recorded in 1925, 1926 and 1927. Five persons were lynched in 1924. Fifteen persons were lynched in the first six months of 1923, while 30 were lynched in the same period of 1922, and 36 in the first half of 1921.

Of the persons lynched so far this year, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one, and attempted rape, one.

The states in which the lynchings occurred were: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma, each one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

St Albans Vt Messenger
JUL 1

NINE LYNCHINGS SO FAR THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced to-day that nine lynchings were preported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroe s and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house, and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

CHARLESTON W VA GAZETTE
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 6 MONTHS REPORTED

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma one each. Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

NEWS
Blakely, Ga
JUL 3 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Reseearch, there were 9 lynchings in the U. S. during the first six months of 1930. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

TRIBUNE

Terrell, Tex.

JUL 3 1930

LYNCHING FIGURES.

According to the records compiled at the Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, for the first six months of 1930, there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and is twenty-seven less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921."

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: Rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

JUL 2 - 1930

Lynchings.

Editor The News:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number, four, for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number, thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.
Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.

COLUMBUS, GA
LEDGER

JUL 1 - 1930

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS FIRST 6 MONTHS 1930

The record of lynchings for the first six months of 1930 is given by Robert R. Moton, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., who says:

"I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1917; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

JUL 1 - 1930

Texas Leads States in Lynchings for '30, Tuskegee Head Avers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

NEWS-TRIBUNE
DULUTH, MINN.

JUL 2 - 1930

Nine Lynchings Reported for 1930; Texas Leads

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

PENSACOLA NEWS

FLORIDA
DATE JUL 1 1930

Tuskegee Institute Lists Lynchings

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 1, 1930
PRATT KS TRIBUNE

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Nine Reported In First Six Months of This Year.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

July 1, 1930
CONCORDIA KS BLADE-EMP

102 M

9 LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Number of Cases of Violence in U. S. Unusually High.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

DAYTONA BEACH
NEWS-JOURNAL

FLORIDA
DATE JUL 1 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929. Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched.

July 1, 1930
KANSAS CITY KAN KANSAS

102 M

LYNCHING IS ON INCREASE

Nine Have Been Illegally Put to Death in First Six Months of Year.

Nine people have been lynched in the United States in the first six months of 1930, it is revealed in statistics announced today by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The number shows an increase of five over the first half of 1929, and four more than the number in the same period for the year before.

In that period in the three previous years the number was the same as this year, and five were lynched in 1924. Other years show the following lynchings in the first six months: 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36.

Of persons lynched during this year, one was white and eight were colored. Texas led with three, South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Five of those lynched were charged with assault and one was charged with attempted assault. Other charges were murder, bombing house and slaying landlord in altercation over rent, one ach.

June 30, 1930
COFFEYVILLE KS JOURNAL

102 M

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1930.

Eight Negroes and 1 White Killed by Mobs in Six Months

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30—Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a colored school, of this town, shows there have been nine lynchings the first six months of 1930. This is five more than the number the corresponding months of 1929 and four more than in first half of 1928, and exactly the same as the first half of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight negroes. The offenses included five rape, one attempted rape, one murder, one bombing a house, one manslaughter in altercation over a disputed debt claim. Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma each had one lynching this year, South Carolina two and Texas three.

July 1, 1930
KANSAS CITY MO STAR

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Gain in Lynchings for 1930.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 1.—(A. P.)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States in the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, sent Press

Jan. - June.

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BELLEVILLE ILL NEWS-DEM
MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1930.

Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute which was founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women located in Tuskegee, Ala., writes us a letter elaborating on the lynching record for the first six months of 1930. Dr. Moton says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

ITEM
Picayune, Miss.
JUL 1 1930

Mississippi Lynches One

According to the records compiled by the department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute during the first six months of this year, there were 9 lynchings in Southern states, with only one occurring in Mississippi. According to the report, of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Bystander - Des Moines, Iowa
JUL 4 - 1930

Lynchings On the Increase Tuskegee Records Show

5

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number, 4, for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, it is four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

Th estates in which lynchings occurred and th enumber in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

July 1, 1930
WELLINGTON KS NEWS

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

July 1, 1930
LAWRENCE KS JOUR WORLD

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1930

Texas Leads All Other States With 3 So Far This Year

10

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1. (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 When nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL
Dated JUL 1 1930

SIX MONTHS' LYNCHINGS

Editor Beacon Journal:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal, Tuskegee Institute.

Walla Walla (Wn.) Bulletin
July 3, 1930

NINE ARE LYNCHED IN FIRST HALF 1930

6

The report of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, on the lynchings for the first half of 1930, has been received from R. R. Moton, principal.

Nine lynching have taken place, involving eight negroes and one white. For the same period a year ago four lynchings took place. Texas has had three, South Carolina two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma one each.

Huston Informer
7-5-30
Houston, Texas

Lone Star State Mobbists Push Drive For Pennant; Showing Pleases Owners

Tuskegee, Ala.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, during the first six months of 1930, there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number 9 for the first 6 months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first 6 months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

TAMPA BULLETIN

DATE JUL 5 1930

Records Show 9 Lynched First 6 Month

Tuskegee Institute has sent out a release showing the number of lynching for the first six months of the year, 1930. The release is sent from the Department of Records and Research, and is as follows:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings,. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

The letter is signed by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal.

July 1, 1930
OSKALOOSA IA. HERALD

9 Lynched In The First Half Year

(United Press Dispatch)

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landloard in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

July 1, 1930
SAN ANTONIO TEX NEWS

Texas Leads States in Lynchings for '30, Tuskegee Head Avers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 1, 1930
SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT

Nine Lynchings So Far for 1930

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

New London, Conn.

Nine Lynchings in Six Months.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Springfield, Tenn., Herald News
Thursday, July 10, 1930

Lynchings Increase Over 1929 Record

Information supplied by R. R. Morton, principle of Tuskee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, discloses the fact that there were five more lynchings in the first six months of 1930 than in the same period of 1929. There were nine lynchings from January 1 to July 1, this year, as compared with four lynchings over the same period of time last year.

During the first six months of 1928 five were lynched and in the same period in 1925, 1926 and 1927 there were nine lynched each year. There were five lynched in this period of 1924; fifteen in 1923; thirty in 1922 and thirty-six during the first half of 1921.

Of those lynched this year so far one was white and the rest negroes. Five were charged with rape; one with murder; one with bombing a house; one with slaying a landlord in an altercation over a debt, and one with attempted rape.

The states in which the lynchings took place and the number in each are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; and Texas, 3.

July 2, 1930
DES MOINES IA. REGISTER

Nine Lynchings In Six Months' Tally in U. S.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

Lynchings - 1930.
Reports on, sent Press.

Jan. - June

3258

SHEFFIELD (Alabama) STANDARD
Friday, July 4, 1930

NINE LYNCHED IN 1930 SAYS TUSKEGEE REPORT

FIRST SIX MONTHS SHOW INCREASE OF FOUR OVER 1929.

Nine persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of 1930, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and released Tuesday ~~by R. R. Morton~~, principal.

The report comments that this number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the numbr 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

PARIS (KY) BOURBON NEWS
JULY 11, 1930 J19

NINE PERSONS LYNCHED IN U. S. FIRST SIX MONTHS

Nine persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five during the same period in 1929 according to figures released by the Tuskegee Institute Tuesday. Texas led all ~~na had two~~, and Florida, Georgia, other states with three, South Caroli-Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the victims lynched were negroes and one white.

FLORALA, ALA., NEWS
JULY 3, 1930 J15

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS DURING THE YEAR, 1930

The following is information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year: According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there was 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 3 0for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offences charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

DALLAS, TEX., FARM NEWS
JULY 4, 1930 J15

Nine Lynchings in First Half of 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2 (UP).— There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930, compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

BLAKELY (GEORGIA) NEWS
Thursday, July 3, 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department ~~of Records~~ and Reseearch, there were 9 lynchings in the U. S. during the first six months of 1930. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

VENANGO (Pa.) CITY PRESS
Wednesday, July 9, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN SIX MONTHS

The regular report of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the year, sent out by Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, shows that there were nine of these crimes in the first half of the present year, or five more than there were in the first six months in 1929.

It is the same as the number in the corresponding period of 1925, 1926 and 1927 and four or five more than in the first half of 1924 and 1928, but much less than the showing in other recent years.

The states figuring in the report are Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

HARRIMAN TENN. RECORD (wk)
JULY 3, 1930 J14

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1930

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department ~~of Records~~ and Research, in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number of thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offense charge were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

DALLAS, TEX., FARM NEWS
JULY 4, 1930 J15

Report on Lynchings For 1930 Announced

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number for the first six months of 1929, 4 more than in the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 4 more than for the first six months of 1924, 6 less than for the first six months of 1923, 21 less than for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged with criminal assault 5, murder 1, bombing house 1, slaying landlord in altercation over debt 1 and attempted criminal assault 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2 and Texas 3.

COLUMBIA, TENN., HERALD
JULY 9, 1930 J18

NINE LYNCHINGS COMPARED TO FIVE

(*International News Service.*)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July ~~8.—Nine lynchings were reported~~ to the Tuskegee Institute here during the first six months of 1930, compared with only five for the same period in the preceding year, acccording to an annonuncement, made here.

Three lynchings took place in Texas; two in South Carolina, and Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, and Oklahoma recorded one each, according to statistics at the Institute.

WACO TEX. TIMES HERALD
JULY 1, 1930 J

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other states with three.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, sent Press

Jan. - June.

3259

Blackshear, Ga., Times
Thursday, July 3, 1930

9 Lynchings For 6 Months

Texas Leads with 3, While So. Carolina Has Two and Georgia One.

Nine lynchings occurred in the United States during the first six months of 1930, according to the semi-annual report of Principal Morton of Tuskegee Institute.

This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

WICHITA FALLS TEX. RECORD
JULY 3, 1930 J17

There were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1930, according to R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute. This is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929 and four more than the first six months of 1928. Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord, in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1. The record by states was as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant
Thursday, July 10, 1930

Records Show No Lynchings In Ala.

According to he records compiled at Tuskegee Istitute in the Department of Reords and Research that in the firs six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

FAYETTEVILLE TENN. NEWS (wk)
JULY 10, 1930 J17

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

According to the records the first six month of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Toccoa, Ga., Record
Thursday, July 10, 1930

9 Persons Lynched Since First Of Year

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Noormal and Industrial Institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched. However it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1927, twenty-one less than thte same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 11, 1930
CROWELL TEX NEWS

Nine Persons Lynched In First Half of 1930

There were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1930, compared with four for the same period in 1929, according to information sent the News by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1. Lynchings in states follow: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lynchings for the first six months in the past ten years follow: 1921, 36; 1922, 30; 1923, 15; 1924, 5; 1925, 9; 1926, 9; 1927, 9; 1928, 5; 1929, 4; 1930, 9.

BRISTOL, TENN. NEWS-BULLETIN
JULY 3, 1930 J15

NINE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. FIRST SIX MONTHS 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2. (AP)—There were nine lynching in the United States in the first six months of 1930 compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

Waycross, Ga., Georgian
Tuesday, July 8, 1930

9 Lynchings First Six Months 1930

In a news item from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama we are informed that there were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1930.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1 South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

July 11, 1930
DES MOINES IA BYSTANDER

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number, 4, for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, it is four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

Th estates in which lynchings occurred and th enumber in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

HAMPTON (S. C.) GUARDIAN
Wednesday, July 9, 1930

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS BAD LYNCHING RECORD

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Centreville, Ala., Press
Thursday, July 10, 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

Editor of The Press:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 1 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder 1 bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

July 7, 1930
[illegible] EAGLE

[illegible] Leader [illegible]chings in First 6 Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July [illegible]—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskoegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Ward

BATESVILLE, ARK., RECORD
JULY 2, 1930 J14

NINE LYNCHINGS OCCUR FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 2.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three, South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., LIGHT
JULY 1, 1930 J16

Nine Lynchings So Far for 1930

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

CLEVELAND, TENN., BANNER
JULY 3, 1930 J16

LYNCHING SHOW INCREASE IN 1930 OVER THOSE IN 1929

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (INS)—Nine lynchings were reported to the Tuskegee Institute here during the first six months of 1930, compared with only five for the same period in the preceding year,

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according to an announcement made here.

Three lynchings took place in Texas; two in South Carolina, and Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, and Oklahoma recorded one each according to statistics at the Institute.

LEOMINISTER (MASS.) ENTERPRISE
Saturday, July 5, 1930

Decline in Lynchings

The following letter is received from Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

The story herewith printed tells its own tale. It is an awful confession of incompetency or cowardice or weakness if we must admit that we cannot curb this long-standing evil. The crime of lynch-law is being curbed to some extent. Comparatively speaking, conditions are much better than they once were. Actually, they are much worse than they should be.

The evil of lynching, aside from the murderous aspect, which is terrible, is the fact that civilization crumbles and falls down just that much. Barbarians may do a number of things that civilized persons are not supposed to do. The savage can live without law, because he is a law unto himself. But he gets no higher than a condition of savagery, while the civilized individual should strive to be worthy of the name, and he is but semi-civilized when he joins a mob, defies the courts and proceeds to be judge, jury, and executioner.

What happens the next day if that one wants protection of the same law which yesterday he took into his own hands? That is the rub.

It is gratifying to note that conditions are getting better, and that there are fewer lynchings than there once were, that the American people for one reason and another are putting a stop to administration of law by mobs.

July 12, 1930
DENVER COLO STATESMAN

Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1930

Special to Colorado Statesman.

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929, four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

WATERTOWN (New York) TIMES
Thursday, July 3, 1930

The Lynching Record.

To The Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Departmenrt of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. Moton, Principal
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1, 1930.

Vindicator

SEVIERVILLE, TENN., REPUBLICAN
JULY 2, 1930 J14

NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR

According to the statement of the Department of Records and Research for the first six months of 1930, there were 9 lynchings in the United States.

The number of lynchings in the corresponding period for the year 1929 was 4; 1928 was 9; 1927 9; 1926 was 9; 1925 was 9; 1924 was 5; 1923 was 15; 1922 was 30; 1921 was 36.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 [illegible]roes. The offenses charged were ra[illegible] 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; [illegible]g landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Tuskegee

Lynchings-1930
Reportson, Sent Press

Jan. – June

TRIBUNE
CHEYENNE, WYO.
JUL 5 [illegible]

THE DECLINE OF LYNCHING.

There were more lynchings in the United States (all in five of the 48 states), during the first six months of 1929 than during the corresponding period of each of the preceding two years but the fact, while discouraging, does not testify that realization that lynching never is justifiable and that lynching itself, is an indefensible crime, has not gained ground notably during recent years. Statistics gathered by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute "for the training of colored young men and women" and published in a bulletin issued by the institute follow:

"In the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921."

These facts establish that during the last decade there has been far progress, indeed, in the reduction of executions by mobs and imply that the increase in lynchings during the first half of the present year, as compared with the records of each of the preceding two years, need not be regarded as indicative of a permanent loss of ground by the efforts to discourage illegal executions in this country. Pressure of public opinion against lynching, measured in terms of the last decade, has brought highly gratifying results, and may be expected to be yet more effective during the coming corresponding period.

EL DORADO KS. TIMES
JULY 1, 1930

THE LYNCHING RECORD

The lynching record of the United States still continues to be a matter of concern and a foul blot on the country's record.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Polk County Record
(Bartow)
FLORIDA
DATE JUN 8 1930

Record First Six Months Of 1930, Not So Good

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, 1; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one! Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

While there has been improvement since 1921, still there were too many lynchings the first six months of 1930 even if there were but nine.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS-SEN
Friday, July 11, 1930

THE QUESTION of whether lynching is justifiable is figuring in the United States senatorial campaign in South Carolina, unbelievable as it may seem.

Senator Coleman L. Blease, up for re-election, discussed the subject in a campaign address.

"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of white women in South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution," Blease is quoted as saying. When he was governor, he added, he did not call out the militia to protect negroes against mobs, and asked that when a suspect was caught that he be not notified until the next morning.

It would be difficult to equal such a statement for sheer barbarity and demagogism. It is a deliberate invitation to the people of South Carolina by an acknowledged leader, who boasts that he has held more political offices than any other man in the history of the state, to supersede normal legal processes with lynch law and mob violence. And there has been plenty of that in the South in recent weeks.

We cannot believe that such savagery reflects the views of the people of South Carolina. As a matter of fact, Blease's opponent in the senatorial race is now engaged in prosecuting 17 men accused of lynching a negro, and has asked heavy penalties for them.

Obviously men like Blease have no place in the Senate or in any other public office. It will be interesting to observe whether the decent people of South Carolina are willing to bear the stigma of having him again represent them.

July 1, 1930
WACO TEX TIMES HERALD

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other states with three.

July 5, 1930
HOUSTON, TEX., INFORMER

Lone Star State Mobbists Push Drive For Pennant; Showing Pleases Owners

108

Tuskegee, Ala.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, during the first six months of 1930, there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number 9 for the first 6 months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first 6 months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Texas, With Three Lynchings, Leads All Southern States. in Which There Were Nine

AUSTIN TEX. AMERICAN
JULY 2, 1930

By the Associated Press

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan. - June

3261

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

JUL 5 - 1930

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

For the first six months of 1930 there have been nine lynchings, as against five for the corresponding period of 1929. It is possible that either more restriant will be shown during the next six months, or that occasion will be lacking, or that law enforcement officers in authority where the threat arises may be courageous or alert or both and that the number of lynchings will show a sufficient decrease to give the south as good a record this year as it made in 1929, but it isn't certain. All we know now is that we have started off worse and that if the same rate is maintained the year 1930 will be a dark one for the southern states in this respect.

Virginia, as is generally the case, shows a clean slate so far. Of the nine lynchings up to July 1, three are credited to Texas, two to South Carolina and one each to Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma, the last named not being properly classified as a southern state. North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana are other southern states which have no black mark beside their names.

"In going behind North Carolina's record, which, after all, is no occasion for special glory, as it represents what it should be in a civilized community," The Greensboro Daily News, says it "must frankly admit that the mob spirit has prevailed in the state several times during the period concerned in the report, and that the unstained record may be attributed more to a kind fate and alert, determined officers than to any great upward trend in the advanced civilization of the populace." It then cites examples of times when lynchings were narrowly averted, pointing out too, that in each instance the victim would have been an innocent one.

Virginia is especially fortunate in that it not only has had a clean slate, but has experienced no disposition toward a lynching. While fortuitous circumstances may have prevented threatened lynchings in some other states—as, for instance in Texas recently when a sheriff with courage quelled a mob—there has been no real threat in Virginia. Is it possible to hope that Virginia's freedom from this stain is caused not by lack of occasion, but by a more civilized attitude, by a real repugnance to mob law? It would be easier to believe that had arrest, conviction and punishment followed lynchings in all cases in the past.

TRIBUNE-TIMES
HORNELL, N. Y.

JUL 8 - 1930

LYNCHINGS

The record of lynchings in America for the first six months of 1930, is a blot on this nation's fair name. According to reports sent out by the Tuskegee Institute, in the first half of this year there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929 and four more than for the same period of 1928.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The charges included murder, rape, bombing houses and slaying a landlord in altercation over debt. Six states bring this shame to the nation: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas. In all but the last two only one case was reported while in both South Carolina and Texas there were two lynchings in the first six months of the year.

No matter what the provocation, lynching is contrary to the American ideals of government. This is a democracy in which the majority rules. Men are duly elected by the people to maintain law and order and the nation will not tolerate mob rule.

For a few years there was every indication that lynching was outlawed but the present tendency toward general lawlessness is reflected in this year's record. It is the duty of every state, in which lynchings occur, to punish the leaders and bring such pressure to bear that no mob will attempt to take justice into its own hands.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

JUL 7 - 1930

THE REMEDY.

Lynchings in the south for the fir[illegible] months of 1930 increased by more than 100 per cent over those for the same period of 1929, according to the semi-annual report of the Tuskegee institute.

While the fact that there have already been nine lynchings this year, as compared with four last year, is discouraging to every citizen who has the proper regard for the good name and reputation of the south, this year's record is far better than those of the years prior to 1924, when the recent steady diminution in lynchings started.

In the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings; for the same period of 1922 there were 30, and the total reached 36 in the first half of 1921. As deplorable and inexcusable, therefore, as has been the taking of nine lives by mob law so far this year there is certainly no indication of a lessening in the condemnatory public attitude, or vigilance of our peace officers, which have been responsible for the steady decline from the high figures of 1921.

Coincident with the announcement of the Tuskegee report, comes a news dispatch, telling of the single-handed dispersing of a mob by the sheriff of Beaumont, Texas. According to this report, this officer of the law did not wait behind barred doors until the temper of the mob had gotten beyond bounds, but instead left the protection of his jail and delivered a fistic attack upon the leader of the crew of hoodlums who were assaulting the jail.

The result was that this "leader" promptly decamped—and with him the mob.

Were more of our peace officers thus faithful and fearless in the performance of their duties, lynchings would soon disappear.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.
TIMES

JUL 8 - 1930

The Lynching Record.

To The Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Departmenrt of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1, 1930.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

JUL 2 - 1930

LYNCHINGS GROW

Nine Meet Death In First Six Months Of Year

Nine persons were lynched during the first six months of 1930 as compared with four for the same period last year, according to records of Tuskegee Institute made public Tuesday. One of these was in Florida, Georgia had one, Mississippi one, Oklahoma one, South Carolina two and Texas three.

Those lynched included one white and eight negroes, the accusations being five for attack, one for murder, one for bombing a house, one for slaying a landlord in an altercation over debt, and one for attempted attack.

During the first half of 1928 five persons were lynched while nine fell at the hands of mobs in the same periods of 1925, 1926 and 1927. Only five were lynched during the first half of 1924, as compared with 15 for the same period of 1923, 30 for 1922 and 36 for 1921.

RATAN, N. M.
DAILY ~~R~~ Gazette

JUL 7 - 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS OF 1930

Nine lynchings occurred in the United States for the first six months of 1930, five more than for the first six months of the preceding year, Texas leading all states with a total of three.

Eight of those lynched were negroes and one white, the offenses being: Rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying over debt, 1; and attempted rape, 1.

States in which the lynchings occurred were: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2, and Texas, 3.

AUGUSTA, GA.
Chronicle

JUL 5 - 1930

THE LYNCHING RECORD

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930. This is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929, and four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928. It is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922, and twenty-seven less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

According to the figures given out by the Institute, one of the persons lynched this year was white, and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.—The Albany Herald.

TRIBUNE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
JUL 8 - 1930

LYNCHINGS

The rioting and Negro-chasing in Alabama, which has caused six deaths, has made a bad record worse.

From Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, we have received the account of lynchings in the first half of this year. In that period, Dr. Moton says, "there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of those lynched 1 was a white and 8 were Negroes. The charges were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1. The States involved were: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lamentable as it is that this year's record is, up to now, worse than last year's, we do not believe it represents any permanent recession. Only the other day a Southern sheriff killed off an incipient lynching bee by the use of his fists. Other officers of the law through the South are showing a willingness to defend the constitutional rights of Negro prisoners which they would not have dared to show a decade ago. The present Alabama trouble is, however, evidence that only by constant courage and vigilance can the authorities curb the evil where public opinion is not with them.

Until lynching disappears altogether from the crime records, there will be a blot on this country's 'scutcheon. Of all the cowardly, mean, brutal and uncivilized forms of crime, it is the most cowardly, the meanest, the most brutal and the most uncivilized.

Republican
WATERBURY
CONNECTICUT
JUL 1 - 1930

Lynching Thus Far This Year

MAJ. Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute reports that there were nine lynchings in the first six months of this year. This is a bad start, for it is five more than there were in the first half of 1929, and four more than the number for the corresponding period in 1928. The total number of lynchings for last year was only 10: the first half of this year has brought the number to within one of that figure. If they should continue at the same rate the total for 1930 will be eight more than the total for last year.

The lynching record is better on the whole than it was 10 years ago: nevertheless such fluctuations as the annual record still shows continue to give support to the demand for a federal anti-lynching law—a demand that was renewed in this session of Congress. Despite the steady improvement seen when decade is compared with decade, the persistence of the evil is such that its complete elimination is probably far in the future. Those who believe that federal legislation would give it a death blow will not cease to move for such legislation.

Meanwhile a refreshing story of official resistance to would-be lynchers comes from Beaumont, Texas, the state guilty of three of the nine lynchings so far this year. Sheriff W. W. Covington of Beaumont protected a Negro in his custody Sunday with rifles, machine guns and tear bombs which, although not put to use, finally caused all but a determined remnant of a mob of 200 to disperse. Then the sheriff sallied out and administered a hard wallop to the jaw of the leader of the remnant and that ended the mob. If the South would elect more sheriffs not afraid to wallop mob leaders on their jaws, the lynching evil would speedily die a natural death.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TIMES
Friday, July 25, 1930

The South Speaks

Increase in the number of lynchings is one of the most serious developments in our national life. Twelve such victims were tortured and killed by mobs during the last six months, a number equal to that of the entire year 1929.

We Americans have grown calloused to this curse. Some years ago public revulsion caused a recession of this wave of savagery. Now the wave is rising again.

And the only response of many otherwise decent citizens is the cheap plaint, "it's too horrible—don't talk about it."

Two recent events, however, have caused more thought on this tabooed subject than the lynchings themselves. One was the reported campaign statement of Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina: "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution."

The spectacle of a United States senator publicly defending this barbarism, and thus inciting potential mobs to crime, probably has done more to shame the public generally than has all the recent professional agitation against lynching.

Blease's declaration has had also one direct and immediate effect, as significant as it is hopeful. It has provoked statements by Governors of seven southern states, all condemning lynching, without qualification.

What these Governors say is not so important as how they say it. They seem to speak with the sincerity and grimness of men who are facing a great horror and are not afraid to fight.

Here are parts of their statements:

Governor Pollard of Virginia: "Lynching is barbarious. While I am Governor of Virginia, every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot on our civilization."

Governor Sampson of Kentucky: "I am opposed unalterably to mob law in any and all cases. If a mob may settle one case, it may settle all cases. The Constitution must be respected and all the power of the state will be commandered to protect the most humble citizen."

Governor Long of Louisiana: "I have been Governor of this state for two years and no one, white or black, has been lynched during that time. The policy of my administration has been to compel observance of the law."

Governor Gardiner of North Carolina: "I regard lynching and every other form of mob violence not only as morally wrong in every instance, but as fundamentally destructive of the rights of every citizen."

Governor Richards of South Carolina: "There can be no justification for lynching."

Governor Hardman of Georgia: "I am opposed to lynching or mob violence in any form. The Constitution of our country provides for a right of trial by a jury, which is fundamental."

Governor Moody of Texas: "A lawless execution at the hands of a mob is murder under the definition of that offense in our statutes, and every participant in such act is guilty of violating both the law of God and man. . . . However atrocious or revolting the crime of the mob's victims may be, there can be no justification for setting aside the orderly rule of law by an unruly mob, and there is no such thing as mob justice."

If these and other Governors will stand by their guns, the cowardly practice of lynching will cease.

Kansas City, Mo. Star
JULY 1, 1930

Gain in Lynchings for 1930.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 1.—(A. P.)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States in the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Lynchings – 1930
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan. – June

3262

July 4, 1930
ST. LOUIS. MO., ARGUS

LYNCHING INCREASES

Nine Slain by Mobs in First Six Months of 1930, Five More Than in Same Period in 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—According to a report just released by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930. This number is 5 more than the number for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1 Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., CHRONICLE
JULY 2, 1930 J11

Nine Lynched During First Half Of 1930

Larger Than Previous Years, According to Records at Tuskegee

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were, rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., POST
JULY 5, 1930 J12

9 LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

Half Year Shows Increase Over Entire 1929

By United Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 4.—There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930 compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced.

There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
JULY 2, 1930 J11

LYNCHINGS GROW

Nine Meet Death In First Six Months Of Year

Nine persons were lynched during the first six months of 1930 as compared with four for the same period last year, according to records of Tuskegee Institute made public Tuesday. One of these was in Florida, Georgia had one, Mississippi one, Oklahoma one, South Carolina two and Texas three.

Those lynched included one white and eight negroes, the accusations being five for attack, one for murder, one for bombing a house, one for slaying a landlord in an altercation over debt, and one for attempted attack.

During the first half of 1928 five persons were lynched while nine fell at the hands of mobs in the same periods of 1925, 1926 and 1927. Only five were lynched during the first half of 1924, as compared with 15 for the same period of 1923, 30 for 1922 and 36 for 1921.

Globe
HAGERSTOWN
MARYLAND
JUL 3 - 1930

3262

REPORT ON LYNCHING

Interesting Data Compiled by Tuskegee Institute

Robert R. Moten, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. (colored), makes an interesting report from the records compiled at the Tuskegee Institute in the department of record and research, regarding lynching.

The report says that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings.

This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows. Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, three.

JOURNAL
McComb, Miss
JUL 5 1930

Southern States Lynching Record

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, colored, has compiled figures concerning lynchings for a period of years. Their records show that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings.

This is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number for the first six months of 1928, and is the same number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; in 1923 there were 15 lynchings during the first six months; in 1922 there were 30 for the first six months, and in 1921 there were 36 lynchings for the first six months.

Of the persons lynched this year one was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Robesonian
Lumberton, N.C.
JUL 7 1930

LYNCHING RECORD

Records compiled at Tuskegee institute show that there were 9 lynchings during the first six months of 1930. This is 5 more than for the first 6 months of 1929; 4 more than for the first 6 months of 1928; it is the same as the number lynched during the first 6 months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; 4 more than for the first 6 months of 1924. Here the record changes and the first half of 1930 shows up decidedly better than earlier records. During the first 6 months of 1923 there were 23 lynchings; for the first 6 months of 1922 there were 30, and for the first 6 months of 1921 there were 36.

It appears from this record that during the first 6 months of 1930 the number of lynchings exceeded the number for the similar period in 1929, 1928 and 1924; was the same as for the 6 months-period in 1925, 1926 and 1927; and was considerably less than for the like period in 1923-22-21.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white, 8 were negroes. The offenses charge were: rape, 5; murder, 1, bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

States in which these 9 lynchings occurred were: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, 1 each, South Carolina 2, Texas 3.

North Carolina's record is clean again. What the figures indicate we do not know. Some years there is a falling off in the number of lynchings, and other years show an increase.

3262

TIMES
Snyder, Tex
JUL 3 1930

LYNCHING RECORD

The Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1930, as shown in a letter from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Morton, principal.

CHRONICLE

Penn Yan, N.Y.

JUL 10 1930

Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1930

Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama,
July 1, 1930.

Editor Chronicle-Express:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Robesonian
Lumberton, N.C.

JUL 7 1930

LYNCHING RECORD

Records compiled at Tuskegee institute show that there were 9 lynchings during the first six months of 1930. This is 5 more than for the first 6 months of 1929; 4 more than for the first 6 months of 1928; it is the same as the number lynched during the first 6 months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; 4 more than for the first 6 months of 1924. Here the record changes and the first half of 1930 shows up decidedly better than earlier records.

During the first 6 months of 1923 there were 28 lynchings; for the first 6 months of 1922 there were 30, and for the first 6 months of 1921 there were 36.

It appears from this record that during the first 6 months of 1930 the number of lynchings exceeded the number for the similar period in 1929, 1928 and 1924; was the same as for the 6 months-period in 1925, 1926 and 1927; and was considerably less than for the like period in 1923-22-21.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white, 8 were negroes. The offenses charge were: rape, 5; murder, 1, bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

States in which these 9 lynchings occurred were: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, 1 each, South Carolina 2, Texas 3.

North Carolina's record is clean again. What the figures indicate we do not know. Some years there is a falling off in the number of lynchings, and other years show an increase.

News
Batesburg-Leesville, S.C.

JUL 3 1930

Nine Lynchings First Six Months of 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

REPUBLICAN

West Union, W. Va

JUL 3 1930

NINE LYCHINGS FOR FIRST HALF 1930

According to reports from the department of Records of Tuskegee Institute were nine lynchings for the first half of 1930.

Of the persons lynched 1 white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1, slaying landlord in altercation over debt,, 1; attempting rape.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are following: Flordia, 1; Georgia,1; Mississippi,1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

MIAMI, FLA.

Herald

JUL 4 - 1930

SOME IMPROVEMENT.

THE lynching record for the first six months of the current year contains very little for which the country may be proud.

Nine persons were lynched in six states during the first half of the present year as against four for the corresponding period of the previous year; five for the first six months of the year 1928.

Of the persons lynched, this year, one was in Florida; one in Georgia; one in Mississippi; one in Oklahoma; two in South Carolina, and three in Texas.

There were one white man and eight negroes lynched. The offenses charged against the victims were, rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in an altercation over a debt, one, and attempted rape, one.

Notwithstanding the bad record made, there are evidences that lynching will soon cease to be an effort on the part of mobs to anticipate the law. For there is a growing sentiment that members of lynching mobs shall not be permitted to expect immunity for their crimes against the law and against humanity.

More and more frequently are arrests made and indictments found against lynchers, and officers of the law are much more alert now to perform their duty in the premises than in the past.

At the present writing no less than forty-nine men are awaiting trial in connection with the Texas lynchings.

Convictions in these and other like cases will have a wholesome effect in restraining those impetuous and cowardly persons who resort to lynching. They will also show other communities that there is a way, after all, to discover and punish those who wilfully take the law into their own hands, to the disgrace of those communities in which lynchings occur.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

JUL 1 - 1930

What Others Think

Lynchings

To the Editor of the NEWS:

Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929, four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than for the first six months of 1924, six less than for the first six months of 1923, twenty-one less than for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 30.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR

JUL 3 - 1930

9 LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR EXCEED FIRST HALF OF 1929 BY 5

Tuskegee Institute Principal Announces Figures—Eight Victims Were Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 2.—(Special.)—The following report on 1930 lynchings is made by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than for the first six months of 1924; six less than for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

JUL 5 - 1930

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Communications designed for publication in this column must be sgned by the writer and address given. Anonymous letters will not be printed.

Lynching Records for Six Months.

To the Editor of The Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the perons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

R. R. MOTON.
Principal, Tuskegee Institute.
Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.

Lynchings—1930
Reports on, Sent Press

3263

Jan.—June

3263

Ozark, Ala., Star
Wednesday, July 9, 1930

Nine Lynchings In Southern States in Past Six Months

Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced last week that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assaul, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Lumpkin, Ga., Journal
Friday, July 18, 1930

Lynchings Increase Over 1929 Record

Robert Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announces that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all the other states with three, South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had done each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is hihgher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months of 1921.

N. Y. City Times
JUL 20 1930

LYNCHING IN SOUTH A POLITICAL ISSUE

Blease Statement in Senate Race Widely Condemned in the Newspapers.

MOB MURDERS INCREASE

With Killings for First Six Months Already High, This Year Is Seen as Setting a New Record.

By LENOIR CHAMBERS.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

NORFOLK, Va., July 15.—Senator Coleman L. Blease's advocacy of lynch law for Negroes guilty of criminally assaulting white women, made in his Union (S. C.) speech in his campaign for nomination for the United States Senate, came only a few days after reports issued by both Tuskegee Institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had indicated the probability that the 1930 lynching record will be worse than the average for the past seven years.

The Blease statement, as reported by The Associated Press, concerned only instances in which criminal assault by a Negro on a white woman was shown. "Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina," Senator Blease was reported as saying, "I say, 'To hell with the Constitution.'" These words were uttered only a few weeks after a mob in South Carolina had murdered a Negro accused of such an attack and while a group of men charged with participation in an earlier lynching, for the same sort of attack, including a police officer and the Mayor of a small town, were awaiting trial.

The Record for the Year.

Both of these South Carolina lynchings were included in the Tuskegee and N. A. A. C. P. reports for the first six months of 1930, showing nine and twelve lynchings, respectively, the difference in the figures being due largely to differences in the definition of a lynching. Since these reports came out, however, the racial outbreak near Emelle, Ala., in which six persons were killed and others wounded after a dispute over a second-hand battery for an automobile, has added at least one lynching and perhaps others to the 1930 total.

The Tuskegee records show eleven lynchings in both 1929 and 1928, sixteen in 1927, thirty in 1926, seventeen in 1925 and sixteen in 1924. The total already recorded this year suggests that before 1930 has run its course it will be a year of retrogression rather than improvement in the effort to curb mob murders. Moreover, the violence which has accompanied several lynchings, notably those at Sherman, Texas, and Emelle, Ala., introduced an added ferocity against persons not even indirectly connected with the original offense which sets 1930 apart as one of the blackest years in the recent history of lynch law.

Various efforts have been made by students of contemporary life in the South to account for the 1930 record, none of them perhaps being altogether satisfactory. There has been no change in the attitude of that large and growing part of the public which has always condemned lynch law and which has been influential in the improvement in recent years. Senator Blease's Union speech was widely and severely condemned in the Southern press. In South Carolina The Charleston News and Courier in a front-page editorial asserted that the issue in his campaign has now become approval or disapproval of lynching. The number of instances in which prompt action by local officers or by Governors has removed the danger of lynching is impressive. North Carolina has a notable record in that respect. Virginia has attacked the problem in another way, by legislative statute, and that State has also an excellent record in recent years.

North Carolina's Progress.

In North Carolina a group of trials and convictions and heavy sentences for members of mobs set a precedent which has discouraged mob violence. Sheriffs and local officers who capture men charged with crimes which have inflamed local opinion have developed also high skill in carrying their prisoners to larger towns and cities, perhaps several counties distant, or even to the State capital, for safe keeping. They do not hesitate to do so even if the threat seems slight. The attitude of recent Governors, including Governor O. Max Gardner and his predecessors, Governor Angus W. McLean and Cameron Morrison, has been helpful. They have ordered out units of the National Guard frequently when mob spirit was reported. In several instances troops have stood guard during trials. Special efforts have been made to convene grand juries and courts quickly and to speed up the judicial processes in order to obtain prompt verdicts. The results have been encouraging.

The Virginia effort to curb lynching has included a legislative weapon which is unusual in Southern States. The 1928 Legislature passed a bill, largely through the influence of Governor Harry F. Byrd, which was specifically designed to curb lynching. It defines a mob as "a collection of people assembled for the purpose and with the intent of committing an assault and (or) battery upon any person and without authority of law" and a lynching as "any act of violence by a 'mob' upon the body of any person which shall result in the death of such person." The act provides that any and every person composing a "mob" which shall commit an assault without authority of law shall be guilty of a felony, and that "the 'lynching' of any person within this State by a 'mob' shall be deemed murder, and any and every person composing a 'mob' and any and every accessory thereto, by which any person is lynched, shall be guility of murder, and upon conviction shall be punished" as provided in the Code of Virginia.

In addition, the act points out the duty of local officers to ascertain the identity of members of a mob and prosecute them, and then adds: "And to the end that such offenders may not escape proper punishment, such attorney for the Commonwealth may be assisted in all such endeavors and prosecutions, by the Attorney General, or other prosecutors designated by the Governor for the purpose; and the Governor shall have full authority to spend such sums as he may deem necessary for the purpose of seeking out the identity and apprehending the members of such guilty 'mob.'"

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK., LEADER
JULY 11, 1930

The Forum

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings.

This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Indus. and Nor. Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

GEORGETOWN KY. NEWS (wk)
JULY 11, 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

CROWELL, TEX., NEWS
JULY 11, 1930

Nine Persons Lynched in First Half of 1930

There were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1930, compared with four for the same period in 1929, according to information sent the News by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1. Lynchings in states follow: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lynchings for the first six months in the past ten years follow: 1921, [illegible] 1922, 30; 1923, 15; 1924, 5; 1925, 9; 1926, 9; 1927, 9; 1928, 5; 1929, 4; 1930, 9.

LOWELL [illegible] COURIER-CITIZEN
Thursday, July 10, 1930

The lynching record of the first part of this year is more unfavorable than that of either 1928 or 1929. Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute, who makes a practice of furnishing such statistics to the press twice a year, announced the number for the six months ending June 30 as nine—and there has been at least one other lynching since that date. Whether this Alabama crime will be included in the final figures for the year is not certain. It was committed in hot blood, in connection with the pursuit and capture of undoubted Negro murderers. It is described as a "lynching," but did not have the accompaniment of defiance to the orderly processes of the law that characterized the recent attempt to get a Negro prisoner in Texas—which was frustrated by the bravery and determination of the sheriff. Unless the rest of the year can show nearly a clean slate, 1930 will have the worst record that has been made for several years in this regard.

LA GRANGE (GA) NEWS
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Lynchings Increase

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2. (UP)—There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930 compared with five in the same period last year, officials of [redacted] Normal and Industrial [redacted] announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

Tuskegee
FOLEY, ALA., NEWS
JULY 17, 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

Dear Editor:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

GAINESVILLE (Florida) NEWS
Wednesday, July 9, 1930

Report Shows Lynchings On Increase

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 9.—(INS)—Nine lynchings were reported to the Tuskegee Institute here during the first six months of 1930, compared with only five for the same period in the preceding year, according to an announcement made here.

Three lynchings took place in Texas; two in South Carolina and Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Oklahoma recorded one each, according to statistics at the Institute.

PENN YAN (New York) EXPRESS
Thursday, July 10, 1930

Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1930

Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama,
July 1, 1930.

Editor Chronicle-Express:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

FROM Pres
Venango Pa
JUL 9 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN SIX MONTHS

The regular report of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the year, sent out by Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, shows that there were nine of these crimes in the first half of the present year, or five more than there were in the first six months in 1929.

It is the same as the number in the corresponding period of 1925, 1926 and 1927 and four or five more than in the first half of 1924 and 1928, but much less than the showing in other recent years.

The states figuring in the report are Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

Manchester [illegible] Mercury
Friday, July 18, 1930

The Lynching Record

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930. This is five more than the number five for the first six months of 1929, and four more than the number five for the first siix months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922, and twenty-seven less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

According to the figures given out by the Institute, one of the persons lynched this year was white, and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) JOURNAL
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

9 ARE LYNCHED

Mobs Have Been Quite Active During Last 6 Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine were lynched.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., POST
Wednesday, July 23, 1930

GOVERNORS HIT AT LYNCHINGS

Executives of Seven Southern States Condemn Practice as Barbarous.

BY FOSTER EATON.

(Copyright, 1930, By United Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—Governors of seven Southern states stretching from Virginia to Texas joined today in statements to The United Press condemning the practice of lynching and urging strict observance of the letter and spirit of the law upon all elements of society.

The statements were requested primarily in view of a statement recently given wide publication, in which United States Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina, campaigning for re-election, was quoted as saying:

"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution."

A few isolated instances of mob violence, however, recently have focused public attention of the South upon lynching.

A Texas Court House, in which a Negro was on trial, was burned to the ground by a mob.

17 Await Trial.

Seventeen men await trial in South Carolina on charges of participating in a lynching there.

Six men are on trial in Atlanta, charged with shooting to death a Negro divinity student.

A grand jury will begin an investigation ordered by Governor Bibs Graves of Alabama into six deaths in a disturbance at Emelle, Ala.

When the statement of one of the governors who responded to a general request was read to Governor L. G. Hardman of Georgia, he told The United Press:

"He speaks for us all."

The statements follow:

Governor John Garland Pollard of Virginia:

"I think lynching is barbarous. While I am Governor of Virginia every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot on our civilization. My predecessors in office and a vast majority of the good people of this state take the same view and for-

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[illegible] TEX., NEWS
JULY 11, 1930

Lynching Record For The First Six Months Of 1930

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department [redacted] Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours cery truly,
R. R. Watson, Principal.

Lynchings—1930
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.—June

3264

HAMMOND, IND., TIMES
Wednesday, July 23, 1930

GOVERNORS CONDEMN LYNCHING

Southern Executives Urge Strict Observance of Letter and Spirit of Law

By FOSTER EATON.
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
(Copyright 1930 by United Press)

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—Governors of seven southern states stretching from Virginia to Texas joined today in statements to the United Press, condemning the practice of lynching and urging strict observance of the letter and spirit of the law upon all elements of society

The statements were requested primarily in view of a statement recently given wide publication, in which United States Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina, campaigning for re-election, was quoted as saying:

"Whenever the constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the constitution."

A few isolated instances of mob violence, however, recently have focused public attention of the south upon lynching.

A Texas courthouse, in which a Negro was on trial, was burned to the ground by a mob.

Seventeen men await trial in South Carolina on charges of participating in a lynching there.

Six men are on trial in Atlanta, charged with shooting to death a Negro divinity student.

A grand jury soon will begin an investigation ordered by Gov. Bibs Graves, of Alabama, into six deaths in a disturbance at Emelle, Ala.

When the statement of one of the governors who responded to a general request was read to Governor L. G. Hardman of Georgia, he told the United Press:

"'He speaks for us all.'"

The statements follow:

Governor John Garland Pollard of Virginia:

"I think lynching is barbarous. While I am governor of Virginia every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot on our civilization. My predecessors in office and a vast majority of the good people of this state take the same view, and fortunately lynchings in Virginia have been very rare."

Governor O. Max Gardner of North Carolina:

"I regard lynching and every other form of mob violence not only as morally wrong in every instance, but as fundamentally destructive of the rights of every citizen."

Governor John G. Richards of South Carolina:

"There can be no justification for lynching. This has always been my position, and since becoming governor of South Carolina I have used every power at my command to prevent a resort to such illegal practices."

Governor L. G. Hardman of Georgia:

"In regard to lynching, I wish to say that I am opposed to lynching or mob violence in any form. The constitution of our country provides for a right of a trial by a jury. The principle of mob violence is fundamentally wrong."

Governor Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky:

"I am unalterably opposed to mob law in any and all cases. All the power of the state will be commendeered to protect the most humble citizen in his constitutional rights."

Governor Huey P. Long of Louisiana:

"The policy of my administration has been to compel an observance of the law on both sides. That is, that there be no pardon abuse, and second, none to punish except the authority of the state; that is, that the state administers all 'revenge' of the law after due process."

Governor Dan Moody of Texas:

"A lawless execution is murder under the definition of that offense in our statutes, and every participant in such an act is guilty of violating both the law of God and man. Every act of mob violence is a reproach to the community in which it is committed and is an undeserved reflection upon the willingness of the good citizenship of the community to enforce the law through the regularly established courts of justice."

MOBILE (ALA.) REGISTER
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

9 LYNCHINGS REPORTED

Tuskegee Institute Announces Eight Negroes, White Man Were Victims.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one white man. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

MUNCIE, IND., PRESS
Wednesday, July 23, 1930

7 GOVERNORS IN LYNCHING WAR

None Agree With Sen. Blease's View.

BY FOSTER EATON.
(Copyright, 1930, by United Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—Governors of seven Southern states stretching from Virginia to Texas joined today in statements to the United Press, condemning the practice of lynching and urging strict observance of the letter and spirit of the law upon all elements of society.

The statements were requested primarily in view of a statement recently given wide publication, in which United States Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina, campaigning for re-election, was quoted as saying:

"Whenever the Constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the Constitution."

A few isolated instances of mob violence, however, recently have focused public attention of the South upon lynching.

A Texas courthouse, in which a Negro was on trial, was burned to the ground by a mob.

17 Now Await Trial.

Seventeen men await trial in South Carolina on charges of participating in a lynching there.

Six men are on trial in Atlanta, charged with shooting to death a Negro divinity student.

A grand jury soon will begin an investigation ordered by Gov. Bibs Graves, of Alabama, intc six deaths in a disturbance at Emelle, Ala.

When the statement of one of the governors who responded to a general request was read to Governor L. G. Hardman of Georgia, he told the United Press:

"He speeks for us all."

The statements follow:

Governor John Garland Pollard of Virginia:

"I think lynching is barbarous. While I am governor of Virginia every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot on our civilation. My predecessors in office and a vast majority of the good people of this state take the same view, and fortunately lynchings in Virginia have been very rare."

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"I regard lynching and every other form of mob violence not only as morally wrong in every instance, but as fundamentally destructive of the rights of every citizen."

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"There can be no justification for lynching. This has always been my position, and since becoming governor of South Carolina I have used every power at my command to prevent a resort to such illegal practices."

Governor L. G. Hardman of Georgia:

"In regard to lynching, I wish to say that I am opposed to lynching or mob violence in any form. The Constitution of our country provides for a right of a trial by a jury. The principle of mob violence is fundamentally wrong.

Governor Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky:

"I am unalterably opposed to mob law in any and all cases. All the power of the state will be commandeered to protect the most humble citizen in his constitutional rights."

Governor Huey P. Long, of Louisiana:

"The policy of my administration has been to compel an observance of the law on both sides. That is, that there be no pardon abuse, and second, none to punish except the authority of the state; that is, that the state administers all 'revenge' of the law after due process."

Governor Dan Moody of Texas:

"A lawless execution is murder under the definition of that offense in our statutes, and every participant in such an act is guilty of violating both the law of God and man. Every act of mob violence is a reproach to the community in which it is committed and is an undeserved reflection upon the willingness of the good citizenship of the community to enforce the law through the regularly established courts of justice.

MEMPHIS, TENN., PRESS-SCIMITAR
Tuesday, July 22, 1930

LYNCHING IS HIT BY 7 GOVERNORS

Southern Executives Join in Scoring Mobs

Copyright, 1930, by United Press

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22—(UP)—Governors of seven southern states stretching from Virginia to Texas joined today in statements to the United Press, condemning the practice of lynching and urging strict observance of the letter and spirit of the law upon all elements of society.

The statements were requested primarily in view of a statement recently given wide publication, in which United States Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina, campaigning for re-election, was quoted as saying:

"Whenever the constitution comes between me and the virtue of the white women of South Carolina, I say to hell with the constitution."

Violence Recalled

A few isolated instances of mob violence, however, recently have focused public attention of the South upon lynching.

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Seventeen men await trial in South Carolina on charges of participating in a lynching there.

Six men are on trial in Atlanta, charged with shooting to death a negro divinity student.

A grand jury soon will begin an investigation ordered by Gov. Bibs Graves of Alabama into six deaths in a disturbance at Emelle, Ala.

Governors' Views

The statements follow in part:

Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia:

"I think lynching is barbarous. While I am governor of Virginia every power vested in me by law will be used to prevent any such blot on our civilization.

Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina;

"I regard lynching and every other form of mob violence not only as morally wrong in every instance, but as fundamentally destructive of the rights of every citizen.

Gov. John G. Richards of South Carolina:

"There can be no justification for lynching.

Gov. L. G. Hardman of Georgia:

"I have been requested by the United Press to give some expressions in regard to lynching. I wish to say that I am opposed to lynching or mob violence in any form."

Gov. Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky:

"I am unalterably oposed to mob law in any and all cases."

Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana:

"I have been governor of this state for two years and no one, white or black, has been lynched during that time. The policy of my administration has been to compel an observance of the law on both sides."

Gov. Dan Moody of Texas:

"A lawless execution at the hands of a mob is murder under the definition of that offense in our statutes, and every participant in such an act is guilty of violating both the law of God and man."

ATLANTA (GA.) CONSTITUTION
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Lynching Toll Rises Over That of 1929

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 17, 1930
GRADY TEX NEWS

Lynching Record for Six Months of 1930

The following letter has been received from R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, an institution for colored people, relative to the number of lynchings for the first six months of 1930:

"July 1, 1930

"Dear Sir:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape five, murder 1, bombing house 1, slaying landlord in altercation over debt 1, attempted rape 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3.

"Yours very truly,
"R. R. MOTON, Principal."

NEW YORK

Burlington N.C. Times
July 1 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN SIX MONTHS

Figures Given Out at Tuskegee Shows One More Lynching Than Same Period of 1929.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of Turkegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the firs tsix months in 1921.

July 3 1930
DUBUQUE IA AM TRIBUNE

Nine Lynchings in Past Six Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—Statisticians in the office of Mr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute announces that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led the states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
JULY 1, 1930 J10

LYNCHINGS MOUNT, DR. MOTON REPORTS

First Half Of 1930 Shows Increase Over Same Period In 1929

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, yesterday announced the lynching record for the first six months of 1930. His announcement follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

PARSONS KS. SUN
JULY 1, 1930

Lynchings Over the U. S. 4 More Than Last Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, and one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

TROY, ALA., MESSENGER
JULY 1, 1930 J1

LYNCHINGS MOUNT, DR. MORTON REPORTS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Dr. R. R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, yesterday announced the lynching record for the first six months of 1930. His announcement follows:

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"Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

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July 2, 1930
LITTLE ROCK ARK DEM

Lynchings Show Gain First Half of 1930

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JULY 1, 1930 J10

NINE LYNCHED DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS

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Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

Lynchings – 1930
Reports on, sent Press

Jan.— June.

3265

July 3, 1930
TERRELL TEX TRIBUNE

Lynching Record For Half Year

By United Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930 compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced. There were ~~three in~~ Texas, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

GAINESVILLE NEWS
FLORIDA
DATE JUN 9 1930

Report Shows Lynchings On Increase

~~Tuskegee Institute~~, Ala., July 9.—(INS)—Nine lynchings were reported to the ~~Tuskegee Institute~~ here during ~~the first~~ six months of 1930, compared with only five for the same period in the preceding year, according to an announcement made here.

Three lynchings took place in Texas; two in South Carolina and Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Oklahoma recorded one each, according to statistics at the Institute.

Lowell, Mass. Courier
JUL 10 [illegible]

The lynching record of the first part of this year is more unfavorable than that of either 1928 or 1929. Principal Moton of Tuskegee Institute, who makes a practice of furnishing such statistics to the press twice a year, announced the number for the six months ending June 30 as nine—and there has been at least one other lynching since that date. Whether this Alabama crime will be included in the final figures for the year is not certain. It was committed in hot blood, in connection with the pursuit and capture of undoubted Negro murderers. It is described as a "lynching," but did not have the accompaniment of defiance to the orderly processes of the law that characterized the recent attempt to get a Negro prisoner in Texas—which was frustrated by the bravery and determination of the sheriff. Unless the rest of the year can show nearly a clean slate, 1930 will have the worst record that has been made for several years in this regard.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., HERALD
JULY 1, 1930 J11

TEXAS LEADS OTHER STATES IN LYNCHING

Crimes of Present Year Above Par In Nation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute ~~announced today~~ that nine lynchings took place in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 yess than in the first six months in 1921.

GREENVILLE, TEX., BANNER
JULY 1, 1930 J11

Texas Leading In Lynchings

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,

~~July 1 (AP).—Statisticians~~ in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuksegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine negroes were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

CORSICANA, TEX., SUN
JULY 1, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

~~TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE~~, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—~~Statisticians in~~ the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Norman and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

DALLAS, TEX., JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1930

Report Three Lynchings In Texas This Year

R. R. Moton, principal of ~~the Tuskegee Institute~~, has sent out the ~~following report~~ on lynchings for the first six months of 1930:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number (four) for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number (five) for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number (nine) for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number (five) for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number (fifteen) for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than the number (thirty) for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: Criminal assault, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted criminal assault, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

SAN ANGELO, TEX., STANDARD
JULY 1, 1930 J16

Texas Leads In Lynchings

Three of Nine Committed in This State—Lead Last Year By Four

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute ~~announced today that nine~~ lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty one less than in the same period in 1922 and 27 less than the first six months in 1921.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., MAIL
JULY 4, 1930 J13

NINE LYNCHED DURING FIRST HALF OF 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department ~~of Record and Research~~, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months each of the year 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows. Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolia, two; Texas three.

SAN ANTONIO TEX. NEWS
JULY 1, 1930

Texas Leads States in Lynchings for '30, Tuskegee Head ~~Avers~~

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

CHANUTE, KAS., TRIBUNE
JULY 1, 1930

AN INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Four More in First Half of Year Than in 1929

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskeegee normal and industrial institute, announced today nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched the report recalled.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., NEWS
JULY 1, 1930 J10

NINE LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF YEA

Texas Leads With Three, Dr Moton's Report Shows—Five First Six Months Last Year.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(A. P.)—Statistics in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuske-ee Normal and Industrial institute, nnounced today that nine lynchings vere reported during the first six nonths of 1930 as compared with five or the same period in 1929.

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However, it is six less than the numer lynched during the same period in 23, twenty-one less than the same eriod in 1922 and twenty-seven less han in the first six months in 1921.

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD
JULY 2, 1930 J11

NINE LYNCHED IN 1930

Figures for First Six Months of Year Made Public

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announcel today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a home and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927.

HOT SPRINGS ARK, NEW ERA
JULY 1, 1930 J11

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHING.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that rine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

DALLAS, TEX., JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1930

Nine Lynchings in First Half of 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2 (UP).—There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930, compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

WELLINGTON KS, NEWS
JULY 1, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

COFFEYVILLE KS. JOURNAL
JUNE 30, 1930 J1

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1930.

Eight Negroes and 1 White Killed by Mobs in Six Months.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30—Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a colored school, of this town, shows there have been nine lynchings the first six months of 1930. This is five more than the number the corresponding months of 1929 and four more than in first half of 1928, and exactly the same as the first half of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight negroes. The offenses included five rape, one attempted rape, one murder, one bombing a house, one manslaughter in altercation over a disputed debt claim. Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma each had one lynching this year, South Carolina two and Texas three.

MERIDIAN, MISS., STAR
JULY 1, 1930

GAIN IN LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

OTTAWA KS. HERALD
JULY 1, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASED

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. R. Moton, principay of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

Lynchings — 1930
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan. — June

3266

INDEPENDENCE KS. REPORTER
JULY 2, 1930 J11

LYNCHINGS SHOW GAIN OVER 1929

~~Tuskegee Institute~~, Ala., July 2.—(AP)—~~Statisticians~~ in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of ~~Tuskegee Normal~~ and Industrial ~~Institute~~, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

NAVASOTA. TEX., EXAMINER
JULY 3, 1930 J14

Report of Lynchings For 1930 Announced

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3 — According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the ~~department of records and research~~, in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number for the first six months of 1929, 4 more than in the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 4 more than for the first six months of 1924, 6 less than for the first six months of 1923, 21 less than for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged with criminal assault 5, murder 1, bombing house 1, slaying landlord in altercation over debt 1 and attempted criminal assault 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2 and Texas 3.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.; TIMES
JULY 1, 1930 J12

MORE LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR THAN LAST YEAR KENTUCKY MINES OPEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, July 1. ~~(AP)—Statisticians in the~~ office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921:

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.; NEWS
JULY 1, 1930 J10

NINE LYNCHINGS OCCUR IN U. S. IN SIX MONTHS

Number Compares With Five In Same 1929 Period, Says Institute

~~TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE~~, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than the first six months in 1921.

BRYAN. TEX., EAGLE
JULY 7, 1930

Texas Is Leader In Lynchings in First 6 Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July ~~—(AP)—Statisticians~~ in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskoegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

GUTHRIE. OK., STATE REGISTER
JULY 3, 1930 J15

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

There were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1930, according to a record released this week.

This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses as charged were rape 5; murder 1; bombing house 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas 3.

LOUISVILLE. KY., HERALD
JULY 2, 1930 J12

LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN 1930, FIGURES SHOW

~~Tuskegee Institute, Ala.~~, July 1. (AP) ~~—Statisticians in the~~ office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other States with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

EMPORIA KS. GAZETTE
JULY 1, 1930

REPORTS NINE LYNCHINGS

Texas Leads 1930 List With Three—Eight Were Colored.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1 (AP) ~~—Statisticians in the office~~ of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had on each.

Eight of the persons lynched were colored and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

PORT ARTHUR. TEX., NEWS
JULY 1, 1930 J

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. SHOW INCREASE OF 4

TUKSGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—~~Statisticians in the~~ office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had once each.

KANSAS CITY KS, KANSAN
JULY 1, 1930 J

LYNCHING IS ON INCREASE

Nine Have Been Illegally Put to Death in First Six Months of Year.

Nine people have been lynched in the United States in the first six months of 1930, it is revealed in statistics announced today by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial ~~Institute. The number~~ shows an increase of five over the first half of 1929, and four more than the number in the same period for the year before.

In that period in the three previous years the number was the same as this year, and five were lynched in 1924. Other years show the following lynchings in the first six months: 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36.

Of persons lynched during this year, one was white and eight were colored. Texas led with three, South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Five of those lynched were charged with assault and one was charged with attempted assault. Other charges were murder, bombing house and slaying landlord in altercation over rent, one ach.

NASHVILLE. TENN., TENNESSEAN
JULY 2, 1930 J11

NINE LYNCHINGS; INCREASE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2—(UP) —There were nine lynchings in the Unit d tates in the first six months of 1930, compared with fivo in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial ~~Institute announced~~. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

July 3, 1930
SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS

10

FROM THE MOST INFAMOUS OF PUBLIC RECORDS

Submitting the lynching record for the first six months of 1930, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute—that has compiled authoritative statistics for many years—reports a relapse from the improvement lately shown:

The nine mob crimes in the six months are compared with four in the first half of 1929 and five in the first half of 1928. But beside such years as 1921, when 36 persons were lynched during the first six months; and 1922, when 30 mob victims were counted in the like period, the 1930 record appears almost mild.

As too frequently in the past, Texas bears the infamy of leading the lynching roll. The report charges this State with three such outbreaks. South Carolina reported two; Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma, one each. This was the first Georgia lynching since 1927, when a court sentenced a mob ringleader for life, and his accomplices for two to five years, in the penitentiary. Before that rare judicial action, the State had figured prominently in the record year after year.

Both South Carolina and Texas have moved toward the trial of persons charged with taking part in each State's most conspicuous mob crime of the year—at Walhalla and Sherman, respectively. These States must follow Georgia's example and read would-be lynchers a warning that they will be amenable to the law. Conceivably, that lesson might be effective for more than three years. Should trial be postponed repeatedly—following the usual practice in criminal cases—however, much of the moral effect would be lost.

Judge and prosecutor should consider that lynching is not an ordinary crime. It is worse than murder under other circumstances, because of the outrage upon justice and the State's good name. Greater expedition, more official resoluteness, in handling mob offenses might help discourage such crimes.

HOUSTON TEX. CHRONICLE
JULY 1, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN U. S. FOR SIX MONTHS

7

By Associated Press.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1. Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

DANVILLE (VA) BEE
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

9 LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN HALF OF YEAR

Statisticians At Tuskegee Institute Compile Figures for United States

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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BURLINGTON (VT) NEWS
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

LYNCHINGS ARE INCREASED IN PRESENT YEAR

Figures Show That First Six Months Of 1930 Show Increase Over Same Period In 1929

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 2, 1930
YOAKUM TEX HERALD

NINE LYNCHINGS RECORDED FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

10

IS INCREASE OVER LYNCHING FOR THE SAME PERIODS OF 1929 AND 1928

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—According to information released today by the Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930.

This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

July 1, 1930
PORT ARTHUR TEX NEWS

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. SHOW INCREASE OF 4

10

TUKSGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1. (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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CONCORDIA KS. BLADE EMPIRE
JULY 1, 1930 J10

9 LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

7

Number of Cases of Violence in U. S. Unusually High.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

FLORENCE, ALA., TIMES
JULY 2, 1930 J1

NINE LYNCHINGS ARE REPORTED FOR YEAR

7

Increase Of Four Over Same Period Last Year Shown

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ODGE CITY KS. GLOBE
JULY 1, 1930

LYNCHINGS MORE FREQUENT

4

Six Month Period Has Nearly Twice Figure of Year Ago.

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Lynchings—1930
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.— June.

3267

Hot Springs Ark
New-era
July 1-30

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHING.

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July 2, 1930
DULUTH MINN NEWS

Nine Lynchings Reported for 1930; Texas Leads

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., ~~July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Morton,~~ principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

New Bern N C
[illegible]

JUL 3 1930

Nine Lynchings So Far In 1930

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July 3, 1930
ST LOUIS MO STAR

9 LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR EXCEED FIRST HALF OF 1929 BY 5

Tuskegee Institute Principal Announces Figures—Eight Victims Were Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 2.—(Special.)—The following report on 1930 lynchings is made by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

"~~I find according to~~ the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than for the first six months of 1924; six less than for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

July 2, 1930
PRESCOTT ARK. NEWS

NINE LYNCHINGS RECORDED IN FIRST 6 MONTHS OF YEAR

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However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 3, 1930
LUBBOCK TEX PLAINS JOUR

LYNCHINGS ARE MORE THIS YEAR

~~TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE~~, Ala., July 2.—(P)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any

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since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

Mowever, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

FORT SMITH ARK. TIMES RECORD
JULY 1, 1930 J12

LYNCHING REPORT MADE FOR LAST SIX MONTHS

Nine Persons Hanged During First Half of Year, Compared To Five in 1929 Period

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(P)—Statisticans in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, ~~announced Tuesday that~~ nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes, and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Elizabethton Tenn Star
JULY 1, 1930 J11

Report 9 Lynchings For First 6 Months

TUSKSGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—~~Statisticians in the office~~ of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principle of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., COMM'L APPEAL
JULY 2, 1930 J11

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE.

Nine Occurred In First Six Months, Report Reveals.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton~~, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial,~~ announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Deland Fla News

JUL 1

NINE LYNCHED LAST 6 MONTHS

South Carolina Led with Three

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(P)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

DAYTONA BH. (FLA) NEWS-JOURNAL
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1—(AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929. Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched.

GREENWOOD, MISS., COMMONWEALTH
JULY 1, 1930 J11

NINE LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Mton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same priod in 1929.

Texas lead all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

DALLAS TEX. NEWS
JULY 3, 1930

Report on Lynchings For 1930 Announced

Special to The News.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number for the first six months of 1929, 4 more than in the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 4 more than for the first six months of 1924, 6 less than for the first six months of 1923, 21 less than for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged with criminal assault 5, murder 1, bombing house 1, slaying landlord in altercation over debt 1 and attempted criminal assault 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2 and Texas 3.

CORBIN, KY., TIMES-TRIBUNE
JULY 4, 1930 J15

LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN FIRST HALF OF 1930

According to the records of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, lynchings increased during the first half of 1930 over the same period of the previous year. Their record follows:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton, Principal.

DYERSBURG, TENN., GAZETTE
JULY 2, 1930 J12

Increase In Lynching Shows Marked Gain

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial, announced that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., COMMERC'L
JULY 1, 1930 J10

NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months of 1921.

DYERSBURG, TENN., GAZETTE
JULY 3, 1930 J15

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By The Associated Press

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

LUBBOCK TEX. JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1930

MORE THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

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The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

Mowever, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 1, 1930
PINE BLUFF ARK COMMERCIAL

NINE LYNCHINGS REPORTED DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS

10

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moten, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

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However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same per-

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PLAINVIEW, TEX., HERALD
JULY 1, 1930 J13

Texas Leads In Lynchings First Months Of Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert P. Moton of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that 9 lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months of 1927 with nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

MOBILE, ALA., REGISTER
JULY 2, 1930 J12

9 LYNCHINGS REPORTED

Tuskegee Institute Announces Eight Negroes, White Man Were Victims.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one white man. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.— June

3268

July 3 1930
EL DORADO ARK NEWS

Lynching Becoming More Popular It Seems

The Tuskegee Normal & Industrial school for negroes has prepared a list of lynchings in the South during the first six months of this year.

This year lynchings in the United States has more than doubled its number for the same period last year, with nine lynchings recorded this year, as against four last year.

States in which the lynchings occurred are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3. Eight of the nine victims were negroes.

TOPEKA KS. JOURNAL
JULY 1, 1930

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

Three of Nine in United States Last Six Months Occurred There.

Tuskogee Institute, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statistics in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, princpal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial ~~institute, announced today that nine ly~~nchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolna had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

July 2, 1930
MONROE LA. NEWS STAR

TEXAS LEADS ALL STATES IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS, '30

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. ~~Robert R. Moton, principal of Tus~~kegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

ANNISTON, ALA., STAR
JULY 2, 1930

Nine Lynchings First Half of 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2. (U.P.)—There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930, compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced. ~~There were three in~~ Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma,

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July 1, 1930
GREENVILLE TEX BANNER

Texas Leading In Lynchings

~~TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE~~, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuksegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine negroes were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., STAFF
JULY 2, 1930 J12

Nine Lynched During First Half Of 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the De~~partment of Records and~~ Research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were, rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Savannah Ga News

Report Shows Lynchings On Increase

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 9.—([illegible]) lynchings were reported to the Tuskegee Institute here during the first six months of 1930, compared with only five for the same period in the preceding year, according to an announcement made here.

Three lynchings took place in Texas; two in South Carolina and Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Oklahoma recorded one each, according to statistics at the Institute.

July 4, 1930
KANSAS CITY, MO. CALL

TEXAS IN LEAD WITH FOUR KILLED

Six Months Total This Year Is Six More Than Same Time in 1929

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—~~According to official f~~igures released here by the department of records and research, there were nine lynchings, in the first six months of 1930, but while the official count was in the mail being distributed to the country, Texas lynched another Negro on June 28, making the total ten for the first half of the year.

Even while the record was being corrected to allow for the June 28 Texas lynching, still another Texas mob was trying its best to lynch a Negro at Beaumont and make the record eleven. The Beaumont sheriff fought off the mob, however.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing, house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 2; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas 4.

This number is 6 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 5 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and one more than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 5 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 5 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 20 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 26 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

July 1, 1930
BROWNSVILLE TEX HERALD

TEXAS LEADS OTHER STATES IN LYNCHING

Crimes of Present Year Above Par In Nation

~~TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE~~, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced today that nine lynchings took place in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; twenty one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 yess than in the first six months in 1921.

July 3, 1930
WICHITA FALLS TEX. NEWS

There were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1930, according to R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute. This is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929 and four more than the first six months of 1928. Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord, in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1. The record by states was as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

July 1, 1930
HELENA ARK. WORLD

SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS INCREASE OVER 1929

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—(AP) Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during th efirst six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 4, 1930
ROSCOE TEX. TIMES

LYNCHING RECORD GIVEN

Following is information concerning lynching for the first six months of this year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the 1st six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

July 5, 1930
TULSA OK. [illegible]

Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1930

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.— I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six mnnths of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first 6 months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 anr 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Principal

July 2, 1930
DALLAS TEX JOURNAL

Nine Lynchings in First Half of 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2 (UP).—There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930, compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

July 4, 1930
JENNINGS LA. NEWS

NINE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4. —I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly
R. R. MOTON,
Principal

July 3, 1930
TEXARKANA ARK. GAZETTE

Nine Lynchings Past 6 Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

AUGUSTA (MAINE) JOURNAL
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Lynching Record Six Months, 1930

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—The lynching record in this county for the first six months, this year, as recorded by Principal R. R. Morton shows 9 lynchings, an increase over like period for the past two years. The report follows:

I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it was 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offences charged were rape, 5; murder 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

WILMINGTON (DEL) NEWS
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

NEGRO INSTITUTE CHECKS LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Normal And Industrial School Reports Nine Killings

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Va., July 1.—(AP)—Statistics in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today the nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

TAMPA (FLA.) TIMES
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

Nine Are Lynched During First Six Months of 1930

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1. —The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than in the first six months in 1921.

ATLANTA (GA.) JOURNAL
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

9 Persons Lynched Since First of Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—The office of Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1927, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

Lynchings—1930

Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.—June

3269

CLARKSBURG W VA TELEGRAM
SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930.

CLEVELAND, TENN., BANNER
Monday, July 7, 1930

FREEPORT N Y REVIEW
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930.

July 4, 1930
WICHITA KS STAR

CHARLESTON (W.Va.) GAZETTE
Monday, July 7, 1930

NASHVILLE, TENN., TENN'N
Wednesday, July 9, 1930

July 3, 1930
ASTROP TEX ADV[illegible]

ST. PETERSBURG (Fla.) INDEPEND'T
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

July 4, 1930
WICHITA KS STAR

MONROE (LA) NEWS-STAR
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

FREEPORT (L. I.) NASSAU STAR
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

CHAMBERSBURG (PA) VALLEY SPI'T
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

ST. ALBANS (Vermont) MESSENGER
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

WHEELING (W. Virginia) REGISTER
Tuesday, July 8, 1930

ATHENS (Georgia) BANNER HERALD
Monday, July 7, 1930

WASHINGTON, IND., HERALD
Tuesday, August 5, 1930

BARTOW (FLORIDA) RECORD
Tuesday, July 8, 1930

MT. VERNON, OHIO, BANNER
Wednesday, August 6, 1930

ROCKFORD, ILL., STAR
Wednesday, August 6, 1930

TROY (ALA.) HERALD
JULY 3, 1930

EVANSVILLE, IND., COURIER
Tuesday, August 5, 1930

DURHAM (N.C.) SUN
Thursday, July 3, 1930

DES MOINES IA TRIB & CAPITOL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1930.

Every Evening
WILMINGTON, DEL.
7/2/30

HUNTINGTON (W. VA.) ADVERTISER
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

LAFAYETTE, IND., JOUR.-COUR.
Monday, July 7, 1930

July 2, 1930
INDEPENDENCE KS REP

July 5, 1930
CHEYENNE WYO ST TRIBUNE

WATERBURY (CONN.) REPUBLICAN
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

HUNTINGTON W VA ADVERTISER
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930.

Wil. Del. Every Evening
JUL 2 1930

Goldsboro N C News
JUL 2 1930

~~News~~ Star
WASHINGTON, D. C.
July 9/30

Roanoke, Va. World News
JUL 2

Bulletin
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
July 2/30

Waltham Mass News
JUL 1 1930

LAFAYETTE, LA., ADVERTISER
JULY 18, 1930 J29

SANDUSKY, O., STAR-JOURNAL
Thursday, July 3, 1930

[illegible]TON N. J. GAZETTE
JULY 14, 1930

NORFOLK (Virginia) PILOT
Thursday, July 3, 1930

July 3, 1930
ABERDEEN S D NEWS

BAYONNE N. J. NEWS
JULY 1, 1930

ABERDEEN S D NEWS
JULY 3, 1930

FREEPORT FEVIEW
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

Aberdeen, S. D., American
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1930

SWEETWATER, TEX., REPORTER
JULY 3, 1930 J17

ALLENTOWN (PA) NEWS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930.

June 28, 1930
HOUSTON, TEX., INFORMER

WILMINGTON (Del.) EVERY EVEN'G
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS-SEN
Saturday, July 26, 1930

Citizen
Dalton Ga.
7/3/30

Lynchings—1930
Reports on, Sent Press

3270 Jan.—June

July 4, 1930
ITALY, TEX. HERALD

Lynching Record For First 6 Months of 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt. 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

ANDALUSIA, ALA., STAR.
JULY 1, 1930 J11

9 Lynchings In First Six Months 1930

In the first six months of 1930 there were ~~9 lynchings. This~~ number is 5 more than the number 4 for the ~~first six months of~~ 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

July 1, 1930
SMITH ARK. RECORD

LYNCHING REPORT MADE FOR LAST SIX MONTHS

Nine Persons Hanged During First Half of Year, Compared To Five in 1929 Period

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—~~(AP)—Statisticians in~~ the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes, and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

PRATT, KAS., TRIBUNE
JULY 1, 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Nine Reported In First Six Months of This Year.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1—(AP)—~~Statisticians~~ in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

DECATUR, ALA., DAILY
JULY 1, 1930 J12

IS MADE PUBLI

Alabama Free From Taking Law In Own Hands

Alabama is free from the curse of taking the law into her own hands thus far during 1930, according to a report made public today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

~~"I find, accord~~ing to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

July 2, 1930
ARKADELPHIA ARK. HERALD

LYNCHINGS ON GAIN IN SOUTH

Tuskegee Report Reveals Increase Over Mob Violence of Last Year.

According to a letter received by the Siftings Herald today from Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskgee Institute, Alabama, there ~~has been a gain in lynchings~~ the first six months of 1930 over the like period in 1929. Part of the report is as follows:

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskgee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in th efirst six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings.

"This number is 5 more than the number of 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924, 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses chared were rape, 5; murder 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attmepted rape, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

PINE BLUFF ARK. GRAPHIC
JULY 2, 1930 J12

LYNCHINGS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Nine More in First Six Months Of 1930 Than Last Year

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(Special)—President Robert M. Morton of Tuskegee Institute today announced that lynchings increased five in the United States during the first six months of 1930 over the same period last year.

There were nine lynchings this year to date and only four up to this time in 1929.

Other figures revealed by President Morton are:

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

July 2, 1930
BOULDER COLO CAMERA

NINE MEN LYNCHED SO FAR IN 1930 EIGHT NEGROES

Tuskegee ~~Institute (for Negro education)~~ reports in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number, four, for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1929 and is the same as the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

JACKSON, TENN., SUN
JULY 2, 1930 J

Nine Lynchings Against Five for Same 1929 Period

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., ~~July 2.—Statisticians~~ in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 2, 1930
SHREVEPORT LA JRL

NINE LYNCHINGS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—Statistics in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

July 3, 1930
[illegible] TEX JOURNAL

LYNCHINGS GETTING TO BE [illegible] AGAIN IN THE SOUTH, ACCORDING TO REPORT

The Journal is in receipt of a communication from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, with interesting data concerning lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1930. According to the report, all necktie parties staged during the period were in Southern states, as follows:

Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape: 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

Lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the years 1921 to 1930, inclusive, were as follows: First six months of 1921, 36; for 1922, 30; for 1923, 15; for 1924, 9; for 1925, 5; for 1926 and 1927, 9; for 1928, 5; 1929, 7; 1930, 9.

DOTHAN, ALA., EAGLE
JULY 3, 1930

THE LYNCHING RECORD

The lynching record for the first six months of this year as given by Tuskegee Institute is as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

It is noticed that no lynchings occurred in Alabama, and that is most gratifying.

It is also noticed that Texas, as usual, leads the South with three lynchings, and had it not been for the courage of a Texas sheriff last week the number would have been increased to four. This sheriff, Bill Covington, of Beaumont, broke up a would-be lynching party by advancing to the ring-leader and cracking him on the jaw with his fist.

If every county in every State had officers of that caliber there would seldom be a lynching.

GALVESTON TEX. NEWS
JULY 3, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS SHOWN FOR FIRST HALF 1930

Special to The News.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings.

This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
JULY 3, 1930

9 LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR EXCEED FIRST HALF OF 1929 BY 5

Tuskegee Institute Principal Announces Figures—Eight Victims Were Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 2.—(Special.)—The following report on 1930 lynchings is made by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than for the first six months of 1929; four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than for the first six months of 1924; six less than for the first six months of 1923; twenty-one less than for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses 'charged were rape, five; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1. '

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

TULSA, OK., TRIBUNE
JULY 2, 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1930

Compared With Five for First Half of 1929

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

BOULDER COLO. CAMERA
JULY 2, 1930

NINE MEN LYNCHED SO FAR IN 1930 EIGHT NEGROES

Tuskegee Institute (for Negro education) reports the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number, four, for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1929 and is the same as the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

SOUTH BEND, IND., TRIBUNE
Tuesday, July 15, 1930

LYNCHINGS.

According to records compiled in Tuskegee Normal & Industrial institute nine lynchings occurred in the first six months of this year. In the same period of 1929 mob victims numbered only four. The 1930 record is also unfavorable when compared with that of the first half of 1928, in which only five lynchings occurred. It is the same as the records for the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

While an increase this year is regrettable great improvement is noted when comparisons are made with records before 1924. In the first six months of 1923, for example, 15 persons were lynched. In 1922 mobs had murdered 30 persons by July 1 and in 1921 the half-year record was 36. The usual ratios are effective this year. The victims thus far were one white man and eight Negroes and the 1930 lynchings have occurred in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

DURHAM (North Carolina) HERALD
Wednesday, July 2, 1930

INCREASE SHOWN IN TOTAL OF LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute, Va., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 2, 1930
SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS

NINE LYNCHED DURING FIRST HALF OF 1930

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months of 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period of 1923; 21 less than the same period of 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months of 1921

July 2, 1930
PINE BLUFF ARK GRAPHIC

LYNCHINGS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Nine More in First Six Months Of 1929 Than Last Year

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(Special)—President Robert M. Morton of Tuskegee Institute today announced that lynchings increased five in the United States during the first six months of 1930 over the same period last year.

There were nine lynchings this year to date and only four up to this time in 1929.

Other figures revealed by President Morton are:

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3227

MOBILE (Alabama) REGISTER
Thursday, January 1. 1931

1930 LYNCHINGS DOUBLE TOTALS IN FORMER YEAR

Tuskegee President's Report Shows One for Alabama; 20 of 21 Were Negroes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, today issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, and five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one; charge not reported, one.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

"There were," the report states, "forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

JAMESTOWN (New York) JOURNAL
Friday, January 2, 1931

STATISTICS ON LYNCHING

Robert Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, sends The Journal information regarding lynchings which have occurred in 1930. In all, 21 persons were lynched, of which number one was white and 20 were Negroes.

There is much statistical data regarding instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, the method of putting the victims to death and so on, none of which is of particular interest in the north where actual lynchings are of rare occurrence. One paragraph which is of interest has to do with the states in which lynchings occurred. They were: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas 3.

It will be noted that all these lynchings occurred in the south.

ATLANTA (GA.) CONSTITUTION
Thursday, January 1. 1931

11 MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1930 THAN 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued a report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 also showed that "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states . . . a total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3."

DANVILLE, KY., MESSENGER
Monday, January 5, 1931

LYNCHINGS IN YEAR 1930

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The following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930, was furnished by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 while men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Rochester (New York) JOURNAL
Tuesday, December 16, 1930

TUSKEGEE PRINCIPAL CONVALESCING HERE

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Negro educator, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., is convalescing at Strong Memorial Hospital today, after a major operation. Dr. Moton has been here since December 6 and is expected to remain at the institution for a month.

Tampa Times
FLORIDA
DATE JAN 1 1931

1930 LYNCHINGS EXCEED MARK OF 1929 BY 11

14 Out of 21 Killed Taken From Hand of the Law.

By The Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, issued his annual report today on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 also showed that 15 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned."

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern state . . . A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were:

"Criminal assault, 8; murder, 3; attempted criminal assault, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state:

"Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

January 1, 1931
NEW ORLEANS LA STATES

LYNCHINGS TOTAL 21 DURING 1930

Louisiana Record Clean Officers Prevent 40 Attempts

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By A P.)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute yesterday issued his annual report on lynching in the United States, showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was eleven more than in 1929, ten more than in 1928 five more than in 1927 and nine less than in 1920.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes. The offenses were criminal assault eight. murder three, attempted criminal assautl two, killing officers of the law two; robbery two; being a witness one; bombing a house one; charge not reported one.

The lynching was distributed as follows: Alabama one, Florida one, Georgia 6, Indiana two, Mississippi four North Carolina one, Oklahoma one. South Carolina, two, Texas three.

There were, the report states, "forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

January 2, 1931
CARTHAGE MO. DEMOCRAT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS LYNCHINGS

Statistical Statement for 1930 As Compared With Other Years, as of Jan. 1, 1931

Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in his report says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape 8; murder 3; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law 2; robbery 3; being a witness 1; bombing houses 1; charge not reported 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Florida 1; Georgia 6; Indiana 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina 1; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 2; Texas 3."

Tampa Bulletin
(Colored)
FLORIDA
DATE JAN 3 1931

Tuskegee's Records Say 21 Lynched; 4 Less Than N.A.A.C.P.

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala. Dec. 31—A news release from Tuskegee Institute's Department of Records and Research gives the number of lynchings for 1930 as 21, 11 more than the previous year. The release is signed by R. R. Moton, principal and reads as follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or othe pecautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 53 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bmobing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi 4; North Caroilna, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

CLEVELAND, TENN., BANNER
Saturday, January 3, 1931

21 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED DURING YEAR 1930

53

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (INS)—Lynching in the United States during the past year were more widespread than any year since 1926, Robert H. Motion, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced here.

More than twice as many peope were lynched during 1930 than in 1929, Moton said. The Tuskegee records revealed that 21 lives were taken in this manner during the past year, while only ten such deaths were recorded in 1929. There were 11 lynchings in 1928; 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

Moton said 6 lynchings occurred in Georgia; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 3; South Carolina and Indiana, 2 each and one each in Alabama, Florida and North Carolina.

January 1, 1931
KANSAS CITY KAN KANSAS

1930 LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Eleven More Than in Previous Year Reported, With Georgia at Top of List.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(Special) An increase of 11 in the number of lynchings which took place during 1930 in the United States is reported by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute.

The department finds that there were 21 lynchings in this country during the year which is 11 more than the number reported for 1929 and 10 more than the number reported in 1928.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of law officers and five of them were removed from jails in which they were confined. One of the persons lynched was white and the rest were colored.

Georgia lead in the number of lynchings, 6 taking place in that state during the year. There were 4 lynchings in Mississippi and 3 in Texas and 2 each in Indiana and South Carolina. North Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama and Florida had one lynching e luring the year.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., NEWS
Thursday, January 8, 1931

21 Persons Lynched During Past Year

53

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were twenty-one persons lynched in 1930. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929; ten more than the number eleven for 1928; five more tan the number sixteen for 1927, and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on Govt

Jan.-Dec.

3228

Lynchings for 1930 Show Upward Trend

Lynchings in the United States mounted to a higher point during 1930 than during any year since 1926, when 30 persons were victims of mob rule. According to figures released by the records and research department of Tuskegee Institute, 21 persons were lynched in 1930.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which maintains a similar bureau, states that 25 were lynched. Both disclose that only one of the victims was white.

Defender
1-3-31

Not only did the number of lynchings increase during the past year, but the barbarity of the lynchers was more like that of savages.

In Texas, a case that was discussed all over the world because of a statement attributed to the governor of the state, George Hughes was burned alive in the jail at Sherman and the body of George Johnson was publicly burned at Honey Grove in the same state. Governor Moody is said to have ordered the state militia not to shoot anybody to save the prisoner.

During the Texas lynchings, particularly the Sherman disgrace, it is said that women and children milled about the crowd hilariously as mobbists pulled the charred remains of Hughes from the jail vault and dragged them through the streets. Others howled like cannibals as the blood-thirsty sons of the Lone Star state set fire to the principal buildings and homes in the nonwhite residential section of the town.

Marion, Ind., vied with Sherman for "honors" for the most atrocious lynching. In August under a blazing sun several hundred of the town's leading citizens, according to reports, watched serenely while a mob took two youths from the city jail and hanged them to trees in the courthouse yard.

In the crowd yelling with glee at the wretched sight, pictures of the actual lynching showed women soon to become mothers. Young boys and girls, and babies in their mothers' arms also were in the throngs.

In view of the fact that mob rule was fought harder by press, pulpit and bar during the past 12 months than during any other similar period in the history of the practice, it is believed that the unemployment situation contributed to the increased number of lynchings in 1930.

Walter White, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., shared the belief. It is seen in his statement that "in periods of depression, when tempers are short, mob hysteria flames up more quickly than in normal times."

'During the year representative white women of 12 Southern states, including church, educational, voters, Y. W. C. A. and club groups have issued statements declaring they desired no such 'protection' and characterized lynchings as 'the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy' and stating that 'it brutalizes the community where it occurs, including the women and children who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants.'"

The 21 persons lynched in 1930 are 11 more than the number 10 for 1929; 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 3 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 men and two women of the Race were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The offenses for which those lynched were charged with were: Rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bommbing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Missisipi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

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11 MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1930 THAN 1929

Constitution
1-1-31

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued a report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 also showed that "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states . . . a total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3."

TUSKEGEE REPORTS 21 LYNCHINGS FOR 1930

Reporter
1-3-31

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number, 10, for 1929, 10 more than the number, 11, for 1928, 5 more than the number, 16, for 1927 and 9 less than the number, 30, for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

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Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

OROVILLE, CALIF.
MERCURY REGISTER
DECEMBER 3, 1930

1930 LYNCHINGS FOR MORGUE

90

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 3.—(U.P.)—Following is the total number of lynchings so far this year by states as compiled by Monroe N. Work, editor, Negro Year Book, according to the announcement by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The lynching record through October 4, 1930:

JANUARY

None.

FEBRUARY

1. Ocilla, Irwin County, Georgia. James Irvine, Colored. Charge, Rape and Murder. Taken from officers of the law and burned to death.

MARCH

None.

APRIL

23. Rosedale, Bolivar County, Mississippi. David Harris, Colored. Charge, Murder Shot to death. Report was that he did not come into the hands of the law.

24. Walhalla, Oconee County, South Carolina. Allen Green, Colored. Charge, Attempted Rape. Taken from jail and shot to death.

28. Hillsborough County, Florida. John Hodaz, white. Charge, Bombing houses. Taken from officer of the law and shot to death.

MAY

9. Sherman, Grayson County, Texas. George Hughes, Colored. Charge, Rape. Hughes placed in vault at court house for protection from mob. Court house burned. Next day body taken from vault carried into Negro section of the town where it was burned.

18. Honey Grove, Fannin County, Texas. George Johnson, Colored. Charge, Slaying landlord in altercation over a debt. Report was that he was shot to death by a sheriff posse after he had barricaded himself in a cabin. His body was tied to an automobile and dragged through the business section of the town into the Negro section of Honey Grove and burned.

31. Chickasha, Grady County, Oklahoma. Henry Argo, Colored. Charge, Rape. Mob broke into jail and prisoner was shot in the head, believing him to be dead the mob permitted him to be taken from jail to hospital which refused to receive him. He was then returned to jail and while lying on a cot was stabbed in the chest by the husband of the woman alleged to have been assaulted.

JUNE

17. Bryan, Brazos County, Texas. William Roane, Colored. Charge, Attempted Rape. Shot to death. Did not come into hands of law.

21. Union, Union County, South Carolina. Daniel Jenkins, Colored. Charge, Rape. Shot to death. Did not come into hands of law.

28. Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas. Jack Robertson, Colored. Charge, Shooting a white man and his wife, said to have been his employes. Robertson was shot to death. Did not come into hands of law.

JULY

4. Emelle, Sumter County, Alabama. Jacob Robertson, Colored. Charge, killing man in altercation over automobile battery. Reports indicate that Robertson was captured (came into hands of the law), but was left unguarded. Taken by mob and body riddled with bullets. Five other persons, two white men, two Negro men and one Negro woman were killed in what was in effect a race riot.

29. Alley, Montgomery County, Georgia. S. S. Mincey, Colored. No charge reported. Beaten to death.

AUGUST

7. Marion, Grant County, Indiana. Thomas Shipp and Abraham Smith, Colored. Charge, Rape and murderous assault. Taken from jail and and hanged.

19. Tarboro, Edgecombe County North Carolina. Oliver Moore, Colored. Charge Rape. Taken from jail and shot to death.

SEPTEMBER

8. Darien, McIntosh County, Georgia. George Grant, Colored. Charge, Killing officer of the law. Shot to death in jail.

10. Scooba, Kemper County, Mississippi. Pig Lockett and Holly White, Colored. Charge, robbing two tourists, a man and his wife. Taken from officers of the law and hanged.

25. Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia. William Kirkland, Colored. Charge, Rape. Taken from officers of the law and hanged.

28. Thomas County, Georgia, Lacy Mitchell, Colored. Charge, reported to have been star witness in case against two white men for attempted rape of a negro woman.

OCTOBER

1. Cartersville, Bartow County Georgia. John William Clark, Colored. Charge, Killing officer of the law. Taken from jail and hanged.

GEORGIA LEADS ALL STATES FOR LYNCHINGS DURING 1930

Tuskegee Credits State With Six Illegal Killings; 21 in Entire Nation

Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930—11 more than the number in 1929—according to a report released yesterday by the Tuskegee Normal and Memorial institute, at Tuskegee, Ala. Twenty of those illegally executed were Negroes, the report said.

This is the largest number of persons lynched since 1926, the report stated. Six of the killings took place in Georgia, the highest ranking state in that regard. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of officers. Three were killed in jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death in another manner and his body burned, it was said.

Macon Telegraph

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, according to the Tuskegee report. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. Armed force was used in seven cases to repel the would-be lynchers.

Only One White

Of the 21 persons lynched, only one was white. The offenses were: Criminal assault, eight; murder, three; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one; charge not reported, one.

1-31

The states in which the lynchings occurred, according to the Tuskegee report, and the number in each state, follow: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

These figures vary in several instances from those contained in a report recently issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which listed a total of 25 lynchings. Twenty-four of these were Negroes, and seven of the lynchings were in Georgia, according to the association. Criminal assault was listed as the cause of only three of the lynchings.

IURFREESBORO, TENN., H.JOU
Friday, January 2, 1931

Tennessee Has No Lynchings in 1930; 21 In Whole Nation

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On not one single occasion during the past year did a body of citizens in Tennessee take the law in their own hands and administer the death penalty to one accused or guilty of crime.

Other states in the South did not fare so well, however. At least one lynching was recorded in every state south of the northern boundary of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi.

In the United States as a whole, 21 persons, one white man and 20 negroes, were lynched during 1930, more than have been lynched in any one year since 1926, when the number reached 30. In 1927, 16 persons were lynched, in 1928, 11 persons, and in 1929, 10 persons.

Of the persons lynched, 14 were taken from the hands of the law, and seven before they were arrested. Two were burned to death, while another was shot and his body burned.

On the other hand, there were 40 instances when lynchings were prevented by the officers of the law, five in the north and west and 35 in the south. A total of 60 persons—six white men, 52 negro men, and two negro women—were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The offences in the 21 cases where persons were lynched were as follows: rape, 8;; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

States where lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Georgia, 6; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 3; South Carolina, 2; Indiana, 2; Alabama 1; Florida, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma 1.

CHATTANOOG NEWS
Thursday, 931

21 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1930

5

Dr. Moton Reports Increase of Eleven Over Previous Year. One White Man Victim.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan, 1.—(A. P.)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, has issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States, showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, 5 more than in 1927 and 9 less than in 1920.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 2; being a witness, 1; bombing a house, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

"There were," the report states, "forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and thirty-five in southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

CORBIN, KY., TIMES-TRIBUNE
Friday, January 2, 1931

AS I SEE IT

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CONTRIBUTORS To this Column upon topics of interest are always welcome. They do not necessarily express our views.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1920, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned the jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside the jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3229

REPUBLICAN
Newton Kans.
JAN 2 1931

LYNCH LAW

The Tuskegee Institute has formulated the report of the record o lynchings for 1930, showing tha the hectic year went wild in Judg Lynch's court as well as in its erratic handling of stocks, crops an things generally. The report signed by R. R. Moton, principal, is a follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings fo the year 1930. I find according t the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, tha there were 21 persons lynched i 1930. This is 11 more than th number 10 for 1929, 10 more tha the number 11 for 1928, 5 mor than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 o these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death a the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing house 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynching occurred and the number in eac state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2 Texas, 3."

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
JAN 1 1931

LYNCHING IN 1930.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I send you the following informa tion concerning lynchings for th year 1930. I find according to th records compiled in the Departmen of Records and Research of the Tus kegee Institute, that there were twen ty-one persons lynched in 1930. Thi is eleven more than the number te for 1929, ten more than the numbe eleven for 1928, five more than th number sixteen for 1927 and nin less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched wer in the hands of the law. Three wer killed in jails, two of these were sho to death and one was burned t death when mob burned jail; five o the eleven other persons in the hand of the law were taken from jail and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and thirty-five in Southern States. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched one was white and twenty were Negroes. The offenses were: Rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Principal.

DISPATCH
KOKOMO, IND.
JAN 1 - 1931

WENTY-ONE LYNCHINGS I UNITED STATES IN YEAR 1930

According to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more the the number for 1929, 10 more tha the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and less than the number 30 for 1 Fourteen of the persons lync were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned t death when mob burned jail; 5 o he 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims wh id not come into the hands of the aw, 1 was burned to death and was put to death and his body urned.

There were 40 instances in which fficers of the law prevented lynch ngs. Five of these were in north ern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2;

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL
Friday, ary 2, 1931

STATISTICS ON LYNCHING

Robert Moton, principal of the kegee Normal and Industrial stitute, Alabama, sends The Journal information regarding lynch which have occurred in 1930. In all, 21 persons were lynched, of which number one was white and 20 e Negroes.

There is much statistical data regarding instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, the method of putting the victims to death and so on, none of which is of particular interest in the north where actual lynchings are of rare occurrence. One paragraph which is of interest has to do with the states in which lynchings occurred. They were: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, ; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; outh Carolina, 2; Texas 3.

It will be noted that all these lynchings occurred in the south.

BARRE, VT.
TIMES
JAN 2 - 1931

The country's record of lynching o negroes during the year just come t a close is nothing to be proud of, th number of persons lynched being th highest since the poor year of 192 There were 21 lynchings in 1930, a compared with 10 for 1929, 11 for 192 16 for 1927 and 30 for 1926. In connection with the lynchings of 193 it is notable that 14 of the 21 lynche were already in the hands of the la and, presumably, were on the way t fair trial and, if convicted, would hav been punished according to the law But the mob could not wait for the or derly procedure of the law; the mo stormed the jails and seized the cow ering accused. In only seven instance did the mob catch its man before put ting him through the paces of awfu lynching. The mob depended upon th law to go through the initial phases in making the capture and locking th suspect up in jail. The law having gone that far, it might have been expected to carry through. Why not? It was virtually certain there would have been 14 convictions.

CANON CITY, COL
RECORD
JAN 2 1931

21 Persons Died At Lynchings In Past 12 Months

Robert R. Morton principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. has compiled the following information concerning lynchings in the United States for the year 1930:

"There were," he says, "according to the department of records and research of Tuskgee Institute, 21 persons lynched in this country during the year just passed. This was 1 more than in 1929, 10 more than i 1928, 5 more than in 1927, but 9 les than in 1926.

"Fourteen of the persons lynched in 1930 were in the hands of the law three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to daeth when the mob destroyed the jail by fire. Five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 40 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 were in southern sattes. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Thursday, January 1, 1931

GEORGIA LEADS ALL STATES FOR LYNCHINGS DURING 1930

Tuskegee Credits State With Six Illegal Killings; 21 in Entire Nation

Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930—11 more than the number in 1929—according to a report released yesterday by the Tuskegee Normal and Memorial institute, at Tuskegee, Ala. Twenty of those illegally executed were Negroes, the report said.

This is the largest number of persons lynched since 1926, the report stated. Six of the killings took place in Georgia, the highest ranking state in that regard. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of officers. Three were killed in jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death in another manner and his body burned, it was said.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, according to the Tuskegee report. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. Armed force was used in seven cases to repel the would-be lynchers.

Only One White

Of the 21 persons lynched, only one was white. The offenses were: Criminal assault, eight; murder, three; attempted criminal assault, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which the lynchings occurred, according to the Tuskegee report, and the number in each state, follow: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

These figures vary in several instances from those contained in a report recently issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which listed a total of 25 lynchings. Twenty-four of these were Negroes, and seven of the lynchings were in Georgia, according to the association. Criminal assault was listed as the cause of only three of the lynchings.

San Francisco, Cal., Call-Bulletin
JANUARY 1, 1931

1930 Sets Lynch Record

[illegible], Ala., Jan. 1 (AP).—Robert M. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute today had issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said eleven more lives were taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929. Twenty-one persons were lynched in 1930

MOBILE, ALA.
REGISTER

JAN 1 - 1930

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

There was an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930 in comparison with 1929, according to the report of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, which every year keeps tab on violences of this kind. There were twenty-one lynchings in 1930, according to this report. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927, and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

The encouraging feature of the record for the year, according to the report sent out by Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, is in the number of lynchings prevented during the year, as indicated by the summary of lynchings and attempted lynchings. It will be noted that in forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, and there is a good lesson in that for men who are charged with the safe-keeping of prisoners, and whose duty it is to see to it that they get the full benefit of their legal rights in all cases.

It is unfortunate that we had an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930 but the record for the year, as revealed by the Tuskegee report, shows that we can still further reduce these unfortunate happenings, and officers of the law should profit by that fact.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
TENNESSEAN

JAN 4 - 1931

INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS

To the Editor of The Tennessean:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were recovered or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee, Ala.

BOSTON (Massachusetts) GLOBE
Thursday, January 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS DOUBLED IN 1930 NUMBER OF PRECEDING YEAR

The total of 21 lynchings for the year 1930 more than doubled the number for the preceding year, 10, according to the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white, the others Negroes. Law enforcement officers prevented lynchings in 40 instances, 35 in the Southern States.

The States in which lynchings occurred were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

JAN 1 - 1930

LYNCHINGS ROSE TO 21 LAST YEAR

Dr. Moton's Annual Report Shows One Victim Of Mob In Alabama

Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, according to records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute and announced yesterday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal.

Of the 21 who met death at the hands of mobs, six were lynched in Georgia, four in Mississippi, three in Texas, two in Indiana, two in South Carolina and one in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

This is the greatest number lynched since 1926 when 30 met death at the hands of mobs. In 1929 only 10 were lynched, in 1928 only 11 and in 1927 there were 16.

Fourteen of the persons lynched in 1930 were in the hands of the law; three were slain in jails, five were taken from jails and killed and six from officers of the law outside of the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern states. In 33 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In seven other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs, it was reported.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Statutory, eight; murder, three; attempted assault, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one and charge not reported, one.

GAZETTE
Emporia, Kans

JAN 2 1931

NCHINGS.

In the year 1930 the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute show that 21 persons were lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 colored men and 2 colored women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were colored people. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklah[illegible] 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas[illegible]

Th[illegible]errible record for a so-calle[illegible]ed land.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3230

SALEM, ORE.
JOURNAL

JAN 2 - 1931

Lynching on the Increase

Statistics on lynching compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show there were 21 persons lynched in 1930, exceeding the record of any year since 1926. This is 17 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, 5 more than in 1927 but 9 less than in 1926. Fourteen of the victims were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails, 5 taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven who were not under arrest, one was burned to death and one burned after death.

Of the 21 lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape 8, murder 3, attempted rape 2, killing law officers 2, robbery 3, being a witness 1, bombing houses 1, charge not reported 1. Georgia, as usual, led the lynchings with 6, Mississippi was second with 4, Texas staged 3, South Carolina and Indiana 2 each, with one each in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

On the other side of the balance sheet, officers of the law in 40 cases prevented lynchings, 5 in the northern states and 35 in the southern states. A total of 60 persons were saved from mobs, 6 whites, 52 negro men and 2 negro women. In 23 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented and in 7 cases troops or other armed forces repelled the mobs.

The increase in lynchings, like the increase in crime, is largely due to unfavorable economic conditions which make for unrest and discontent. The showing however, is not a favorable one for a country that calls itself civilized but the increased efforts of southern law officers to prevent lynchings is an encouraging sign. The South Carolina law, which makes a sheriff and his bondsmen liable for damages to heirs of those lynched, should be enacted in other states as a deterrent of lynching.

BOSTON, MASS.
GLOBE

JAN 1 - 1931

LYNCHINGS DOUBLED IN 1930 NUMBER OF PRECEDING YEAR

The total of 21 lynchings for the year 1930 more than doubled the number for the preceding year, 10, according to the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white, the others Negroes. Law enforcement officers prevented lynchings in 40 instances, 35 in the Southern States.

The States in which lynchings occurred were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

BOSTON, MASS.
GLOBE

JAN 1 - 1931

LYNCHINGS DOUBLED IN 1930 NUMBER OF PRECEDING YEAR

The total of 21 lynchings for the year 1930 more than doubled the number for the preceding year, 10, according to the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white, the others Negroes. Law enforcement officers prevented lynchings in 40 instances, 35 in the Southern States.

The States in which lynchings occurred were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, 2; Texas

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS
UNION

JAN 1 - 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

Number Was 21—11 More Than in 1929; One White, 20 Negroes.

To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynching for the year 1930. I find, according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number (10) for 1929, 10 more than the number (11) for 1928, five more than the number (16) for 1927 and nine less than the number (30) for 1925. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, [illegible] was white and 20 were Negroes. [illegible]he offenses were: R[illegible], 8; murc[illegible]; attempted rape, [illegible]; killing officers of the law, 2; [illegible]bery, 3; being a witness, 1; bomb[illegible] house, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuske[illegible] Institute, Ala.

BROWNWOOD, TEX.
BULLETIN

JAN 2 - 1931

THE 1930 LYNCHING RECORD

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS were lynched in the United States during 1930, according to the report compiled by the Tuskegee Normal Institute, compared with [illegible] for 1929 and eleven for 1928. One white and [illegible]ty negroes met death at the hands of mobs, and with the exception of two lynchings in Indiana, all the mob outlawry was in Southern states. Texas provided three of the lynchings.

This is a bad report, discouraging the hope that was provided in 1928 and 1929 that mob outlawry was waning in the South, but there is one fact in connection with it that is distinctly gratifying. There were forty instances, says the report, in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, by removing prisoners, augmenting guards or offering armed resistance to mob outlawry; and a total of sixty persons were kept out of the clutches of would-be lynchers. There is no record of the number of lynchings that might have occurred if officers had not removed prisoners from dangerous localities before the mob spirit could crystalize into action, but it is probable that there were a great many.

These facts indicate that the officers of the country are more keenly alert in the performance of their duty and more courageous in the face of danger than they have been in some other years in which the number of lynchings was much greater than during 1930. And promise is given that such diligence and such courage on the part of the officers will cause reduction in the number of lynchings this year and through the years to come. Exactly two-thirds of the lynchings occurring last year involved prisoners who had been taken from the custody of officers or who were slain while in their custody, indicating that the mob rarely catches its victim by its own efforts. Whatever the lynching record for this year may be therefore, it will reflect in large measure the integrity and the fidelity of the officers of the South, whose duty it is to protect their prisoners and preserve them for arraignment before a bar of justice as much as to catch them and place them in prison.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
Thursday, January 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS ROSE TO 21 LAST YEAR

Dr. Moton's Annual Report Shows One Victim Of Mob In Alabama

Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, according to records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute and announced yesterday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal.

Of the 21 who met death at the hands of mobs, six were lynched in Georgia, four in Mississippi, three in Texas, two in Indiana, two in South Carolina and one in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

This is the greatest number lynched since 1926 when 30 met death at the hands of mobs. In 1929 only 10 were lynched, in 1928 only 11 and in 1927 there were 16.

Fourteen of the persons lynched in 1930 were in the hands of the law; three were slain in jails, five were taken from jails and killed and six from officers of the law outside of the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern states. In 33 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In seven other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs, it was reported.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Statutory, eight; murder, three; attempted assault, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one and charge not reported, one.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.
~~NEWS~~ Examiner

JAN 5 - 1931

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Fact Is Shown by Statistics Kept by Southern Negro Educator.

Dr. R. R. Moten, who is principal of the Tuskegee, Ala., Normal and Industrial Institute, for the education of negroes, who for many years has kept statistics of lynchings, sends the following report covering the year of 1930. It shows the number of lynchings increased over the number in either of the three preceding years. The report follows:

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number of 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 53 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

St. Petersburg Times

FLORIDA

DATE JAN 4 1931

GEORGIA LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

One Case Reported in Florida Last Year, 21 for Entire Nation

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 3.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued his annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 also showed that "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. The seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned."

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. * * * A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

REPORTER

Sardis Miss

JAN 2 1931

21 LYNCHINGS DURING 1930

There were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927, and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Greensboro, N. C. Patriot
Thursday, January 1, 1931

Lynchings In 1930 Show An Increase

During the year just closed 21 persons were lynched, it has been announced by the Tuskegee institute of Alabama. Georgia lead the states in the number of lynchings with six. North Carolina had one.

This number is greater than any year since 1926 and is 11 more than for 1929. In 1928 11 persons died at the hands of lynchers, in 1927 16 met death in this manner and in 1926 30 were lynched, it is stated.

Fourteen of the persons lynched in 1930 were in the hands of the law. There were killed in jails, two of these being shot and one burned when the jail was ignited. Five of the 11 others were taken from jails and six from officers beyond the confines of jails.

The report further states that there were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented mobs from taking prisoners, 35 such cases being in southern states.

Of the 21 persons lynched one was white and the others were negroes. The offenses were criminal attack eight; murder three; attempted criminal attack two; killing officers of the law two; robbery three; being a witness one; bombing houses one; charge not reported one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma one; South Carolina two; Texas, three.

FORT DODGE, IA.
MESSENGER-CHRONICLE

JAN 2 - 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930.

The principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, a training school for colored young men and women, has sent The Messenger information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. The Tuskegee institute annually keeps a record of lynchings and by so doing keeps the public informed as to the increase or decrease in this form of crime.

Mob rule and lynch law have no place in a civilized government. The law provides for the punishment of criminals. Not only is lynching a barbarous and inhuman procedure but not infrequently its victims are wholly innocent of the crime for which they are charged. There can be no such thing as a fair trial by an infuriated mob.

It is, therefore, a matter of deep concern to note by the Tuskegee record that the year just closed saw an increase in the number of lynchings over that of recent years. There were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

BRYAN, TEX.
EAGLE

JAN 2 - 1931

Lynching Record For 1930 Shows 21 Mob Victims

More lynchings were recorded in 1930 th[redacted]ar since 1926, according to the record made at Tuskegee Institute. The research department announces that 21 lynchings were recorded last year. This figure compares with 10 in 1929; 11 in 1928; 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

Of the 21 persons summarily executed 14 were in the hands of the law. Three of these were killed in jail. Of the others, 5 were taken from jails and the remaining 6 were taken from officers outside of jails.

Attention is called, in the record, to the fact that officers prevented lynchings in 40 instances. Of these 5 were in Northern and Eastern states and 35 in Southern states. A total of 60 persons were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs. Of the 21 persons lynched one was white and 20 were negroes.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each were as follows:

Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Enquirer
York, S.C

DEC 30 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASED

Eleven More This Year, Than Last According to Tuskegee Figures.

I find according to the records compiled in the Department of records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, R. R. Moton, principal of the institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929 10 more than the number 11 for 1928 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned to jail; 4 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

3231

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1931

Survey Shows 1930 Lynchings Increased

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

ANNISTON, ALA., STAR
JAN. 1, 1931

Lynchings Double During Past Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1. (AP)—Twice as many lynchings were reported in the United States during 1930 as were recorded during the preceding year, records compiled by the research department of Tuskegee Institute show. One lynching was reported in Alabama.

There were 21 lynchings over the country during the year, the report shows, with 20 of the victims negroes and one white person. The number was shown in the report to be the highest since 1926.

Ten persons were lynched during 1929 and in 1928; 16 were reported in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

The number by states as shown in the report were Georgia, 6; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Phila. Pa. Public Ledger
JAN 1 1931

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929. He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed twenty-one persons lynched in 1930, ten in 1929, eleven in 1928, sixteen in 1927, and thirty in 1926.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. AGE-HERALD
JAN. 1, 1931

21 U. S. LYNCHINGS IN 1930 REPORTED

Summary Of Moton Shows Only One In Alabama

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31—(AP)—Dr. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, Wednesday issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927 and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one; charge not reported, one.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., CHRONICLE
JAN. 1, 1931 J5

21 Lynchings Are Recorded During Year

Reports at Tuskegee Institute Report and Analyze Lynchings in 1930

According to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than for 1929, 10 more than for 1928, 5 more than for 1927 and 9 less than for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death, and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail. Five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Norfolk Va. Pilot
JAN 1 1931

Lynching Statistics Issued By Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1927.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mobs burned a jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States . . . a total of 61 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: Rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, one.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
JAN. 1, 1931 J5

Dr. Moton's Annual Report Shows One Victim Of Mob In Alabama

Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, according to records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute and announced yesterday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal.

Of the 21 who met death at the hands of mobs, six were lynched in Georgia, four in Mississippi, three in Texas, two in Indiana, two in South Carolina and one in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

This is the greatest number lynched since 1926 when 30 met death at the hands of mobs. In 1929 only 10 were lynched, in 1928 only 11 and in 1927 there were 16.

Fourteen of the persons lynched in 1930 were in the hands of the law; three were slain in jails, five were taken from jails and killed and six from officers of the law outside of the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern states. In 33 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In seven other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs, it was reported.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Statutory, eight; murder, three; attempted assault, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one and charge not reported, one.

WAYNESBORO PA REC HERALD
THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1931.

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute twenty-one persons were lynched in 1930. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than in 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. The bright spot in the terrible record is that in forty instances officers of the law were able to prevent lynchings. Lynchings occurred in eight states, with the exception of Indiana, all being in the south.

Wilmington N.C. Star
JAN 1 1931

Tuskegee Reports Shows Lynchings Grow in 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned a jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers . . . outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. . . .

"The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2 and Texas 3."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., NEWS
JAN. 1, 1931 J5

21 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1930

Dr. Moton Reports Increase of Eleven Over Previous Year. One White Man Victim.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—(A. P.)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, has issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States, showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, 5 more than in 1927 and 9 less than in 1920.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 2; being a witness, 1; bombing a house, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

"There were," the report states, "forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and thirty-five in southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

[illegible] Ga., Constitution

JAN 1 - 1931

11 MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1930 THAN 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued a report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 also showed that "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states . . a total of 60 persons, six white men 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIM
JAN. 1, 1931 J5

FINDS FORTY LYNCHINGS PREVENTED BY OFFICERS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, today issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States, showing that twenty-one persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was eleven more than in 1929, ten more than in 1928, five more than in 1927 and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were Negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one; charge not reported, one.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

"There were," the report states, "forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and thirty-five in southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

CHAMPAIGN ILL GAZETTE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1930

LYNCHING IN THE U. S.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 29.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

BECKLEY W VA POST HERALD
THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1931.

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Editor, Beckley Post-Herald,
Dear Sir:

I send the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from the jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 35 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON,
Principal of Tuskeegee Normal Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Centreville, Ala., Press
Thursday, January 1, 1931

Lynching Record For 1930 Given By Tuskegee School

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for the year 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Western states. In 35 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; Murder, 3; Attempted Rape, 2; Killing Officers of the law, 2; Robbery, 3; Being a witness, 1; Bombing houses, 1; Charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS
REPUBLICAN

JAN 1 - 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

Record the Worst Since 1926—Many Attempts Prevented

To the Editor of The Republican:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930: I find, according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: Rape, eight; murder three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON, Principal
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31, 1930.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

3232

3232

Waynesboro, Ga., Citizen
Friday, January 2, 1931

11 More Lynchings in 1930 than 1929

Tuskegee, Ala.—Robert H. Moton principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Wednesday issued a report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 also showed that "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, to of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states . . . a total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported ,1.

"The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana, 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3."

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Thursday, January 1, 1931

Twenty-One Lynched During the Last Year, Moton Figures Show

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, issued a report Wednesday night on lynchings in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929. He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed twenty-one persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, eleven in 1928, sixteen in 1927, and thirty in 1926.

"There were forty instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states, and thirty-five in southern states, . . . a total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

GALVESTON, TEX
NEWS

JAN 1 - 1931

RECORDS REVEAL TWENTY-ONE ARE LYNCH VICTIMS

Records compiled in the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show that there were 21 persons lynched in the United States in 1930. This is 11 more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of ails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

ONEIDA, TENN., NEWS
Friday, January 2, 1931

Lynching Record For the Past Year Ending Dec. 30.

Records show that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1 Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina 2; Texas, 3.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

JAN 2 1931

SHOWS 21 LYNCHINGS TOOK PLACE IN 1930

To the Editor: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: Rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON.
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute,
Dec. 31, 1930.

BULLETIN
PHILADELPHIA, PA

JAN 2 - 1931

The Lynching Record

THE lynching record for 1930, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute, is somewhat discouraging with a total of twenty-one, compared with ten the year previous. It has been argued that such mob outrages normally increase in times of industrial depression and there is a temptation to so account for the rise.

But the disappointing record of a single year cannot serve as adequate indication that the general tendency of the preceding seven years, when there was a sharp drop from previous levels has been reversed. The worst record since 1922, thirty in 1926, was less than half the figure of 1921.

The 1930 record was prevented from being much worse, according to Tuskegee, by the successful resistance to lynchers in forty cases, by which it is estimated the lives of sixty persons were saved. It may be rash to assume that fatalities would have resulted in all these cases but for official resistance, but it is encouraging that there are indications that responsible authorities are showing more courage and more conscience in dealing with murderous mobs.

Another good sign is the increasing concern felt in the South as to the necessity of clearing its name in this matter. The activities of the Southern Commission investigating the causes and the cure of lynching, and the agitation for a drastic uniform anti-lynching law are evidence of this concern.

WHEELING, W. VA
INTELLIGENCER

JAN 1 - 1931

A SAD RECORD

Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, reports that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned. Georgia, with six lynchings, led the hideous list.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs. That is some consolation. But for the number of mob murders to double within the year is a sad commentary on our civilization.

PINEVILLE, KY., SUN
Thursday, January 8, 193

53

Editor The Sun:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of Tuskogee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape 8; murder 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; robbery 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida 1; Georgia 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON.

EVANSVILLE, IND., PRESS
Thursday, January 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. INCREASE IN 1930

55

Jump From 10 To 21; All But One Are Negroes

Special Correspondence

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were 21 lynchings in the United States in 1930, which is 11 over the 1929 record, 10 more than in 1928, five more than for 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers prevented lynchings.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

STAR COURIER
KEWANEE, ILL.

JAN 2 - 1931

LYNCHINGS

The record of lynchings in 1930 as compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute does not form a very inspiring commentary on American civilization, south.

Into the records in 1930 went 21 lynchings, which were 11 more than in 1929. Unrest and violence in the year just past were responsible for lynching 14 men in the hands of the law, killing 3 in jail, shooting to death 2 prisoners, and burning down a jail to cremate 1 prisoner.

There is, of course, another side to the record, for the institute which Booker T. Washington founded points out that there were 40 occasions in the past year when officers prevented lynchings.

One white man and 20 Negroes constituted America's sacrifice to the Lynch law in 1930, for crimes ranging from murder to testifying as a witness. Eight lynchings were due to rape.

Lynching is almost entirely a problem of southern states. Last year the lynchings occurred in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. Save for the Indiana incident when a mob burned the jail to get at two prisoners, the south was alone responsible for these incidents of mob law.

American civilization will not be of age until lynchings cease entirely. The only one excuse for a lynching is a dead sheriff. Whenever the law is willing to stake its own lives on the safety of its prisoners, lynchings will cease. If forty lynchings could have been prevented last year, they all could have been staved off.

PRESS
Carthage, Mo.
JAN 2 - 1931

Twenty-one persons were lynched last year in the United States. In view of the slowness of the law and the lack of confidence in its operations this is not a large total, yet it is larger by 21 than it should be. The system of trials, appeals and punishments should be so speeded up that there would be no excuse whatever for lynchings.

Grand Ledge Mich Indep
1/9/30

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS ON LYNCHINGS

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Twenty-one Lynchings Took Place in 1930

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of he law ouside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3. Yours very truly, R. R. Moton, Principal.

McKENZIE, TENN., BANNER
Friday, January 2, 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1930 REPORT

Eleven More Victims Of Mobs Reported This Year Than Last Year's Total Of 10.

55

Lynchings in the United States more than doubled in 1930, over the previous year, according to the report issued by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute. The total lynchings last year was 21, as compared with 10 in 1929 and 11 in 1928. The totals for previous years were: 1927, 16; 1926, 30.

Of the parties lynched 14 of the persons were in the hands of the law. There were 40 instances in which officers of the law foiled attempts of mobs to lynch parties.

Of the 21 lynched, one was white and 20 negroes. The offenses charged against the victims were: rape, 8, murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 1; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Georgia, six; Mississippi, four; Texas, three; South Carolina and Indiana, two each; Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, one each.

GREENEVILLE, TENN., SUN
Thursday, January 1, 1931

21 Lynchings In U. S. During 1930

53

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1. (AP)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, today issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States showing that 21 persons wer lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the sven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death one was put to death and his body burned. Twenty of those lynched were negroes.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3233

S. PITTSBURG, TENN., HUSTLER
Thursday, January 1, 1931

R. R. MOTON WRITES ON LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., NEW ERA
Friday, January 2, 1931

21 PERSONS ARE LYNCHED IN 1930

Is Ten More Than Were Lynched In the Year 1929.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—(Special)—According to the departments of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927, and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death, and one was burned to death when mob burned jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States, and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state follows: Alabama, 1; Florida,1; 1; George, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahomo, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas 3.

GRAND RAPIDS., MICH., HER
Friday, January 2, 1931

Tuskegee Institute Reviews Lynchings

Editor of The Herald: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find, according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 in 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law ,outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men. 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas. 3

R. R. MOTON,
Tuskegee Institute. Principal.

CLEVELAND, TENN., HERALD
Friday, January 2, 1931

Lynching Record Is Not So Good

Twenty-One Persons Lynched In 1930—Georgia Leads With Six.

President Moton, of the Tuskeege Institute, sends out the following information concerning lynchings the past year:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find, according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were twenty-one persons lynched in 1930. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927 and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and thirty-five in southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
EVE. JOURNAL

JAN 2 - 1931

STATISTICS ON LYNCHING

Robert Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, sends The Journal information regarding lynchings which have occurred in 1930. In all, 21 persons were lynched, of which number one was white and 20 were Negroes.

There is much statistical data regarding instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, the method of putting the victims to death and so on, none of which is of particular interest in the north where actual lynchings are of rare occurrence. One paragraph which is of interest has to do with the states in which lynchings occurred. They were: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas 3.

It will be noted that all these lynchings occurred in the south.

LEWISTON, ME.
JOURNAL

JAN 1 - 1931

According to the records of Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 lynchings in 1930. This is in excess of any year for several. It is 11 more than in 1939. Officers of law prevented 49 lynchings. In other cases armed forces were called on to prevent lynchings. Of these 52 were negro men, 2 were negro women, and six white, making sixty saved from mobs, in addition to the 21 executed, one of whom was burned. Seven of these 21 never so much as came into the hands of the law. Of the 21 lynched 20 were negros. The offences alleged were as follows rape, 8; murder 2; attempted rape, 3; killing of officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing house, 1; charge not reported, 1.

We are apt to bridle a bit, when we hear the Britisher refer to us as a land of lynchings. But when we consider that since 1926, inclusive, mobs have lynched 88 people; and that about 200 more have been saved from mobs by efforts of officers of the law and armed force, we have to admit that the lynching of the Negro (which is the chief pastime of these mobs) is a blot on the civilization of our land.

The States in which lynchings of 1930 occurred were as follows;—Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 1; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

NEWS-TRIBUNE
WALTHAM, MASS.

JAN 3 - 1931

Going Backward.

The lynching record kept by Principal Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, shows an increase of eleven for the year 1930. In [illegible] one has to go back farther than 1926 in order to parallel it. To offset this retrogression it is related that in forty instances officers of the law exerted themselves successfully to prevent the mob from accomplishing their purpose. This is a far different procedure from that of a few years ago when the officers when they did not actually connive at the lynchings, particularly when the victims were colored people, seldom made a determined effort to save their charges from violence. Of the twenty-one lynched in 1930, twenty were negroes and one was white.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each were Alabama one, Florida one, Georgia six, Indiana two, Mississippi four, North Carolina one, South Carolna two, Texas three. We have still a long way to go before we can boast of our civilization.

UNION
MANCHESTER, N. H.

JAN 2 - 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930.

The annual report on lynchings, issued by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, makes a bad showing for 1930. There were twenty-one cases of the sort, eleven more than in 1929 and ten more than in 1928. In fact, one must go back to 1926, when thirty persons were lynched, to find a more disheartening record. In 1930, also, there were killings by mobs in a northern state—Indiana.

Two or three agencies collect such statistics and do not always agree precisely in the figures they offer. But the Tuskegee report stands high on the score of care and thoroughness in its preparation, and there can be no doubt that its statements are substantially accurate. No explanation is offered of the causes leading to the increase in acts of mob violence. The victims were charged with the usual offenses. Barring the two cases in Indiana and perhaps one in Oklahoma, the killings took place in the lynching belt. Only one of the victims was white; fourteen were taken from the hands of law officers.

On the other hand, officers of the law in forty instances prevented lynchings. And lest sectional pride grow too great, it must be admitted that in five of these instances the successful maneuvers took place in northern or western states. In thirty-three cases prisoners were removed or guards so augmented as to discourage attack. In the other seven cases armed force was used to drive off the mobs. In all sixty persons, including six white men and two colored women, were saved from death.

As has had to be said on some other occasions, presentation of such figures as these emphasizes the extent to which lynching still persists and the magnitude of the job for the campaign of education upon which, more than upon anything else, reliance has to be placed to bring about a suppression of this disgrace to the nation.

TEMPLE, TEX.
TELEGRAM

JAN 2 - 1931

No Record To Be Proud Of

The year 1930 doesn't leave behind it such a savory record in its lynching activities.

A total of 21 men were lynched during the year, one more than twice the number who were lynched during the previous year and during 1928.

Of this number, Texas has three marked against her record, being exceeded only by Georgia, with six, and Mississippi with four.

Certainly this record is nothing to be proud of. Still, we boas tof our record in law enforcement, and prattle of the progress of our civilization.

This is something worth turning our attention to. It means that we must have education and courageous enforcement of legally constituted authority.

CITIZEN

Tucson, Ari

JAN 2 1931

Lynchings In 1930

The annual report, for 1930, by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskeegee Institute, shows that there were 21 persons lynched last year. This is 11 more than occurred in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, 5 more than in 1927, 9 less than in 1926, when the total was 30. Fourteen of the persons lynched last year were in the hands of the law. Regrettable as is this increase, it is offset somewhat by the fact that during the year there were forty instances in which the officers of the law prevented lynchings. Lynching continues to be a southern manifestation, all of the acts of mob violence occurring in that region, and all of the victims but one were Negroes.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA
TELEGRAM

JAN 1 - 1931

The Lynching Record

RECORDS kept during the year just closed by Tuskegee Institute, noted training school for Negroes down in Alabama, show that twenty-one persons were lynched in that time.

This compares with ten for 1929, eleven for 1928, sixteen for 1927 and thirty for 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned a jail five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned. There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

The report gives cause for regret that the steady diminuition of this terrible manifestation of mob law achieved during the several years preceding has been stopped and has gone on an upward course. Perhaps the economic depression has not been without its untoward psychological effect in this respect.

Phila. Pa. Record

JAN 1 1931

21 LYNCHINGS IN 1930 SHOW 11 GAIN IN YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute tonight issued an annual report on lynchings, in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also 14 of the persons lynched "were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mobs burned jails; f[illegible] of the other 11 persons in the [illegible] of the laws were taken from j[illegible]d six from officers outside of [illegible]f the seven victims who did n[illegible] within the hands of the law. [illegible]s burned to death and one w[illegible]o death and his body burned.

[illegible]

JAN 1 - 1931

LYNCHINGS DOUBLED IN 1930 NUMBER OF PRECEDING YEAR

The total of 21 lynchings for the year 1930 more than doubled the number for the preceding year, 10, according to the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white, the others Negroes. Law enforcement officers prevented lynchings in 40 instances, 35 in the Southern States.

The States in which lynchings occurred were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina 2; Texas, 3

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
POST

JAN 1 - 1931

1930 LYNCHINGS AT HIGH RECORD

Georgia Led List With Six; 20 Negroes

TUSKEGEE Ala., Jan. 1.—(Special.)—Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, the largest number on record for any year since 1926, according to a bulletin issued by Tuskegee Institute.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes, and the offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law two; robbery, two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one, and charge not reported, one.

The 21 lynchings were divided among the states as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia six; Indiana, two; Mississippi four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

In 1929 there were 10 lynchings, 11 in 1928 and 16 in 1927. There were 30 lynchings in 1926

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

3234

COLUMBIA, TENN., HERALD
Thursday, January 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS FOR 1930 INCREASED; MADE TOTAL 21

ELEVEN MORE REPORTED THAN FOR PREVIOUS YEAR, BUT NOT A SINGLE INSTANCE IN TENNESSEE

TOTAL OF 60 PERSONS WERE SAVED BY ACTION OF OFFICERS

Several Such Cases Occurred Here, Notably Case Of Giles County Negro, For Whom Mob Stormed Local Jail

(Special to The Daily Herald.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930, it was announced today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. This is 11 more than the number in 1929, 10 more than 1928, five more than 1927, and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

As noted in the report above, there were 40 instances last year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Several of these instances occurred here in Maury county, under the direction of Sheriff W. R. Haywood, his deputies and city police. One such incident was that when the officers repelled a mob of Giles countians who came here seeking the negro later tried for criminal assault on a white woman on a highway near Pulaski.

In several other cases the local jail served as a refuge for suspects in the hands of officers of other counties who brought their prisoners here for safe keeping.

As will be noted in the report, there were no lynchings in 1930 in Tennessee. The last lynching in Maury county was on Armistice night, 1928, when a negro was hung from the second floor of the courthouse.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT
JAN 2 1931

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Principal Moton Gives List For the Year Now Ended

To the Editor of The Courant:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find, according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than for 1929, 19 more than for 1928, 5 more than for 1927 and 9 less than for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negroes and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: Rape, two; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one, charge not reported, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows; Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31, 1930.

LOUISVILLE, KY., COUR.-JOU
Thursday, January 1, 1931

LYNCHING IN 1930.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were twenty-one persons lynched in 1930. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927 and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and thirty-five in Southern States. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed forces were used to repel would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two Negroe men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were Negroes. The offenses were: Rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Principal.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
Thursday, January 1, 1931

No Lynchings In Tennessee In Past Year

Of twenty-one lynchings in the South during 1930, not one occurred in Tennessee, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. However, the number showed an alarming increase over those of the past three years.

According to the figures compiled, the number was eleven more than the number of lynchings in 1929, ten more than in 1928 and five more than in 1927. In 1926, however, the total was thirty, or nine more than in this year.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law. Three were killed while in jail, two being shot and the third burned to death when the mob set the jail afire. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and another was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances, according to the Tuskegee figures, in which officers prevented lynchings. Of these, five were in Northern states and the remainder in the South. In thirty-three of these cases, the prisoners were removed, the guard augmented or other precautionary measures taken. Armed force was used to protect the prisoners in the other instances. It was estimated that a total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women, were saved by officers from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, only one was white. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1, and charge not reported, 1.

States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2, and Texas, 3.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., Staff-New
Thursday, January 1, 1931

21 Lynchings Are Recorded During Year

According to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than for 1929, 10 more than for 1928, 5 more than for 1927 and 9 less than for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death, and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail. Five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS-SEN
Thursday, January 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Toll for 1930 Is 21 Lives, or 11 More Than 1929.

Special To The News-Sentinel

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The steadily decreasing lynching record of the United States received a serious setback in 1930, when 21 persons were put to death in this manner, according to figures given today by Tuskegee Institute This was 11 more than in 1929.

Georgia led all states in lynchings, with Mississippi had 4, Texas 3, Indiana and South Carolina 2 each; and Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, 1 each.

Since 1926, there had been a decline in lynching deaths, 30 having occured in that year, 19 in the following year of 1927, 11 in 1928 and 10 in 1929.

On the positive side of the question, Principal Robert R. Moton found 40 instances in which officers of the law preventing lynchings. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death by mobs.

Fourteen of the 21 lynched were taken from the hands of the law, Moton finds. One of the victims was white and 20 negroes.

Portsmouth, Va. Star

DEC 30 193

Ten More Lynchings Than Year Ago Report By Moton

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Indusrial Institute ~~tonight~~ issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JOURNAL
Thursday, January 1, 1931

21 LYNCHINGS DURING 1930 REPORTED IN U. S.

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TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, today issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned. Twenty of those lynched were negroes.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., CHRON.
Thursday, January 1, 1931

21 Lynchings Are Recorded During Year

Reports at Tuskegee Institute Report and Analyze Lynchings in 1930

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According to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than for 1929, 10 more than for 1928, 5 more than for 1927 and 9 less than for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death, and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail. Five

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of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

HARRIMAN, TENN., RECORD
Thursday, January 1, 1931

21 PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1930

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According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women

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were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offencers were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
Thursday, January 1, 1931

FINDS FORTY LYNCHINGS PREVENTED BY OFFICERS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, today issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States, showing that twenty-one persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was eleven more than in 1929, ten more than in 1928, five more than in 1927 and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were Negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one; charge not reported, one.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

"There were," the report states, "forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and thirty-five in southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
Thursday, January 1, 1931

~~Lynchings Increase~~

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Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1—(AP)—Dr. R. R. ~~Moton~~, president of Tuskegee Institute, Wednesday issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States showing that twenty-one persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was eleven more than in 1929. Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Lynchburg Va Advance

DEC 31 1930

MORE LYNCHINGS DURING 1930 MOTON REPORTS

Lynchings during 1930 totaled 21, an increase of eleven over 1929, according to figures supplied by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute of Alabama. Fourteen ~~of the victims~~ were forcibly taken from officers of the law. All except one were Negroes. Alabama Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each, Georgia six, Mississippi four, Texas three, South Carolina and Indiana two each.

Eight victims were charged with rape, three with murder, two with attempted rape, two with killing law officers three with robbery; other charges three.

Hudson N J Dispatch

JAN 2 1931

more Lynchings in 1930, Says Tuskegee Principal

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
~~Dec. 1930.~~

Editor Hudson Dispatch:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find, according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number (10) for 1929, 10 more than the number (11) for 1928, 5 more than the number (16) for 1927, and 9 less than the number (30) for 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death, and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails, and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, five of these were in northern and western states, and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alamaba, 1; Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT R. MORTON.
Principal, Tuskegee Institute.
Alabama.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Thursday, January 1, 1931

11 MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1930 THAN 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued a report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 also showed that "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states . . . a total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2 Texas 3."

Savannah, Ga. News
Thursday, January 1, 1931

Lyn[illegible] in [illegible]

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued his annual report on lynchings in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed twenty-one persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, eleven in 1928, sixteen in 1927, and thirty in 1926.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3235

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.) BULLETIN
Friday, January 2, 1931

The Lynching Record

THE lynching record for 1930, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute, is somewhat discouraging with a total of twenty-one, compared with ten the year previous. It has been argued that such mob outrages normally increase in times of industrial depression and there is a temptation to so account for the rise.

But the disappointing record of a single year cannot serve as adequate indication that the general tendency of the preceding seven years, when there was a sharp drop from previous levels, has been reversed. The worst record since 1922, thirty in 1926, was less than half the figure of 1921.

The 1930 record was prevented from being much worse, according to Tuskegee, by the successful resistance to lynchers in forty cases, by which it is estimated the lives of sixty persons were saved. It may be rash to assume that fatalities would have resulted in all these cases but for official resistance, but it is encouraging that there are indications that responsible authorities are showing more courage and more consciance in dealing with murderous mobs.

Another good sign is the increasing concern felt in the South as to the necessity of clearing its name in this matter. The activities of the Southern Commission investigating the causes and the cure of lynching, and the agitation for a drastic uniform anti-lynching law are evidence of this concern.

January 2, 1931
EMPORIA KAN GAZETTE

LYNCHINGS.

[illegible] the year 1930 the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute show that 21 persons were lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 colored men and 2 colored women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were colored people. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

This is a terrible record for a so-called civilized land.

WINSTON-SALEM (N.C.) JOURNAL
Thursday, January 1, 1931

To Be De[illegible]

Not the least of th[illegible]e- plored which took pla[illegible]ry during the year tha[illegible]ht was the increase in the [illegible] f lynchings. The record speaks for itself, and we pass it on here as it came to our desk yesterday from Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. His letter follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927 and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern [illegible] Western states and thirty-five in [illegible]ern states. In thirty-three of the [illegible] the prisoners were removed or [illegible] guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and [illegible] negro women were thus saved from [illegible] at the hands of mobs.

[illegible] the twenty-one persons lynched, [illegible] was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

MESS--FT. DODGE IA

JAN 2 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930.

The principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, a training school for colored young men and women, has sent The Messenger information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. The Tuskegee institute annually keeps a record of lynchings and by so doing keeps the public informed as to the increase or decrease in this form of crime.

Mob rule and lynch law have no place in a civilized government. The law provides for the punishment of criminals. Not only is lynching a barbarous and inhuman procedure but not infrequently its victims are wholly innocent of the crime for which they are charged. There can be no such thing as a fair trial by an infuriated mob.

It is, therefore, a matter of deep concern to note by the Tuskegee record that the year just closed saw an increase in the number of lynchings over that of recent years. There were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

GATE CITY---KEOKUK, IA.

JAN 2 1931

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1930.

To the Editor of The Gate City:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930: I find, according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There wer 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1930.

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama) POST
Thursday, January 1, 1931

1930 LYNCHINGS AT HIGH RECORD

Georgia Led List With Six; 20 Negroes

TUSKEGEE Ala., Jan. 1—(Special.)—Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, the largest number on record for any year since 1926, according to a bulletin issued by Tuskegee Institute.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes, and the offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law two; robbery, two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one, and charge not reported, one.

The 21 lynchings were divided among the states as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

In 1929 there were 10 lynchings, 11 in 1928 and 16 in 1927. There were 30 lynchings

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January 1, 1931
WICHITA KAN BEACON

LYNCHINGS INC[illegible]

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. [illegible] Robert H. [illegible] principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, issued an annual report on lynchings, in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

MPLS. (MINN.) MORNING TRIB.
MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1931

The 1930 Lynching Record.

Records kept by Tuskegee institute for 1930 show a sharp rise in the number of lynchings in the country. Where only 11 persons were lynched in 1928, and but 10 in 1929, there were 21 victims of mob violence in the year just ended. The increase over 1929 was thus more than 100 per cent, and the lynchings recorded in 1930 exactly equalled the total for the 24 preceding months.

While this showing is a regrettable one, it is not particularly difficult to explain. A study of lynchings over a long period of years reveals the factors that increases have almost invariably occurred during times of depression. In 1892, for example, 255 persons were lynched in the United States, an all-time record for the country, and in 1908, another depression year, there were 100 lynchings as compared with 63 in 1907. Even in 1921 lynchings were numerous enough to break a 13-year-old record.

Quite obviously, then, some definite relationship exists between depression and mob violence, so it is hardly surprising that 1930 proved the worst year for lynchings since 1926. The fact of this relationship does not make the 1930 showing any less shameful in itself, but when it is compared with the mob savagery of other depression years, it is impossible not to conclude that we are making progress. The Tuskegee institute reports 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings in 1930, and 35 of these were in southern states. Here alone is impressive evidence of the fact that public opinion in the south is standing rather solidly behind the authorities in the performance of their duties. As for the bare record of lynchings in 1930, while it is bad enough, it is still infinitely better than those of 10 or 20 years ago. There is still good reason to believe, considering the progress thus far made, that the United States may record, within the next decade or two a year without a lynching. And there is at least some basis for the hope that the 1930 showing such as it is, may never again be equalled.

DOTHAN (ALA.) EAGLE
Wednesday, December 31, 193

THE LYNCHING RECORD

There were 21 persons lynched in 1930, one white and 20 negroes, according to figures from Tuskegee Institute. Georgia led with six, Mississippi was next with four, Texas third with three, and Indiana and South Carolina next with two each. One lynching occurred in each of the following states: Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926.

Of those lynched 14 were taken from the hands of the law, and three were killed in jails.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, five in Northern and Western states, and 35 in Southern states. A total of 60 persons, six white, and 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The mob spirit will never be eradicated, but it can be controlled by determined officers.

Milton Gazette
FLORIDA
DATE JAN 2 1931

21 LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN THE YEAR 1930

Twenty Negroes, One White, all but Two In The South

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Winter Haven Chief
FLORIDA
DATE JAN 1 1931

OLD YEAR SAW 21 LYNCHINGS

20 Blacks, One White Victims of Mob Fury During 1930

The United States during 1930 lost its good record of decreased lynchings that had been characteristic of the past few years and enrolled a total of 21 persons who met their death violently at the hands of mobs. The statistics, compiled by Major Robert R. Moton principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., the school founded by the late Booker T. Washington, were released today.

Major Moton compared the statistics with those of the past five years, showing that they were 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched during 1930 were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail where he was confined. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report revealed. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3 being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1 Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

NORTHPORT (NY) OBSERVER
Friday, January 2, 1931

Lynchings Numbered 21 In 1930—Figures Analyzed

Editor Northport Observer:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year. I find, according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number, 10, for 1929; 10 more than the number, 11, for 1928; 5 more than the number, 16, for 1927, and 9 less than the number,30, for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings: 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro w men were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

R. R. Moton,
Principal Tuskegee Institute

Lynchings-1930
6
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3236

Palatka Fla News
DEC 31 1930

NOT SO BAD

The annual lynching statistics are again available, being sent out with the accustomed promptness by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the ~~South's~~ best known negro college.

While the nation as a whole does not show up so well and Georgia showed a humiliating lapse, there is considerable satisfaction in the thought that Florida was less blood-thirsty than during some previous years. But one unlawful execution was marked against the escutcheon of this commonwealth, a much better mark than was registered the previous year. It was about as good as the last year of the Martin administration, when the fear of the law had been thrown into the hearts of mass executioners by the use of state militia in repulsing an assault upon the Tampa jail.

According to the records kept at Tuskegee 21 persons were lynched in the United States during 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails. Two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

A most commendable fact is that officers of the law prevented 40 lynchings during the year. Thirty-five of these instances are from Southern states, and only five from Northern and Western states. This diligence upon the part of the authorities down South will probably prove disheartening to critics of the section and goes to show that sentiment against lynching is rapidly increasing in Dixie.

In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Lewiston Me Sun
JAN 5 1931

LYNCHINGS OF 1930

The following letter was received from Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala.:

To the Editor:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the other 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Woton
Principal.

Bristol Va News
JAN 1 1931

Rape Chief Charge Against 21 Killed By Mobs In 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute ~~tonight~~ issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mobs burned a jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers x x x outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law. one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were forty instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern, and western states and thirty-five in southern states x x x x a total of sixty persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder 3; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law 2; robbery 3; being a witness 1; bombing houses 1; charge not reported 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama 1; Florida 1; Georgia 6; Indiana 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina 1; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 2; Texas 3."

Atlanta Ga. Journal
JAN 1 1931

Twenty-One Lynched During the Last Year, Moton Figures Show

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, issued a report Wednesday night on lynchings in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed twenty-one persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, eleven in 1928, sixteen in 1927, and thirty in 1926.

"There were forty instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states, and thirty-five in southern states, . . . a total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three."

Charleston S C Post
JAN 1 1931

Lynching Report Issued by Moton

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1. (AP)—Robert H. ~~Moton~~, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, last night issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned a jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers * * * outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Danville Va Register
JAN 1 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the ~~Tuskegee Normal and~~ Industrial institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. * * *

"The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1 South Carolina 2, and Texas 3."

Lynching Record For 1930 Gives 21 Victims

Age 1-10-31

In its ~~annual~~ compendium of the number of lynchings each year the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, in a release as of January 1, 1931, states that there were 21 lynchings during 1930, as compared with 10 for 1929.

Of the victims, one was white twenty were Negroes. This number has been exceeded since 1926, when thirty persons were mob victims. There were 16 for 1927 and 11 for 1928.

Of the 21 lynched in 1930, 14 of them were in the hands of law officials. Two were shot to death in jail, and one died when the jail in which he was confined was burned Five others were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails.

Of the other seven, 1 was burned by a mob, and one was killed and his body burned.

Sixty persons, including six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women, were saved from mobs by officers, five in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states.

In 33 cases, prisoners were removed or number of guards augmented. In seven instances, making a total of forty attempts at lynching, armed force was used.

The alleged offences charged were rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing law officers, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1. The states represented were Georgia, 6; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 3; Indiana and South Carolina, 2 each; Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, 1 each.

Lynching records for 1930 as reported from other sources vary considerable in their totals.

TUSKEGEE LISTS 21 LYNCHINGS

Afro-American

1-10-31

Baltimore, Md.

According to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute there were 21 persons lynched in 1930.

This is 11 more than the number, 10, for 1929; 10 more than the number, 11, for 1928; 5 more than the number, 16, for 1927, and 9 less than the number, 30, for 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; 3 were killed in jail, 2 of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

40 Lynchings Prevented

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape 8, murder 3, attempted rape 2, killing of officers of the law 2, robbery 3, being a witness 1, bombing houses 1, charge not reported 1.

Georgia Leads

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 2, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3.

TUSKEGEE FIGURES

Journal

1-13-31

Savannah, Ga.

Elsewhere we give you the lynching statistics, as gathered by the Tuskegee Institute Bureau. The figures speak for themselves. The forces of law and order should blush as they read the damning evidence of America's bi-racial standard

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law observance. How President Hoover could remain silent on this ever growing evil, is past knowing. It looks as if his interest in Negro baby culture, is farcial. The protection of the life of the Negro baby's parents is as much worth while as saving the baby. By saving Negro babies, the President assures the mob, that in after years, there will be no dearth of victims to offer upon the altar of mob hate and violence.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS LYNCHED DURING YEAR 1930

Southern Christian Recorder

Nashville, Tenn

Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 in 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 17 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

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offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal

Lynching States Led By Georgia In 1930 With Seven Victims of Mob

Independent 1-7-31

Atlanta, Ga.

The following is information concerning lynchings for the year 1930, according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927, and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

21, NOT 25, LYNCHINGS IN 1930, SAYS TUSKEGEE

[illegible]

1-7-31

New York N.Y.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, the Tuskegee Institute reported last week.

This figure is four short of the number reported a few days ago by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Lynchings-1930
N.A.A.C.P. Reports

N.Y. HERALD

DEC 28 1930

1930 Lynchings Increase to 25, Georgia in Lead

Double Total Set in 1929, Negro Association Reports in Plea for Federal Law

There have been twenty-five recorded and authenticated lynchings in 1930, as against twelve during 1929, according to a summary for the year issued today from the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue. Of the victims, twenty-four were Negroes and one a white man.

Georgia heads the list of lynching states for the year with seven mob victims, Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each.

The offenses which brought about the lynchings include not stopping an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarreling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault, robbery and, in one case, offense unknown.

Two Burned in Texas

One of the mob victims, George Hughes, was burned alive in the jail at Sherman, Tex., and the body of George Johnson was publicly burned at Honey Grove, also in Texas.

In a statement on the increase in lynchings, made by Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, increasing repudiation by white women of the South of lynching as a "protection of womanhood" is hailed as an encouraging development. The statement reads in part:

"During the year representative white women of twelve Southern states, including church, educational, voters', Y. W. C. A. and club groups have issued two statements declaring they desired no such 'protection,' characterizing lynching as 'the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy' and stating that 'it brutalizes the community where it occurs, including the women and children, who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants.'

Congress Urged to Act

"Prompt action by Congress on lynching is vitally necessary. In periods of depression, when tempers are short, mob hysteria flames up far more quickly than in normal times. As the present unemployment crisis seems likely to be with us for some time to come, prompt Congressional action can save the lives of men and women as yet unlynched.

"Eleven leading white editors of the South now recognize that only the Federal government can cope with this evil. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reiterates the position it has held for twenty years, that the states have shown themselves powerless to cope with a form of brutal atrocity which would call forth the indignation of all America if it took place in some foreign land.

"The states still fail to punish or, in the vast majority of cases, even to prosecute known and identified lynchers. A case in point is the lynching at Marion, Ind., where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished the names of twenty-seven known participants, with no effective action by the authorities.

"Congress will have to act to stamp out lynching if the United States is not to continue being disgraced and humiliated before the civilized world."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

DEC 28 1930

Report for 1930 Shows 25 Lynched To 12 During 1929

Society for Advancement of Colored People Asks Congress End Mob Rule

There have been 25 authenticated lynchings in 1930, against 12 during 1929, according to a summary issued today from the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., Manhattan.

Twenty-four of the victims were negroes, and one was a white man.

Georgia heads the list with 7 cases, Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi 3, Indiana and South Carolina 2, each, and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, one each.

The offenses included not stopping an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarreling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault and robbery, according to the compilation.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, hailed "increasing repudiation by white women of lynching as a protection of womanhood" as an encouraging development. "Prompt action by Congress on lynching is vitally necessary," he said. "In periods of depression, when tempers are short, mob hysteria flames up far more quickly than in normal times. As the unemployment crisis seems likely to be with us for some time, such action can save the lives of men and women as yet unlynched."

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 28 1930

REPORTS 25 LYNCHED IN 1930, A RISE OF 13

Negro Association Shows Georgia Led With Seven—Asks for Federal Action.

Twenty-five persons have been lynched in the United States in 1930 as against twelve in 1929, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday. Of this year's victims twenty-four were Negroes and one was a white man. In 1929 all but four of the victims were Negroes.

Georgia heads the lynching States with seven victims. Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each, and North Carolina, Florida and Oklahoma had one each. According to a statement by Walter White, acting secretary of the association, attacks on women were charged in only three cases this year, the offenses including failing to stop an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, quarreling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault, robbery and testifying against a white man.

Mr. White's statement said that "during the year representative white women of twelve Southern States, including Church, educational, voters', Y. W. C. A. and club groups have issued two statements characterizing lynching as 'the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy,' and stating that 'it brutalizes the community where it occurs.'"

Declaring "prompt action by Congress on lynching" to be "vitally necessary," Mr. White commented that in periods of depression "tempers are short" and "mob hysteria flames up more quickly than in normal times."

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 28 1930

LYNCHINGS GAIN; 25 IN 1930 RECORD

Total Compares With 12 Last Year—Georgia Leads

24 OF VICTIMS NEGROES

Women's Organizations Fight "Protection" as Barbarity

Despite the scoring of mob rule by the church, bar and press, there have been twenty-five lynchings in this country during 1930 as compared with twelve last year.

These figures were issued yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue. The association again reiterated its demand that Congress take prompt action to stamp out lynching "if the United States is not to continue being disgraced and humiliated before the civilized world."

Of the victims, twenty-four were Negroes and one a white man, the summary disclosed. Georgia heads the list of lynching states with seven mob victims. Alabama and Texas had four each, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two eaon, and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, one each.

The offenses which brought about the lynchings include not stopping an auatomobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarreling with a white man, murder, assault, attempted assault and robbery. In one case, the offense was unknown.

One of the victims, George Hughes, was burned alive in the jail at Sherman, Tex., and the body of George Johnson was publicly burned at Honey Grove, Tex.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, hailed as an encouraging development the repudiation by white women of the South of lynching as a "protection of womanhood."

"In twenty-five lynchings during 1930," said White, "assaults upon women were assigned as an excuse in only three cases. That lynching is not and never has been primarily a 'protection of white womanhood' in the South or elsewhere, is attested by the increasing number of resolutions passed by leading white women in Southern states repudiating this form of barbarity.

"During the year representative white women of twelve Southern states, including church, educational, voters, Y. W. C. A. and club groups have issued statements declaring they desired no such 'protection' and characterizing lynching as 'the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy' and stating that 'it brutalizes the community where it occurs, including the women and children who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants.'"

White asserted that in periods of depression when tempers are short, mob hysteria flames up more quickly than in normal times. Therefore, he added, "as the present unemployment crisis seems likely to be with us for some time to come, prompt Congressional action can save the lives of men and women as yet unlynched."

The states have shown themselves powerless to cope with "a form of brutal atrocity which would call forth the indignation of all America if it took place in some foreign land," White's statement continued. He charged that the states still fail to punish or even to prosecute in most cases known and identified lynchers. He cited a case of a lynching at Marion, Ind., where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished the names of twenty-seven known participants, with no effective action by the authorities.

LYNCHING INCREASE IN 1930 IS REPORTED

Constitution
12-28-30

Georgia Leads All States in Union With 7; Alabama, Texas Second.

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—(P)—The year 1930 has seen 25 lynchings, as compared with 12 in 1929, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today in an annual summary.

Twenty-four of the victims were negroes, the association said. Georgia had seven lynchings, Alabama and Texas four apiece, Mississippi three, Indiana and South Carolina two each and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma one each.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, hailed as an encouraging development "the increasing repudiation by white women of the south of lynching as a protection of womanhood."

"Of 25 lynchings in 1930," he said, "criminal assault was assigned as an excuse in only three cases."

NEW YORK
NEWS

DEC 28 1930

1930 LYNCHINGS DOUBLED RECORD SET LAST YEAR

Lynchings in the United States more than doubled during 1930, according to a summary for the year issued yesterday from the offices of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at 69 5th ave.

While only twelve authenticated lynchings were recorded in 1929, the total for 1930 was twenty-five. Of this total twenty-four of those lynched were colored and one a white man.

Georgia led the list of lynching states with seven men hanged during the year. Texans were pictured as the most cruel and ferocious lynchers by the officials of the colored association. One victim of a lynching mob, George Hughes, was burned in his jail cell at Sherman, Tex.

At Honey Grove, Tex., the body of George Johnson was burned in public, the report shows.

"Prompt action by congress on lynchings is vitally necessary," the report says. "Even leading white editors of the south now realize that only the federal government can cope with this evil."

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1930 SHOWS GREAT INCREASE

Independent

1-1-31

Atlanta Ga.

New York.—There have been 25 recorded and authenticated lynchings in 1930, as against 12 during 1929, accordnig to a summary for the year issued today from the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue.

Of the victims 24 were Negroes and one a white man.

Georgia leads the list of lynching states for the year with 7 mob victims, Alabama and Texas had four each. Mississipi 3, Indians and South Carolina 2 each and Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each.

The offences which brought about the lynchings include not stopping an automobile when ordered, being active in politics, testifying against a white man in court, quarreling with a white man, murder, assault and attempted assault, robbery and, in one case, offense unknown.

One of the mob victims, George Hughes, was burned alive in the jail at Sherman, Texas, and the body of George Johnson was publicly burned at Honey Grove, also in Texas.

In a statement on the increase in lynchings, made by Walter White, Acting Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, increasing repudiation by white women of the South, of lynching as a "protection of womanhood" is hailed as an encouraging development. The statement reads as follows:

"In 25 lynchings during 1930, rape was assigned as an excuse in only three cases. That lynching is not and has never been primarily a 'protection of white womanhood' in the South or elsewhere is attested by the increasing number of resolutions passed by leading white women in Southern States repudiating this form of barbarity. During the year representative white women of 12 Southern States, including church, educational voters', Y. W. C. A., and club groups have issued two statements declaring they desired no such 'protection', characterizing lynching as 'the complete breakdown of government and the triumph of anarchy' and stating that 'it brutalizes the community where it occurs, including the women and children who frequently witness its orgies, and particularly the youth who are usually conspicuous participants.'

"Prompt action by Congress on lynching is vitally necessary. In periods of depression when tempers are short mob hysteria flames up far more quickly than in normal times. As the present unemployment crisis seems likely to be with us for some time to come, prompt Congressional action can save the lives of men and women as yet unlynched.

"Even leading white editors of the South now recognize that only the federal government can cope with this evil. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reiterates the position it has held for twenty years, that the state shave shown themselves powerless to cope with a form of brutal atrocity which would call forth the indignation of all America if it took place in some foreign land. The states still fail to punish or in the vast majority of cases, even to prosecute known and identified lynchers. A case in point is the lynching at Marion, Inliana, where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People furnished the names of 27 known participants, with no effective action by the authorities.

"Congress will have to act to stamp oout lynching if the United States is not to continue being disgraced and humiliated before the civilized world."

Independent

1-1-31

Lynchings - 1930
Reports in. Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3238

Andalusia, Ala., Star
Friday, January 2, 1931

Lynching. Increase During Past Year

Tuskekee Institute, Ala
Dec. 31, 1930.

Dear Sir:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 17 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of hte 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

"Yours very truly,,
"R. R. MOTON, Principal."

FREEPORT, ILL., JOUR.-STAND
Tuesday, January 6, 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS

The fact that lynchings in 1930 were twice as numerous as in 1929 is very discouraging. For some years mob murders had been steadily decreasing, and many optimistic observers thought a year might come soon in which there would be none at all.

The outlook is not completely disheartening. Twenty-five or 30 years ago lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year. The set-back in 1930 need not be regarded as a start toward the return of any such ghastly figure as that. The sudden increase this year will doubtless spur private citizens, public officials and social organizations to further and stronger action against lynching.

A study of recent lynchings in the South shows that they occur usually in communities where the economic and educational standards are low. This suggests constructive work in education and social welfare.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., NEWS-DEM
Saturday, January 3, 1931

The Lynching Record For 1930 As Prepared By R. R. Moton Of The Tuskegee Normal And Industrial Institute Of Alabama.

This morning we received the lynching record from R. R. Moton of the Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored men and women.

The Tuskegee colored institute is located in the State of Alabama and our communication comes from the office of the principal.

Professor Moton says in his interesting and instructive letter of January 1, 1931.

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., News
Tuesday, January 6, 1931

Lynchings In 1930

Indiana was the only northern state to stoop to lynching during the year that has just closed. Two persons were lynched in the Hoosier state—both at Marion, Indiana. Michigan had no lynchings nor near-lynchings, so far as is known by the records made by the Tuskegee Institute which compiles and sends to all newspapers an annual report of mob activities.

In 1930 there were 21 lynchings, which is the highest number of any year since 1926. In 1929 there were 10 lynchings.

Fourteen of the luckless persons who died at the hands of infuriated mobs, were in the hands of the law. Three of them were killed in jails; in fact the jail was burned down in one case, with the victim inside. Others were taken from officers and shot and burned.

All of those who were lynched, with one exception, were Negroes. Their crimes were; for rape 8; murder 3; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law 2; robbery 3; being a witness 1; bombing houses 1. The charge against the other man is not reported.

Georgia takes the leather medal for the number of lynchings it perpetrated—having six on its roll. Mississippi mobs slew four, Texas three, South Carolina two, and Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma one each.

A civilized people is one which puts the law in control and inflicts just punishment calmly and in due course of legal trial and procedure. The south has a problem which is seldom faced in the north and the belief persists that the only way to keep down the blackman is to deal swift, violent, public retribution to wrongdoers. If lynching has any justification in the south, however, it has none in sucn states as Indiana. Certainly a blush of shame must arise in that state for the damage to its reputation as a center of culture done during the past year by the white-robed mob at Marion.

January 2, 1931
EL DORADO KS TIMES

LYNCHING RECORD WORSE

Just at a time when it seemed the country's lynching record was to continue sufficiently low to give hope that it might be erased altogether, the graph of the chart takes an upward curve. According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, 21 persons were lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 cheering instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan-Dec.

3239

3239

BLADE
Bowie Tex
JAN 1 1931

21 LYNCHINGS DURING 1930

Mobs Take 14 From Officers; Sixty Other Persons Saved Records Reveal

Twenty-one persons were lynched during 1930, accordinging to records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute.

This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927, and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched ware in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

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BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES
JAN 2 1931

Year's Lynchings More Than Twice Toll Taken In '29

Twenty-one persons were lynched during 1930, 11 more than the number lynched the previous year, Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, stated today in an announcement of records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the institute.

"This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928," he stated, "five more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

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Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

CALL
Monessen, Pa.
JAN 2 1931

REPORT MADE ON LYNCHINGS

Number of Cases Doubles in Comparison with Low Record of 1929 of 10 Deaths

40 SAVED FROM MOB

The Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, reports that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less for the number 30 in 1926. Fourteen of the persons were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the low were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

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Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and twenty were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 8; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

Robesonian
Lumberton, N.C.
JAN 5 1931

LYNCHING RECORD.

More persons were lynched in the United States during 1930 than in any year since 1926. As to what the figures indicate, one person's guess is as good as another's. There does not seem to be any settled trend. During one period of years the figures seem to decline hopefully, only to shoot up again. The following figures are sent out by Tuskegee (Ala.) institute:

"I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

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"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

An outstanding fact about the report is the fact that of the 40 instances in which officers of the law presented mob violence, 35 occurred in the South, as against 5 in the North and West. Commenting on this fact the Charlotte Observer says: "One lynching in the South creates more front-page stuff than half a dozen lynchings in the north. It is a circumstance worth remembering that in 1930 as many as 35 lynchings were prevented in the South against 5 in the North and West." For the first time in nine years North Carolina's record was marred during 1930 with a lynching—and it might easily have been changed to another instance in which mob violence was prevented by officers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., TENN'N
Sunday, January 4, 1931

INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS

55

To the Editor of The Tennessean:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

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Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee, Ala.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1930.

Afro-American [illegible]

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; 3 were killed in jails. 2 of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; 5 of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder. 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; murder, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

SUN

Lowell, Mass.

JAN 2 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

The Tuskegee Institute of Alabama reports that there were 21 persons lynched in the United States in 1930. This is 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928; five more than in 1927 and nine less than in 1926. It is further shown that 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jail and one was burned to death when the mob burned down the jail in which he was incarcerated. Five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned. The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

This is a very gruesome record and one which renews the demand that something be done to prevent such tragedies and to secure for every offender, regardless of his crime, a fair trial by jury. Twenty of the 21 persons lynched were negroes; and it is evident that they became the victims of infuriated mobs as a result of sudden impulse which the police or government authorities should have restrained. It has often been apparent that the officials of jails and other prisons have yielded too readily to the demand of lynching mobs for the delivery of prisoners while awaiting trial. In many cases, some of the sheriffs have yielded too easily to the demands of such mobs. This lynching business is a disgrace to the United States that is not paralleled in any other civilized country.

WORCESTER (Mass.) TELEGRAM
Thursday, January 1, 1931

More Lynchings Last Year

In the letter on this page from Mr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, there is little encouragement for those concerned with the lynching of Negroes. Mr. Moton, as head of the institute founded by Booker T. Washington, has such a high reputation that there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of his figures.

According to these figures, the number of lynchings in 1930 was more than twice as great as that in 1929. Worse still, two-thirds of the 1930 victims were already in the hands of the law. That is, their punishment was virtually assured without the action of any mob. Yet the mobs acted.

It is often said that we in the North do not really understand the racial problem faced by many of the states in the South. But we in the North do understand what a lynching means. It means the breakdown of the law. Under no circumstances, in any place or at any time, can it ever mean anything less.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3240

FORT SMITH ARK. TIMES RECOR
JAN. 1, 1931

REPORT SHOWS 21 LYNCHINGS IN LAST YEAR

Mississippi Leads With Four, Texas Second With Three, According to Annual Data Issued by Tuskegee Head

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.–(AP)–Dr. R. R. ~~Moton,~~ president of Tuskegee institute, Wednesday issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States, showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, and five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death one was put to death and his b[illegible] burned.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes. The offenses were: Statutory, 10, murder, three, killing officers of the law, two; robbery two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one; charge not reported, one.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

"There were," the report states, "40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

January 1, 1931
GALVESTON TEX. NEWS

(16

RECORDS REVEAL TWENTY-ONE ARE LYNCH VICTIMS

Records compiled in the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute show that there were ~~21 persons lynched~~ in the United States in 1930. This is 11 more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of ails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

DOTHAN, ALA., EAGLE
JAN. 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

Out of 21 Lynchings Over Country, 20 Victims Negroes; Highest Since 1926

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Twice as many lynchings were reported in the United States during 1930 as were recorded during the preceding year, records compiled by the research department of Tuskegee Institute show. One lynching ~~was reported~~ in Alabama.

There were 21 lynchings over the country during the year, the report shows, with 20 of the victims negroes and one white person. The number was shown in the report to be the highest since 1926.

Ten persons were lynched during 1929 and in 1928; 16 were reported in 1927, and 30 in 1926. The report states that of the 21 victimized last year, 14 were in the hands of officers from whom they were taken; five were taken from jails and killed.

The number by states as shown by the report were: Georgia, 6; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1: South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3. Alleged criminal attack was the charge placed against the victims in eight cases; three were charged with murder; two, attempted criminal attack; two, killing an officer of the law; three, robbery; one, being a witness; one, bombing houses, and one, charge not reported.

The report saijd there wer [illegible] stances in which "officers pre[illegible]ed lynchings."

TROY, ALA., MESSENGER
JAN. 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS MAKE GAIN

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 1—Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, according to records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, and announced yesterday by ~~Dr. R. R.~~ Moton, principal.

Of the 21 who met death at the hands of mobs, six were lynched in Georgia, four in Mississippi, three in Texas, two in Indiana, two in South Carolina and one in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

This is the greatest number lynched since 1926 when 30 met death at the hand of mobs. In 1929 only 10 were lynched, in 1928 only 11, and in 1927 there were 16.

Fourteen of the persons lynched in 1930 were in the hands of the law; three were slain in jails, five were taken from jails and [illegible]ed and six from officers of the lew outside the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Statutory, eight; murder, three; attempted assault, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one, and charge not reported, one.

MOBILE, ALA., REGISTER
JAN. 1, 1931

1930 LYNCHINGS DOUBLE TOTALS IN FORMER YEAR

Tuskegee President's Report Shows One for Alabama; 20 of 21 Were Negroes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Dr. R. R. Moton, ~~president of Tus~~kegee Institute, today issued his an~~nual report on~~ lynchings in the United States showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, and five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes. The offenses were rape eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one, charge not reported, one.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

"There were," the report states, "forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

THAGE, MO., DEMOCRAT
JAN. 2, 1931

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS LYNCHINGS

Statistical Statement for 1930 As Compared With Other Years, as of Jan. 1, 1931

Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in his report says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape 8; murder 3; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law 2; robbery 3; being a witness 1; bombing houses 1; charge not reported 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Florida 1; Georgia 6; Indiana 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina 1; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 2; Texas 3."

EUFAULA ALA. TRIBUNE
JAN 3, 1931

LYNCHINGS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Twenty-One Hung During Year Of Which One Was White Person

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 2 (AP)—Twice as many lynchings were reported in the United States during 1930 as were recorded during the preceding year, records compiled by the research department of Tuskegee Institute show. One lynching was reported in Alabama.

There were 21 lynchings over the country during the year, the report shows, with 20 of the victims negroes and one white person. The number was shown in the report to be the highest since 1926.

Ten persons were lynched during 1929 and in 1928; 16 were reported in 1927, and 30 in 1926. The report states that of the 21 victimized last year, fourteen were in the hands of officers from whom they were taken; five were taken from jails and killed.

The number by states as shown in the report was: Georgia, 6; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3. Alleged criminal attack was the charge placed against the victims in eight cases; three were charged with murder; two attempted criminal attack; two, killing an officer of the law; three, robbery; one, being a witness; one, bombing houses and one, charge not reported.

The report said there were 40 instances in which "officers of the law prevented lynchings."

[Decem]ber 31, 1930
SULPHUR SPGS. TEX. NEWS

LYNCHING ON INCREASE FOR YEAR 1930

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31
News-~~Telegram:~~

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930:

I find, according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more more than the number 11 for 1928; than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927, and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of Dallas. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, five of these in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape 8, murder 3, attempted rape 2, killing officers of the law 2, robbery 3, being a witness 1, bombing houses 1, charge not reported 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3.

Yours very truly,
ROBT. R. MOTON, Prin.

January 1, 1931
ARKADELPHIA ARK. HERALD

NO LYNCHINGS IN ARKANSAS

Tuskegee Institute Statistics Show There was a Gain in Lynching in U. S. in 1930

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, has issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States, which shows that there was a gain of more than 100 per cent in 1930 over 1929. Indiana was the only northern state in which there was a lynching. There were none in Arkansas. Georgia led all with six. Moton's report is as follows:

"I find according to the records compiled in the Deportment of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16, for 1927 and 9 less than the ummber 30 for 1926. Fouteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There are 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mob.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

WILLIMANTIC (CONN.) CHRONICLE
Friday, January 2, 1931

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1930

Editor of The Chronicle:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number for 1929, ten more than the number for 1928, five more than the number for 1927 and nine less than the number for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was buried to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute

January 1, 1931
EASTLAND TEX TELEGRAM

Twenty-One Were Lynched During The Past Year

According to the records of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Alamaba, there were 21 persons lynched in the United States during 1930. The records also disclose this is 11 more than the number for 1929, 10 more than the number for 1928, 5 more than the number for 1927 and 9 less than the number for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma 1; South Carolna, 2; Texas. 3.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

3241

BIRMINGHAM ALA. POST
JAN. 2, 1931

1930 LYNCHINGS AT HIGH RECORD

Georgia Led List With Six; 20 Negroes

TUSKEGEE Ala., Jan. 1.—(Special.) — Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, the largest number on record for any year since 1926, according to a bulletin issued by Tuskegee Institute.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes, and the offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law two; robbery, two; being a witness, one; bombing a house, one, and charge not reported, one.

The 21 lynchings were divided among the states as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia six; Indiana, two; Mississippi four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two and Texas, three.

In 1929 there were 10 lynchings, 11 in 1928 and 16 in 1927. There were 30 lynchings in 1926.

EL DORADO, ARK., TIMES
JAN. 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS SHOW GAIN PAST YEAR

Lives Of 21 Taken By Mobs During 1930

~~TUSKEGEE Ala.~~, Jan. 1.—(AP)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States, showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Twenty of those lynched were negroes. The offenses were rape eight, murder three, attempted rape two, killing officers of the law two; robbery two; being a witness one; bombing a house one; charge not reported one.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows:

Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

"There were," the report states, "40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken. In the other seven cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

COLUMBIA, TENN., HERALD
JAN. 1, 1931
J6

LYNCHINGS FOR 1930 INCREASED; MADE TOTAL 21

ELEVEN MORE REPORTED THAN FOR PREVIOUS YEAR BUT NOT A SINGLE INSTANCE IN TENNESSEE

TOTAL OF 60 PERSONS WERE SAVED BY ACTION OF OFFICERS

Several Such Cases Occurred Here, Notably Case Of Giles County Negro, For Whom Mob Stormed Local Jail

(Special to The Daily Herald.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were ~~21 persons lynched in 1930~~, it was announced today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. This is 11 more than the number in 1929, 10 more than 1928, five more than 1927, and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

As noted in the report above, there were 40 instances last year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Several of these instances occurred here in Maury county, under the direction of Sheriff W. R. Haywood, his deputies and city police. One such incident was that when the officers repelled a mob of Giles countians who came here seeking the negro later tried for criminal assault on a white woman on a highway near Pulaski.

In several other cases the local jail served as a refuge for suspects in the hands of officers of other counties who brought their prisoners here for safe keeping.

As will be noted in the report, there were no lynchings in 1930 in Tennessee. The last lynching in Maury county was on Armistice night, 1928, when a negro was hung from the second floor of the courthouse.

~~KANSAS CITY~~ Clayton, Ala Record
JAN. 2, 1931
J7

21 Lynchings Recorded For Year Of 1930

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According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and ~~Research of the Tuskegee~~ Institute, that there were 21 ~~persons lynched in~~ 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927, and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses. 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

CLEVELAND TENN. HERALD (wk)
DEC. 2, 1930

Lynching Record Is Not So Good

Twenty-One Persons Lynched In 1930—Georgia Leads With Six.

President Moton, of the Tuskeege Institute, sends out the following information concerning lynchings the past year:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find, according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were twenty-one persons lynched in 1930. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927 and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and thirty-five in southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

BELLEVILLE ILL NEWS-DEM
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931.

he Lynching Record For 1930 As Prepared By R. R. Moton Of The Tuskegee Normal And Industrial Institute Of Alabama.

This morning we received the lynching record rom R. R. Moton of the Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored men and women.

The Tuskegee colored institute is located in the State of Alabama and our communication comes from the office of the principal.

Professor Moton says in his interesting and instructive letter of January 1, 1931.

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

Columbia, S. C. State

JAN 1 1931

Annual Lynching Report Issued by Tuskegee

Eleven More Lives Taken Unlawfully in 1930 Than in 1929, According to Data of Alabama Institute's Head.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31 (By A. P.)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings, in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched, in 1930; 10, in 1929; 11, in 1928; 16, in 1927; 30, in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jailed; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers . . . outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law. one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. . . . A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes.

The offenses were: Criminal assault, 8; murder, 3; attempted criminal assault, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2: Texas. 3."

BIRMINGHAM ALA. NEWS
JAN. 1, 1931

LYNCHING IS ON INCREASE, REPORT

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1—Lynchings in the United States in 1930 more than doubled the number in 1929 and were the highest since 1926, according to records compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, Principal Moton announces.

There were 21 lynchings in 1930, the report says, of which 20 were of negroes and one of a white person. This number contrasts with 10 in 1929 and in 1928, 16 for 1927 and 30 for 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, five were taken from jail and six from the hands of officers outside the jail.

Only one lynching occurred in Alabama. Georgia led with six. The only state outside of the South to report a mob dea[illegible] [illegible]as Indiana, with two. The record [illegible] other states is: Florida, 1; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Offenses charged against the persons lynched were: Attack, 8; murder, 3; attempted attack, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 8; being a witness, 1; bombing, 1; charge not reported, 1.

There were 40 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, 35 of these occurring in the South. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs. the report says.

ANDALUSIA, ALA., STAR.
JAN. 2, 1931 J7

Lynchings Increase During Past Year

Tuskekee Institute, Ala.
Dec. 31, 1930.

Dear Sir:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 17 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

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"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

"Yours very truly,,
"R. R. MOTON, Principal"

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. -Dec.

3242

COSHOCTON OHIO TRIB
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1930.

LYNCHINGS FOR 1930

Editor The Tribune:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find, according to records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

ROBERT R. MORTON

January 2, 1931
FREDERICKSBURG TEX STAND

LYNCHINGS

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3

HARRIMAN TENN. RECORD (wk)
JAN. 1, 1931

21 PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1930

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

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The states in which lynchings cccurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Dublin Ga Herald

JAN 1 193

GEORGIA LEADS

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1—(UP—Georgia led the United States in lynchings in 1930, with six killings a report issued today shows. There were 23 lynchings in the country during the year, eleven more than in 1929

HICKMAN, KY., COURIER
Thursday, January 8, 1931

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Lynchings in 1930 more than doubled those of 1929, according to figure compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. There were 1 persons lynched in 1929, and according to the Tuskegee figures 21 were lynched in 1930. In 1928 11 were lynched; in 1927, 16, and 30 lynched in 1926, the largest number in a decade. Of the 21 lynched in 1930 14 were in the hands of the law at the time, but at the same time 40 instances in which the law prevented lynchings are recited, 35 in Southern states.

The states in which lynchings occurred in 1930 are: Georgia 6; Mississippi 4; Texas 3; South Carolina 2; Indiana 2; Alabama 1; Florida 1; North Carolina 1, and Oklahoma 1. Of the 21 lynched one was white and 20 colored. The offenses charged were: Rape 8; murder 3; attempted rape 2; killing officer 2; robbery 3; being a witness 1; bombing house 1, and charge not reported 1.

COFFEYVILLE KANS. JOURNAL
JAN. 1, 1931

LYNCHING FIGURES FOR 1930

Tuskegee Records Show 21 Put to Death—40 Attempts Prevented.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1,—Records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute show there were 21 persons lynched in 1930 This is 11 more than the number for 1929, 10 more than the number for 1928, 5 more than the number for 1927 and 9 less than the number for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched in 1930 were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southtern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were Negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

January 5, 1931
SALINA KAN JOURNAL

NOT A RECORD FOR BOASTING

According to figures just submitted by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, 21 persons were lynched in the United States in 1930. This is 11 more than the total number for 1929, 10 more than the number for 1928 and five more than the number for 1927. It is 9 less, however, than the total for 1926 when 30 were lynched.

The mob is never a representative of decent civilization. Sometimes people may be goaded to extreme action by crime, but the mob quickly loses sight of what is right or wrong. It does, sometimes, kill the wrong man. That, apparently, is immaterial. For the mob is never after justice. That should be remembered. Its sole objective is revenge. It wants to take a life and as its numbers grow, it becomes more cruel and more violent. This has been shown in such recent instances as burning down a fine courthouse building, firing on officers who were doing their duty and even burning up the trucks and equipment of United States soldiers sent to the scene to quell riots.

That lax enforcement of law may lead to mobs is beside the point. That may be true, and in such cases part of the blame will rest on the shoulders of public servants. But two wrongs cannot make a right. The mob is a distinct violation of the law and often it becomes a dangerous mass of bloodthirsty humanity, destroying, pillaging, looting, wrecking, gathering into its ranks hoodlums who delight in an orgy of that kind and sometimes do not know where to stop.

A better side of the picture, as pertaining to honest effort to enforce the law, is revealed in the statement. It shows that during the year there were 40 instances where officers, answering the call of duty, prevented lynching and baffled or dispersed mobs.

There doesn't seem to be any notation of mob leaders being punished.

Gainesville Fla News

JAN 3 1931

Fla. Ranks Low In Lynching Tab

Lynching Increases Over Widespread in 1930.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 3.—(INS)—Lynching in the United States during the past year were more widespread than any year since 1926, Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced here.

More than twice as many people were lynched during 1930 than in 1929, Moton said. The Tuskegee records revealed that 21 lives were taken in this manner during the past year, while only ten such deaths were recorded in 1929. There were 11 lynchings in 1928; 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

Moton said 6 lynchings occurred in Georgia; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 3; South Carolina and Indiana, 2 each; and one each in Alabama, Florida and North Carolina.

GAINESVILLE (Florida) NEWS
Saturday, January 3, 1931

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More than twice as many people were lynched during 1930 than in 1929, Moton said. The Tuskegee records revealed that 21 lives were taken in this manner during the past year, while only ten such deaths were recorded in 1929. There were 11 lynchings in 1928; 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

Moton said 6 lynchings occurred in Georgia; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 3; South Carolina and Indiana, 2 each; and one each in Alabama, Florida and North Carolina.

GREENVILLE, TENN., DEM.-SU
JAN. 1, 1931 J7

21 Lynchings In U. S. During 1930

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1. (AP)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, today issued ~~his annual report on~~ lynchings in the United States showing that 21 persons wer lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the sven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death one was put to death and his body burned. Twenty of those lynched were negroes.

KANSAS CITY KANS, KANSAN
JAN. 1. 1931 J7

1930 LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Eleven More Than in Previous Year Reported, With Georgia at Top of List.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(Special) An increase of 11 in the number of lynchings which took place during 1930 in the United States is reported by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute.

The department finds that there were 21 lynchings in this country during the year which is 11 more than the number reported for 1929 and 10 more than the number reported in 1928.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of law officers and five of them were removed from jails in which they were confined. One of the persons lynched was white and the rest were colored.

Georgia lead in the number of lynchings, 6 taking place in that state during the year. There were 4 lynchings in Mississippi and 3 in Texas and 2 each in Indiana and South Carolina. North Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama and Florida had one lynching each during the year.

KNOXVILLE TENN. JOURNAL
JAN. 1. 1931 J7

21 LYNCHINGS DURING 1930 REPORTED IN U. S

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, today issued his annual report on lynchings in the United States showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from official custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned. Twenty of those lynched were negroes.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS
JAN. 1. 1931 J7

LYNCHINGS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Toll for 1930 Is 21 Lives, or 11 More Than 1929.

Special To The News-Sentinel

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The steadily decreasing lynching record of the United States received a serious setback in 1930, when 21 persons were put to death in this manner, according to figures given today by Tuskegee Institute This was 11 more than in 1929.

Georgia led all states in lynchings, with Mississippi had 4, Texas 3, Indiana and South Carolina 2 each; and Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, 1 each.

Since 1926, there had been a decline in lynching deaths, 30 having occured in that year, 19 in the following year of 1927, 11 in 1928 and 10 in 1929.

On the positive side of the question, Principal Robert R. Moton found 40 instances in which officers of the law preventing lynchings. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death by mobs.

Fourteen of the 21 lynched were taken from the hands of the law, Moton finds. One of the victims was white and 20 negroes.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
Tyhursday. January 8. 1931

Tells of Slavery

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 8. (AP)—E. E. Smith, negro, United States minister to Liberia in 1888, today said slavery although illegal was common in the African negro republic when he was there.

"You could buy a boy or girl for about $15 then," he said. "Although slavery was illegal it was winked at by the government and was a big source of income for the 15 or more kings whose palisaded villages surrounded Monrovia."

Smith is now president of the state normal school for negroes here.

BRISTOL TENN. NEWS-BULLETIN
JAN. 1, 1931 J7

Rape Chief Charge Against 21 Killed By Mobs In 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was ...ned to death when mobs burned ...il; five of the other 11 persons ...nds of the law were taken ...nd six from officers ... of jails. Of the seven ... did not come within ...f the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were forty instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and thirty-five in southern states x x x x a total of sixty persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder 3; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law 2; robbery 3; being a witness 1; bombing houses 1; charge not reported 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama 1; Florida 1; Georgia 6; Indiana 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina 1; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 2; Texas 3."

IRVINE, KY., TRIBUNE
Friday, January 9, 1931

21 LYNCHINGS FOR 1930

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The following information was sent to us by the undersign-

Of the 21 person lynched, 1 was white, and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

SHEFFIELD, ALA., TRI-CITIES DAILY
JAN. 2, 1931 J7

LYNCHINGS RISE IN 1930

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 1—(AP)—Twice as many lynchings were reported in the United States during 1930 as were recorded during the preceding year, records compiled by the research department of Tuskegee Institute show. ~~One lynching was reported in~~ Alabama. There were 21 lynchings over the country during the year, the report shows, with 20 of the victims negroes and one white person. The number was shown in the report to be the highest since 1926.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., MAIL
JAN. 1, 1931 J7

Increased Number Of Lynchings Reported

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, yesterday issued ~~his annual report on lynchings~~ in the United States showing that 21 persons were lynched during 1930. He pointed out that this was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from officials custody. Of these three were killed in jails, two being shot to death. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned. Twenty of those lynched were negroes.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. -Dec.

KEWANEE ILL STAR COURIER
FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1931.

LYNCHINGS

The record of lynchings in 1930 as compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute does not form a very inspiring commentary on American civilization, south.

Into the records in 1930 went 21 lynchings, which were 11 more than in 1929. Unrest and violence in the year just past were responsible for lynching 14 men in the hands of the law, killing 3 in jail, shooting to death 2 prisoners, and burning down a jail to cremate 1 prisoner.

There is, of course, another side to the record, for the institute which Booker T. Washington founded points out that there were 40 occasions in the past year when officers prevented lynchings.

One white man and 20 Negroes constituted America's sacrifice to the Lynch law in 1930, for crimes ranging from murder to testifying as a witness. Eight lynchings were due to rape.

Lynching is almost entirely a problem of southern states. Last year the lynchings occurred in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. Save for the Indiana incident when a mob burned the jail to get at two prisoners, the south was alone responsible for these incidents of mob law.

American civilization will not be of age until lynchings cease entirely. The only one excuse for a lynching is a dead sheriff. Whenever the law is willing to stake its own lives on the safety of its prisoners, lynchings will cease. If forty lynchings could have been prevented last year, they all could have been staved off.

KENOSHA WIS NEWS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931.

Rather Discouraging

The year 1930 has not had an envied record along several lines. Statistics recently compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute in Alabama, reveals one of the darkest blots on the record left by the passing year.

These statistics deal with the lynchings which occurred throughout the country in 1930. It reports that according to the records there were 21 persons lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of 11 over the total of 10 for 1929, 10 more than the total 11 for 1928, five more than the total of 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926.

This record is all the more significant because it shows that mob violence, as evidenced by lynching, broke out in states which had previously been free from it. In other years the lynchings had been confined almost entirely to a few southern states; in 1930 these outbreaks had occurred in more states, namely; one in Alabama, one in Florida, six in Georgia, two in Indiana, four in Mississippi, one in North Carolina, one in Oklahoma, two in South Carolina and three in Texas.

The record is discouraging. Lynch law and mob law are attacks at organized law of the land. The 1930 total shows that there has been a set back in the progress which had been made in decreasing such outbreaks. But it must be remembered that such relapses are to

Kenosha Wis. News
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931

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BERKELEY, CAL. GAZETTE
JANUARY 3, 1931

INCREASE IN LYNCHING

In a report issued from the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama it is disclosed that lynching during the past year increased in a marked degree over the three preceding years. There were, according to the Department of Records and Research of the colored industrial institute, 21 persons lynched in 1930, which was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928 and five more than in 1927. However, the 1930 record was nine less than in 1926.

Of the 21 persons lynched during 1930, 14 were in the hands of the law, three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

On the other hand, the Institute reports that there were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each states are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., EXAMINER
JAN. 5, 1931 J3

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Fact Is Shown by Statistics Kept by Southern Negro Educator.

Dr. R. R. Moten, who is principal of the Tuskegee, Ala., Normal and Industrial Institute, for the education of negroes, who for many years has kept statistics of lynchings, sends the following report covering the year of 1930. It shows the number of lynchings increased over the number in either of the three preceding years. The report follows:

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number of 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 53 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

3243

Anderson S.C.
Independent

JAN 3 1931

21 LYNCHINGS IN PAST YEAR

South Carolina Had Two Lynchings According to the Records in Tuskegee Institute.—11 More Than 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from a death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses 1; charge not reported 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the numer in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3.

[illegible]
Chronicle

JAN 2 1931

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1930

Editor of The Chronicle:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number for 1929, ten more than the number for 1928, five more than the number for 1927 and nine less than the number for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was buried to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were; rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,

Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

NEW BERN, N. C. JOURNAL

JAN 1

11 LYNCHINGS MORE IN 1930 THAN IN 1929

Says Report Of Tuskegee Institute; One In North Carolina

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929.

The report for 1930 said also "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails; of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings."

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state:

Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

NEWPORT NEWS-VA-PRESS

JAN 1

ANNUAL REPORT ON LYNCHINGS ISSUED

Principal of Tuskegee Institute Makes Public Records Compiled at School.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert R. Moton principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute [illegible] issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 5 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1927.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed [illegible] persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, 11 in 1928 and 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death, when mobs burned a jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails.

Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were forty instances" the report continued "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states x x x a total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state:

"Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

PROVIDENCE (Rhode Island) NEWS

Tuesday, January 6, 1931

21 PERSONS LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING 1930

According to records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Ala., that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. That is 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, five more than in 1927, and nine less than in 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of whom were shot and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of these seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body was burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons and six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: Assault, 8; murder, 3; attempted assault, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing house, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings took place and the number in each state were: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3

January 2, 1931

BUTTE MONT POST

MORE LYNCHINGS.

The fact that lynchings in 1930, as reported by the Tuskegee Institute, were twice as numerous as in 1929 is discouraging. Twenty-one persons, one white and 20 negroes, were put to death by mobs during the year, as compared with 10 persons lynched in 1929. Fourteen of the victims were taken from the hands of the law and three of the number were killed in jails. In addition, there were 40 instances in which attempts at lynchings were frustrated by officers, either by removal of prisoners or augmented guards.

Murders by mobs took place in nine states, Georgia heading the list with six. Other states in which they occurred and the number in each are: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2 and Texas 3.

While the total of such crimes was greater than it has been since 1926, the outlook is not completely disheartening. Twenty-five or 30 years ago lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year. The set-back in 1930 from the steady decrease reported in the previous three years need not be regarded as a start toward the return of any such ghastly figure as that of a quarter-century ago.

The sudden increase this year will doubtless spur private citizens, public officials and social organizations to further and stronger action against mob violence. A study of the Tuskegee report shows that lynchings occur usually in communities where the economic and educational standards are low. This suggests constructive work in education and social welfare.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

3244

ANDALUSIA (ALABAMA) STAR
Friday, January 2, 1931

Lynchings Increase During Past Year

Tuskekee Institute, Ala
Dec. 31, 1930.

Dear Sir:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 17 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of hte 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

"Yours very truly,
"R. R. MOTON, Principal."

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
RECORDER
JANUARY 5, 1931

Lynching Totals Show an Increase

Eleven More Meet Violent Death in 1930 Than in Previous Year.

90

According to records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number, 10, for 1920; 10 more than the number, 11, for 1928; 5 more than the number, 16, for 1927; and 9 less than the number, 30, for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; 3 were killed in jails; 2 of these were shot to death, and 1 was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

McKENZIE, TENN., BANNER
JAN. 2, 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1930 REPORT

Eleven More Victims Of Mobs Reported This Year Than Last Year's Total Of 10.

Lynchings in the United States more than doubled in 1930, over the previous year, according to the report issued by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute. The total lynchings last year was 21, as compared with 10 in 1929 and 11 in 1928. The totals for previous years were: 1927, 16; 1926, 30.

Of the parties lynched 14 of the persons were in the hands of the law. There were 40 instances in which officers of the law foiled attempts of mobs to lynch parties.

Of the 21 lynched, one was white and 20 negroes. The offenses charged against the victims were: rape, 8, murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 1; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Georgia, six; Mississippi, four; Texas, three; South Carolina and Indiana, two each; Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma, one each.

Tifton Ga Gazette

JAN 1931

21 LYNCHINGS LAST YEAR

Georgia Tops List With Six. Mississippi Second With Four.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—According to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynchd in 1930. This is 11 more than the number, 10, for 1929; 10 more than the number, 11, for 1928; 5 more than the number, 6, for 1927, and 9 less than the number, 30, for 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

January 1, 1931
NAVASOTA TEX EXAMINER

21 Lynchings Reported for 1930

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1 — According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929. 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 w a s burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevent- [illegible]

Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Tarboro N C Southerner

JAN 3 193

LYNCHING ON THE INCREASE

1930 Records Double Those of the Year of 1929; 21 Lives Taken in This Manner.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 3.—Lynching in the United States during the past year were more widespread than any year since 1926, Robert H. Moton principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute announced here.

More than twice as many people were lynched during 1930 than in 1929, Moton said. The Tuskegee records revealed that 21 lives were taken in this manner during the past year, while only ten such deaths were recorded in 1929. There were 11 lynchings in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

Moton said 6 lynchings occurred in Georgia; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 3; South Carolina and Indiana, 2 each, and one each in Alabama, Florida and North Carolina.

HEELING - W. VA. - INTELLIGEN

JAN 1

A SAD RECORD

Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, reports that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned. Georgia, with six lynchings, led the hideous list.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs. That is some consolation. But for the number of mob murders to double within the year is a sad commentary on our civilization.

NEWTON, KANS. REPUB.

JAN 2 1931

LYNCH LAW

The Tuskegee Institute has formulated the report of the record of lynchings for 1930, showing that the hectic year went wild in Judge Lynch's court as well as in its erratic handling of stocks, crops and things generally. The report signed by [illegible] Moton, principal, is as [illegible]

"[illegible] you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchings. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing house, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, [illegible]; Texas, 3."

FORT DODGE (IA) MESSENGER
FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930.

The principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, a training school for colored young men and women, has sent The Messenger information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. The Tuskegee institute annually keeps a record of lynchings and by so doing keeps the public informed as to the increase or decrease in this form of crime.

Mob rule and lynch law have no place in a civilized government. The law provides for the punishment of criminals. Not only is lynching a barbarous and inhuman procedure but not infrequently its victims are wholly innocent of the crime for which they are charged. There can be no such thing as a fair trial by an infuriated mob.

It is, therefore, a matter of deep concern to note by the Tuskegee record that the year just closed saw an increase in the number of lynchings over that of recent years. There were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas

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December 31, 1930
CAMDEN ARK NEWS

ARKANSAS HAD NO LYNCHING IN 1930

Tuskegee Institute Report For Last Year Given Out.

Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, has issued the annual statement covering lynchings during the year just closed, and Arkansas can take pride in the fact that it is not charged with a single crime of this nature during the year.

The statement follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research for the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned the jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from the jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances , armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons—6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of law 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses,1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina 2; Texas, 3."

December 31, 1930
BATESVILLE ARK. GUARD

21 PERSONS DIE BY MOBS IN 1930

According to a report released today by the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape 8; murder 3; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law 2; robbery 3; being a witness 1; bombing houses 1; charge not reported 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Florida 1; Georgia 6; Indiana 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina 1; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 2; Texas 3.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) JOURNAL
Monday, January 5, 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

There was an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930 in comparison with 1929, according to the report of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, which every year keeps tab on violence of this kind. There were twenty-one lynchings in 1930, according to this report. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927, and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

The encouaraging feature of the record for the year, according to the report sent out by Robert M. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, is in the number of lynchings prevented during the year, as indicated by the summary of lynchings and attempted lynchings. It will be noted that in forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, and there is a good lesson in that for men who are charged with the safe-keeping of prisoners, and whose duty it is to see to it that they get the full benefit of their legal rights in all cases.

It is unfortunate that we had an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930; but the record for the year, as revealed by the Tuskegee report, shows that we can still further reduce these unfortunate happenings, and officers of the law should profit by that fact.

KEY WEST (Florida) CITIZEN
Friday, January 2, 1931

1930 LYNCHINGS TWICE AS MANY AS 1929 SHOWED

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE RECORD SHOWS THAT 21 PERSONS WERE LYNCHED LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Lynchings in the United States were more than twice as numerous last year as in 1929, and more numerous than in any year since 1926, figures just announced by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, sets out.

A statement just given out by R. R. Morton, president of the institute, says:

"I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

40 Prevented

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina 2; Texas, 3."

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Demo.-Union
Friday, January 9, 1931

Tennessee Has No Lynchings During the Year

55

There was not a single lynching in Tennessee during 1930.

According to reports just released, at least one lynching was recorded in every state south of the northern boundary of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi, and in the United States as a whole, 21 persons, one white man and twenty negroes, were lynched during the past year, more than have been lynched in any one year since 1926. when the number reached 30. In 1927, sixteen persons were lynched; in 1928, 11 persons, and in 1929, 10 persons. Of the persons lynched, 14 were taken from the hands of the law, and seven, before they were arrested. Two were burned to death, while another was shot and his body burned.

On the other hand, there were 40 instances where lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, five in the north and west and 35 in the south. A total of 60 persons—six white men, and two negro women—were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The offenses in the 21 cases where persons were lynched were as follows: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

States where lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Georgia, 6; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 3; South Carolina, 2; Indiana 2; Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1.

ATLANTA, GA. JOURNAL
JAN 1

Twenty-One Lynched During the Last Year, Moton Figures Show

9

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, issued a report Wednesday night on lynchings in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed twenty-one persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, eleven in 1928, sixteen in 1927, and thirty in 1926.

"There were forty instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states, and thirty-five in southern states, . . . a total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the twenty-one persons lynched one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: Rape eight; murder, three; attempted rape two; killing officers of the law, two robbery, three; being a witness, one bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina. two; Texas, three."

3245

January 1, 1931
ST LOUIS [illegible]

21 LYNCHINGS IN 1930, 11 OVER 1929 TOTAL

Georgia Topped Other States with Six, Report Shows.

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., December 31.—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, [illegible] an annual report on lynchings, in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed twenty-one persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, eleven in 1928, sixteen in 1927 and thirty in 1926.

"The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, as reported by Dr. Moton, are: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Walla Walla (Wn.) Bulletin
January 2, 1931

21 LYNCHINGS TAKE PLACE DURING 1930

A sharp increase in the number of lynchings reported in the United States in 1930 is indicated in the annual report of R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, received today.

There were 21 lynchings, of which 20 were of negroes. There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented other lynchings. Sixty persons, of whom 54 were negroes, were thus saved.

Georgia, with six, led the states in lynchings. Mississippi had four, Texas three, South Carolina and Indiana 2 and Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma one each.

Charlotte N.C. Observer
JAN 1 1931

LYNCHINGS SHOW INCREASE

Eleven More Cases Found in 1930 Than in Previous Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynching in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee istitute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926.

Salisbury N C Post

JAN 1 1931

21 LYNCHINGS IN YEAR 1930 SAYS YEAR REPORT

North Carolina Had One; Georgia Led With Six.

Lynchings in 1930 were 21 in number, reports Robert R. Morton principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which keeps annual records on this topic. One lynching occurred in North Carolina, the report states, while Georgia led with a total of six.

The full report as sent out by Morton follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928 and 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

Winston Salem, N. C. Journal

JAN 1 - 1931

To Be Deplored

Not the least of the things to be deplored which took place in this country during the year that ended last night was the increase in the number of lynchings. The record speaks for itself, and we pass it on here as it came to our desk yesterday from Dr. R. R. Moton principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. His letter follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927 and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the twenty-one persons lynched one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3 attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

Bayonne, N. J. Times

JAN 2 1931

Year's Lynchings More Than Twice Toll Taken In '29

Twenty-one persons were lynched during 1930, 11 more than the number lynched the previous year, Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, stated today in an announcement of records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the institute.

"This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928," he stated, "five more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

Asheville N. C. Citizen

JAN 1 - 1931

21 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1931

Shows Increase Of 11 Over 1929, Tuskeegee Report Shows

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers x x x x outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

Lynchings Prevented

"There were 40 instance," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern state, x x x A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men, and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes.

The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2, killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1 bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynching occured and the number in each state: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, Texas 3."

January 1, 1931

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES

LYNCHINGS INCREASE IN 1930.

Eleven More Unofficial Hangings Reported Over 1929 Mark.

107

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 31.—Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were eleven more lives taken in this manner in 1030 than in 1929.

Durham N C Herald

JAN 1 - 1931

LYNCHINGS MOUNT FOR 1930 PERIOD

Tuskegee College Principal In Annual Reports Lists 21 Illegal Hangings

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Robert H. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute tonight issued an annual report on lynchings in which he said there were 11 more lives taken in this manner in 1930 than in 1929.

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed 21 persons lynched in 1930 and 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The report for 1930 said also "14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mobs burned jails; five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers x x x x outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come within the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances," the report continued, "in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states, x x x a total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences: were criminal assault, 8; murder, 3; attempted criminal assault, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

He said records compiled by the Tuskegee institute showed twenty-one persons lynched in 1930 and ten in 1929, eleven in 1928, sixteen in 1927 and thirty in 1926.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as reported by Dr. Moton are: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Lyncings - 1930
Reports on Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec..

3246

WOODBRIDGE (N.J.) INDEPENDENT
Friday, January 9, 1931

LETTER ON LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
December 31, 1930.

To the Editor:
Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Instituute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than 1928, five more than 1927, and nine less than the number for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails; two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death, when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were. rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported. 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) R. R. MOTON,
Principal

SAN JOSE, CAL., NEWS
JANUARY 6, 1931

21 LYNCHINGS IN NATION IN 1930

Twenty-one persons were lynched during the past year, according to the report just issued by the Department of Records and Research for Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, training school for colored young men and women. This number exceeds the total of any year since 1926 and includes one white person and 20 Negroes.

This is almost twice the number of lynchings which occurred in 1929, when only 11 were reported. The records show a total of 11 in 1928, also; a total of 16 for 1927, and a total of 30 for 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched last year were in the hands of the law. Three of these were killed in jails, two being shot to death, and one was burned to death when the mob burned the jail. Five of the other 11 persons were taken from jails and six from officers outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

In 40 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed, guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other

force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women were saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The offenses charged against the 21 persons who were lynched were as follows: Rape 8, murder 3, attempted rape 2, killing officers 2, robbery 3, being a witness 1, bombing houses 1, and charge not reported 1.

More lynchings occurred in Georgia than in any other state, with Mississippi second. The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number are: Alabama 1, Florida 1, Georgia 6, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2, and Texas 3.

JAN 6 - 1931

FT DODGE IOWA MESSG
FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1931.

RONCEVERTE (West Virginia) NEWS
Saturday, January 10, 1931

TULSA OKLA. EAGLE (wk)
DEC. 27, 1930 J9

CLEVELAND, TENN., BANNER
JAN. 3, 1931 J9

DECATUR ALA. DAILY
JAN. 3, 1931

TUSCON, ARIZ., CITIZEN
JANUARY 2, 1931

McCOMB CITY, MISS., JOURNAL
JAN. 3, 1931

CROWELL, TEX., NEWS
JAN. 2, 1931 J10

EL PASO TEX. TIMES
JAN. 3, 1931

MURPHYSBORO ILL IND
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1931.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., CHRONICLE
JAN. 4, 1931 J9

SALEM, ORE., CAPITOL JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1931

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., LEAF-CHRONICLE
JAN. 5, 1931 J9

FROM
Dispatch
Hudson, N.J.
1/2/31

SALINA KS JOURNAL
JAN. 5, 1931

Butte, Mont., Post
FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1931

EL DORADO KS. TIMES
JAN. 2, 1931

ST. LOUIS MO. POST-DISPATCH
DEC. 28, 1930

January 2, 1931
SULPHUR SPGS TEX. ECHO

EVANSVILLE IND PRESS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1931

January 8, 1931
CHICKASHA OKLA. STAR

Burlington Vt. Times
JAN 7 - 1931

January 1, 1931
FT. SMITH ARK. RECORD

January 1, 1931
BURLINGTON IA. GAZETTE

January 1, 1931
COFFEYVILLE KS JOURNAL

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL., STAR
Tuesday, January 13, 1931

Crossville, Tenn., Chronicle
Thursday, January 8, 1931

January 2, 1931
HELENA MONT RECORD-HERALD

KOKOMO IND TRIBUNE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1931.

January 1, 1931
INDEPENDENCE KS REP

January 2, 1931 110
BROWNWOOD TEX BULLETIN

January 1, 1931
SEARCY ARK CITIZEN

LINDEN, TENN., COUNTIAN
Friday, January 9, 1931

January 3, 1931
LAMPASAS TEX LEADER

HOHENWALD, TENN., HERALD
Thursday, January 8, 1931

January 1, 1931
PARAGOULD ARK PRESS

January 1, 1931
LEAVENWORTH KS. TIMES

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., NEWS
Thursday, January 8, 1931

January 5, 1931
INDEPENDENCE MO EXAM

January 2, 1931
NEWTON KS KANSAN-REP

January 1, 1931
EL DORADO ARK TIMES

January 2, 1931
CROWELL TEX NEWS

AUGUSTA (Georgia) HERALD
Wednesday, January 7, 1931

ANDERSON, IND., BULLETIN
Friday, January 9, 1931

January 3, 1931
FARIBAULT MINN NEWS

January 2, 1931
BLYTHEVILLE ARK. NEWS

DERRY (New Hampshire) NEWS
Friday, January 9, 1931

January 1, 1931
ST JOSEPH MO NEWS PRESS

RICHMOND, IND., PALLADIUM
Tuesday, January 13, 1931

January 3, 1931
HOT SPRINGS ARK ECHO

McCOMB MISS. JOURNAL
JAN. 3. 1931

January 2, 1931
CANON CITY COLO RECORD

TIMES
NEW YORK CITY
JAN 2 1931

CHARLOTTE N. C. NEWS
JAN 3 1931

January 2, 1931
BRYAN TEX EAGLE

January 3, 1931
TULSA OK. TRIBUNE

Jan.-Dec. (Editorials.)

3219

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y
MORNING POST

JAN 1 1931

THE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

For 1930 the lynching record is worse than for any year since 1926. The steady reduction which had marked the previous three years offered hope that this evidence of barbarism was destined to disappear entirely. Within the last year there were 21 summary executions at the hands of mobs. This number was eleven more than in 1929, ten more than in 1928, and five more than in 1927. One of the victims was white; the others were negroes. Georgia offended the most grievously with six. Mississippi had four lynchings, Texas had three, Indiana and South Carolina two each, while Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each.

While the record indicates a regrettable trend, there is an aspect that offers encouragement in that it may prove to be but a temporary lapse in direction. It is noted that in forty instances officers of the law prevented mobs from completing their designs. Of these 35 were in the Southern states which have been the worst offenders though not the sole ones. That so many possible lynchings were thwarted indicates increasing recognition that it is the community which is the chief sufferer from mob action. In comparison with a few years ago the record is not bad, but since the offenses had been steadily declining, it is a source of regret that there is an instance of

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N. Y. City

JAN 2 1931

Crime and Disaster

ACCORDING to a report prepared by the Department of Justice for the President, the opinion has been expressed that every criminal in the United States in 1930 costs as much "as the welfare influence in the lives of 160 normal boys." This conclusion was reached from estimating the annual crime bill in excess of $16,000,000,000, the annual child welfare cost at $5,000,000,000, the number of criminals at fewer than 1,000,000, and that child welfare affects 50,000,000 youths.

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, writes as follows on the lynchings of 1930:

"I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927, and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926; 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; 3 were killed in jails, 2 of them were shot to death, and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 5 of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 2 - 1931

Crime and Disaster

ACCORDING to a report prepared by the Department of Justice for the President, the opinion has been expressed that every criminal in the United States in 1930 costs as much "as the welfare influence in the lives of 160 normal boys." This conclusion was reached from estimating the annual crime bill in excess of $16,000,000,000, the annual child welfare cost at $5,000,000,000, the number of criminals at fewer than 1,000,000, and that child welfare affects 50,000,000 youths.

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, writes as follows on the lynchings of 1930:

"I [redacted]ing to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927, and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926; 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; 3 were killed in jails, 2 of them were shot to death, and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 5 of these were in Northern and Western States and 35 in Southern States. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 21 persons lynched 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

LEAVENWORTH KANS.
TIMES

JAN 1 - 1931

ANOTHER ONE ON 1930.

All sorts of mean things are being charged upon 1930 — drouth, low prices for farm produce, big increase of crime, business depression, Democratic victories and calamities of many kinds. And now among others we have to record a big increase in the number of lynchings in the land. For years the Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., has kept a record of lynchings in the country and each year the principal sends out a report of them to the press of the country. Here is a letter The Times has just received from him:

I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempt rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

It isn't a good report with which to greet the new year, but maybe it will make us ashamed of the record and result in improvement in the future.

NASHVIDE TENN. BANNER
JAN. 1931

No Lynchings In Tennessee In Past Year

Of twenty-one lynchings in the South during 1930, not one occurred in Tennessee, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. How~~ever the numbers showed an alarming increase over those of the past~~ three years.

According to the figures compiled, the number was eleven more than the number of lynchings in 1929, ten more than in 1928 and five more than in 1927. In 1926, however, the total was thirty, or nine more than in this year.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law. Three were killed while in jail, two being shot and the third burned to death when the mob set the jail afire. Of the seven who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and another was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances, according to the Tuskegee figures, in which officers prevented lynchings. Of these, five were in Northern states and the remainder in the South. In thirty-three of these cases, the prisoners were removed, the guard augmented or other precautionary measures taken. Armed force was used to protect the prisoners in the other instances. It was estimated that a total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women, were saved by officers from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, only one was white. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1, and charge not reported, 1.

States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2, and Texas, 3.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
TIMES

JAN 2 - 1931

The Lynching Record

DISCOURAGING ~~as it is~~ in its main feature, the annual report of Tuskegee Institute on lynching bears this witness to the gradual ascendancy of law over lawlessness:

"There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings."

Not only that, but in 35 cases law officers in the South, where most mob killings occur, saved victims from mob vengeance. For the whole country, 60 persons, six white men, 52 Negro men and two Negro women, were rescued from death at the hands of mobs.

Turning to the darker side of the picture, there were eleven more lives taken by mobs in 1930 than in the previous year. The totals since 1926 are: 21 in 1930, 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927 and 30 in 1926. One white man was put to death last year by mob action.

Classification of offenses reveals the usual proof that the mob habit does not confine itself to unlawful dealing with any one crime. The alleged crimes are thus listed: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

Last year North Carolina fell from the grace that had for so many years saved the state from the shame of law trampled under foot by men unable to understand their assault upon law itself. In this state there was one lynching and the same number in Alabama, Florida and Oklahoma. Georgia achieved evil primacy with six; Mississippi, had four; Texas three; Indiana, two; South Carolina two.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Post Gaz.

JAN 1 - 1931

Where Officers Overawed Mobs.

WHILE the increase in lynchings in 1930 revealed by the records of the Tuskegee Institute, the 21 of the year comparing with ten in 1929, cannot but be taken as significant, the blackness of the record is minimized somewhat by the fact that in no less than 40 other instances officers of the law performed their duty and checked the mobs. To the courage of the jailers and their assistants 60 persons owe their lives. In this aspect lies the hope for the future. The issue as it stands is decidedly in favor of the enlightened public sentiment which is now dealing with the question. The effect of the economic conditions which prevailed in the year may be responsible in some degree for the increase.

It was predicted at the start of the year now ended that lynching would be numbered among the lost crimes by 1940. Then, for three recurrent years, the totals were held to low figures. While the view seemed optimistic at the-time, something approaching it may be realized despite the 1930 gain. The newer attitude of the officers of the law may bring the forecast to partial reality. With resolution and character backing the interests of general society, the mob cannot work its will. This was demonstrated more than once last year; in a Texas incident all that was necessary for the sheriff to do was to slap the face of the leader of the hoodlums. The crowd then slunk away. It will be so wherever firmness works for the law.

Election to the key positions of men whose courage is undoubted and whose moral force has been proved under trying circumstances should mean further reductions.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

JAN 4 - 1931

A Backslide Towards Barbarism.

IT IS disappointing to learn that 21 persons were lynched in the United States during the past year. The number is just equal to the total for the two preceding years taken together. It is not the worst record of the recent past, however, since the year 1926 saw 30 persons slain in this barbarous manner.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the increase of this year indicates that a general trend in the wrong direction has been established. One does not have to be an old man to remember when a single year's lynchings numbered more than eleven times as many as the bad record of the year just closed. The peak number, if we remember rightly, was 235, in the year 1892, and from 1885 to 1915 the average yearly number of lives taken in that way was more than 100. Compare this with the average of 17 for the past years, and it will readily be seen that enormous progress has been made.

The explanation of this progress is to be found in the growth of a healthier public sentiment in the regions where lynching, in the past, has been most common. Governors, sheriffs and city police officials who will connive at lynching, or flinch before a mob in cowardly fear, are becoming fewer and fewer. The Tuskegee institute which carefully gathers the statistics, tells us that there were 40 instances, during 1930, in which attempted lynchings were prevented by the prompt and effective action of officers of the law.

It is far better that local sentiment in the regions where lynching has most frequently occurred in the past should bring about this great improvement than that resort should be had to an anti-lynching law passed by congress, taking the matter out of the hands of local police authority. Such a law, by arousing bitter feeling might easily result not in eliminating the comparatively small number of lynchings now occurring, but in causing an actual increase.

Gazette
BURLINGTON
IOWA

JAN 1 - 1931

MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1930.

Just about the time they think they have the lynching evil under control down south, it flames anew, as indicated in the report compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, which finds that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930.

This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927, and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

It is encouraging, however, to find that in 40 instances lynchings were prevented by law officers. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in the south. All the lynchings with exception of two which occurred in Indiana were perpetrated in southern states, the enlightened state of Georgia leading with six.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The increase in lynchings is just another mark against the unfortunate year of 1930, although it is doubtful if the business depression had anything to do with it.

Times
El Dorado, Kans.

JAN 2 1931

LYNCHING RECORD WORSE

Just at a time when it seemed the country's lynching record was to continue sufficiently low to give hope that it might be erased altogether, the graph on the chart takes an upward curve. According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, 21 persons were lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 cheering instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1 South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE

JAN 3 - 1931

A Black Year in Lynching.

Lynchings leaped up from 10 in 1929 to 21 in 1930, two of these having been in South Carolina.

Notable in the report is the listing of two lynchings in Indiana, showing that disrespect of law and bitter racial animosities are not limited to the South.

Also noteworthy is the large number of lynchings averted. A total of 60 persons, involving some forty different occasions of threatened violence, are cited where officers of the law saved their prisoners from death or injury by mobs. Thirty-five of these were in Southern states.

The increase in lynchings has been explained by some on the ground that economic pressure accentuates racial differences. Others say it is simply in keeping with the increased lawlessness all over the country, neither of which can be considered as any excuse whatever for this degrading and shameful crime. Feeling that the increase of nearly 100 per cent. in one year of deaths by mob violence demands serious thought and prompt measures for improvement, recently a commission was formed, made up of leaders in civic and religious, educational and social work among both races, to study the cause of lynchings and advise on the cure.

The black record of 1930 indicates that the old sore is still festering. Until it is entirely removed, the whole country, but particularly the South, must suffer the severest condemnation of civilized peoples everywhere.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec. (Editorials.)

3220

Norfolk Va. Pilot

DEC 31 193

The 1930 Lynching Record

The practical certainty that 1930 would reveal a marked increase in the number of lynchings, in contrast to the downward curve from 1922 to 1929, was apparent before the year was half over. By that time Tuskegee had reported as against 11 for the whole of 1929, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which includes doubtful cases not counted by Tuskegee, had reported 12. The latter has now submitted its report for the whole year—25 persons murdered by mobs, all but one of them Negroes, all but two of them in Southern States, and only three of them even charged with criminal assault. Tuskegee's final report will probably show a total slightly smaller. But whichever count is taken, the year has clearly been one of the worst in recent American history not only in the number of lynchings but in the abandonment in numerous instances of any pretense at protection.

Numbers alone disregarded, any year which included such disgraceful mob murders as those in Sherman, Texas, or Emelle, Ala., or Marion, Ind., or Darien, Ga., would have to be counted as retrogressive. At Sherman the mob destroyed the jail, burned numerous residences, and for hours mocked the law with its orgy of sadistic violence. At Emelle four persons were murdered before the mob fury wore itself out. In Indiana the collapse of the law was again complete, and at Darien military and civilian officials still blame each other for mob actions which reasonable resistence by either could have prevented. Nor should it be overlooked that North Carolina, which in recent years has given encouraging examples of preventing and punishing mob violence, did nothing to prevent and has done nothing to punish, the first lynching it has had in years.

The bright side of the picture, with the exception of a few notable instances in which officials rose to their duty in the face of mob threats, is almost wholly in the promise of the committee of the Southern Interracial Commission. A group of intelligent men of both races has undertaken and is now pursuing the most thorough study of lynching which has ever been attempted. Their study of individual cases has not been completed, but they have already noted some fairly definite findings in regard to the social background of lynchings particularly with relation to the illiteracy and poverty of those who engage in mob violence. In addition, they have instituted, through the University of North Carolina Law School, a survey of the anti-lynching laws in Southern States, of other statutes relating to mobs and of the effectiveness of present methods for preventing and punishing "such disgraceful episodes." George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, who is chairman of the committee, has suggested the possibility of offering a uniform anti-lynching law to all Southern States, but the decision as to that awaits the results of the legal survey.

It is to be hoped also that this commission will be able to discover whether, as many commentators have suggested, there is any relation between the current business depression, with its resulting unemployment, and the increased number of lynchings, and whether recent political events have had any influence. All such studies, however, are necessarily limited in value. The South already knows certain fundamental facts. Among them is the fact that in numerous instances the watchfulness and determination of officials can decide whether a prisoner will be defended so that he may enjoy his constitutional right to trial or whether he will be roasted alive. The most depressing single fact about 1930's record is the failure of officials to show this care and courage.

EXPRESS
PORTLAND, ME.

JAN 2 - 193

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

The subject is not a pleasant one and the record of 1930 is not an agreeable one to contemplate for instead of the improvement that has been noted in the past three or four years the twelve months past marked another recession to carry us back to 1926. The total number of lynchings for the year was 21 which is 11 more than for 1929, ten more than for 1928, five more than 1927 and nine less than for 1926, when the total was 30.

The record is discouraging for there had been the hope that this peculiarly American crime was on the decline and would eventually come to be negligible. The basis for this hope has been the fact of the increase of popular sentiment against lynchings in the South and the evidence of a stronger determination on the part of officials to prevent them where they were threatened.

This sentiment and this determination still exist so we may still hope that it was only by chance that the big increase occurred last year and that 1931 may witness even fewer than before. At any rate we do know that lynching has ceased to be a policy of the South, as it once was when they believed down there that it was the only defence that they had against crimes of a certain kind. As for the officials, while 21 lynchings were committed they managed to prevent 40 mob killings that were attempted.

As in the past the majority of the lynchings were in the Southern states and the victims were negroes.

By the Tuskeegee institute which compiles lynching statistics the following figures are given:

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

It will be seen from the foregoing that 20 of the 21 victims of these mob crimes were negroes and that rape, attempted rape and murder, including killing of officers of the law were the crime for which summary vengeance was taken in 15 of the total of 21 cases.

It is only in the United States that this form of violence is resorted to to any disturbing extent and the reason therefor is obvious. It is a phase of the eternal race question that exists in the South and has existed there since the days of slavery. The people of the South have not yet paid in full the penalty of that blot upon their civilization and there are many to wonder if it ever can be paid.

DOTHAN, ALA., EAGLE
DEC. 31, 1930

THE LYNCHING RECORD

There were 21 persons lynched in 1930, one white and 20 negroes, according to figures from Tuskegee Institute. Georgia led with six, Mississippi was next with four, Texas third with three, and Indiana and South Carolina next with two each. One lynching occurred in each of the following states: Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926.

Of those lynched 14 were taken from the hands of the law, and three were killed in jails.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, five in Northern and Western states, and 35 in Southern states. A total of 60 persons, six white, and 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The mob spirit will never be eradicated but it can be controlled by determined officers.

SELMA, ALA., TIMES-JOURNAL
DEC. 31, 1930 15

A Bad Lynching Record

While the tabulators do not agree on the number of lynchings which took place in the country in 1930, therecord is disgracefully high and marks the peak year since 1926. The World Almanac puts the number who met death at the hands of mobs at 25 while the Tuskegee Institute which is recognized as a more trustworthy authority places the number at 21. The World credits Alabama with four lynchings; Tuskegee credits it with only one.

But the record, whatever the correct figures show, is a reproach on our civilization. Only 12 persons were lynched over the whole country in 1929 and the feeling of pride induced by this excellent showing is now dissipated by the ugly record of the present year. Not since 1926 have mobs so frequently taken the law into their own hands. In 1919 there were 83 lynchings, in 1909 there were 87 and in 1899 there were 107 and in 1892 there were 255.

There were 40 instances in 1930 in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was use to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three, being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas. three

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JOURNAL
SALEM, ORE.

JAN 2 1931

Lynching on the Increase

Statistics [illegible]ching compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show there were 21 persons lynched in 1930, exceeding the record of any year since 1926. This is 17 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928, 5 more than in 1927 but 9 less than in 1926. Fourteen of the victims were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails, 5 taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven who were not under arrest, one was burned to death and one burned after death.

Of the 21 lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape 8, murder 3, attempted rape 2, killing law officers 2, robbery 3, being a witness 1, bombing houses 1, charge not reported 1. Georgia, as usual, led the lynchings with 6, Mississippi was second with 4, Texas staged 3, South Carolina and Indiana 2 each, with one each in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

On the other side of the balance sheet, officers of the law in 40 cases prevented lynchings, 5 in the northern states and 35 in the southern states. A total of 60 persons were saved from mobs, 6 whites, 52 negro men and 2 negro women. In 23 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented and in 7 cases troops or other armed forces repelled the mobs.

The increase in lynchings, like the increase in crime, is largely due to unfavorable economic conditions which make for unrest and discontent. The showing however, is not a favorable one for a country that calls itself civilized but the increased efforts of southern law officers to prevent lynchings is an encouraging sign. The South Carolina law, which makes a sheriff and his bondsmen liable for damages to heirs of those lynched, should be enacted in other states as a deterrant of lynching.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JAN 1 1931

A HORRIBLE RELAPSE—THE 1930 LYNCHING RECORD

"Largely because of the steady decline in lynchings, we had begun to hope that we had a new South morally, economically and politically," an eminent educator said last September. Then he deplored a 1930 record which "revealed the presence of tragic conditions we had hoped we were leaving behind."

In its annual report, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute today shows how serious the relapse has proved: 21 mob murders in 1930, as compared with 10 such crimes—less than half as many—in 1929.

To find a condition as bad, the chronicler must turn back five years: 30 victims were lynched during 1926.

However, the miserable picture is relieved somewhat by this highly creditable record: During the year State and local officials—by quick action in an emergency, or courage in resisting attack—saved 60 persons from mob violence. In seven instances the officers employed armed force to repel would-be lynchers.

Every such act requires not only physical, but moral, courage; yet the results almost invariably justify the risk. Some years since, after Governor Morrow in Kentucky and Governor Cooper in South Carolina (for examples) had dared use State troops to vindicate the law, the mob spirit noticeably declined. Perhaps a show of official force at the critical time is the most practicable means of curbing the evil. That speaks the only language which a mob can understand.

Meanwhile, civic leaders in many fields are seeking to cure the malady by removing the cause. Last September, six eminent citizens accepted from the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, in Atlanta, an assignment to conduct "the first scientific study of lynching." That body was requested to "bare the basic causes of lynching and devise a working program of prevention." Perhaps its report will suggest some hopeful line of procedure.

For the present, it is well to recognize official courage and to foster it as the Interracial Commission seeks to do with its gold medals. The arrest, conviction and punishment of mob murderers is equally important, of course, but much more difficult to accomplish. After a court had sent nine lynchers to the penitentiary—the leader for life—Georgia was blessed with nearly four years' freedom from the infamy.

Unhappily, that State suffered an epidemic of mob outrages last fall, and it heads the roll with six lynchings in 1930. Soon after the outbreaks, Southern clubwomen met in Atlanta and declared that "every citizen who condones lynching, even by his silence, must be prepared to share the guilt." About the same time several Southern religious organizations spoke in similar terms.

Mississippi, with four lynchings, is second on the list; Texas, with three is third. This State has indicted, but has not yet brought to trial, alleged participants in the mob that burned the Grayson County courthouse down upon its victim. Until justice shall be done in that case, the Commonwealth itself will be on trial.

Commenting on the record achieved by brave Texas peace officers a few years ago [illegible] Express said [illegible] national

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RECORD

Vernon, Tex.

JAN 1 1931

Lynchings Increase.

While we are looking about at the things that have been done during the year 1930, and taking pride in our many achievements, it is not out of order to take notice of the number of lynchings that have occurred during the year. Reports just issued by the authorities of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute place the total for the year at 21. That many persons died during 1930 without a trial before a jury, a right guaranteed all by the Constitution. In that many instances constituted authority was dethroned for the time being by mob violence.

If this number means nothing to the individual, something of its significance may be obtained by a comparison with figures for previous years. The total for the year just closed is 11 more than the 1929 total, 10 more than the number for the year 1928, and five more than the number for 1927. These facts, of course, are far from complimentary to the American attitude toward law observance, which is supposed to become more broad-minded with the spread of education.

The records indicate that a considerable number of men still permit passion to rob them of reason for a time, and that the tendency is not actually increasing is at least not abating. We who expect protection from the law, and should respect it more each year, are showing a growing tendency to cast it aside and give free reign to the destructive expression of passion.

Even if the victim deserves the fate that is meted out by mob violence, but this can seldom be determined because of the prejudiced spirit that characterizes mob action we are striking at one of the fundamental institutions of our Government.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec. (Editorials.)

3221

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

JAN 1 - 1931

To Be Deplored

Not the least of the things to be deplored which took place in this country during the year that ended last night was the increase in the number of lynchings. The record speaks for itself, and we pass it on here as it came to our desk yesterday from Dr. R. R. Moton principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. His letter follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1930 I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930 This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927 and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

"There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3."

RECORD
Harriman Tenn

JAN 1 1931

21 PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1930

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. 3 were killed in jails, 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 5 of these in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offencers were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Ft. Pierce News Tribune
FLORIDA
DATE JAN 4 1931

A SHAMEFUL RECORD

Among statistics coming in for the year 1930, some of which we are not so proud, is the lynching record. Figures given out by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute show that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930 in the United States. Figures from other sources show 25, but we prefer the 21. The only saving grace, so far as we are concerned, is the fact that Florida has reduced her figure to 1, whereas back in 1925, we lead the nation.

Other information given out by the institute states that the figure this year is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and 35 in Southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the 7 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: assault 8; murder, 3; attempted assault, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The status in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

JOURNAL & TIMES
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JAN 3 - 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

There was an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930 in comparison with 1929 according to the report of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, which every year keeps tab on violence of this kind. There were twenty-one lynchings in 1930, according to this report. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927, and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

The encouaraging feature of the record for the year, according to the report sent out by Robert M. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, is in the number of lynchings prevented during the year, as indicated by the summary of lynchings and attempted lynchings. It will be noted that in forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, and there is a good lesson in that for men who are charged with the safe-keeping of prisoners, and whose duty it is to see to it that they get the full benefit of their legal rights in all cases.

It is unfortunate that we had an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930; but the record for the year, as revealed by the Tuskegee report, shows that we can still further reduce these unfortunate happenings, and officers of the law should profit by that fact.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
EVE. TRIBUNE

JAN 5 1931

The 1930 Lynching Record.

Records kept by Tuskegee institute for 1930 show a sharp rise in the number of lynchings in the country. Where only 11 persons were lynched in 1928, and but 10 in 1929, there were 21 victims of mob violence in the year just ended. The increase over 1929 was thus more than 100 per cent, and the lynchings recorded in 1930 exactly equalled the total for the 24 preceding months.

While this showing is a regrettable one, it is not particularly difficult to explain. A study of lynchings over a long period of years reveals the fact that increases have almost invariably occurred during times of depression. In 1892, for example, 255 persons were lynched in the United States, an all-time record for the country, and in 1908, another depression year, there were 100 lynchings as compared with 63 in 1907. Even in 1921 lynchings were numerous enough to break a 13-year-old record.

Quite obviously, then, some definite relationship exists between depression and mob violence, so it is hardly surprising that 19[illegible]ed the wo[illegible] year for lynchings since 1926. The fact of this relationship does not make the 1930 showing any less shameful in itself, but when it is compared with the mob savagery of other depression years, it is impossible not to conclude that we are making progress. The Tuskegee institute reports 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings in 1930, and 35 of these were in southern states. Here alone is impressive evidence of the fact that public opinion in the south is standing rather solidly behind the authorities in the performance of their duties. As for the bare record of lynchings in 1930, while it is bad enough, it is still infinitely better than those of 10 or 20 years ago. There is still good reason to believe, considering the progress thus far made, that the United States may record, within the next decade or two, a year without a lynching. And there is at least some basis for the hope that the 1930 showing, such as it is, may never again be equalled.

POCATELLO, IDAHO
TRIBUNE

JAN 4 1931

THE BLOT GROWS BLACKER

THERE were 21 lynchings in 1930, eleven more than in 1929, ten more than in 1928, five more than in 1927, but nine less than in 1926. It had seemed that the blot of this national disgrace was being gradually and definitely erased and the reasons for its sudden flare up during the past year are obscure, unless they are to be explained in the lessening respect for law growing up throughout the country from causes entirely unconnected with those leading up to this barbaric practice. Of last year's lynchings fourteen of the victims, just two-thirds, were taken from the hands of the law, taken from jails or from officers, whose duty it was to protect them, or killed while actually in the hands of the law. All except one of the victims were negros and all except two of the lynchings were in southern states. Only eight of the offences charged were rape.

The only encouraging note in connection with this record of disgrace, is the fact that 40 instances are noted in which officers of the law prevented lynchings and 35 of these were in southern states. Preventative measures in most cases were the removal of the prisoners or the strengthening of the guards but in seven cases armed forces were used to repel lynchers and, actually, two of such instances were in southern states. A total of 60 persons, 52 negro men, six white men and two negro women were thus saved from violent death at the hands of mobs. It would be interesting to know how many, if any, of the members of the mobs that murdered or tried to murder defenseless prisoners, were punished for their lawlessness.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN

JAN 5 1931

A BAD LYNCHING RECORD.

One good result, among many others, that will be obtained by rushing the work of the present Congress through so that an extraordinary session of the 72nd will be unnecessary is the postponement of anti-lynching bills. The lynching record of last year was disappointing and even disheartening. The number of these crimes doubled as compared with 1929, and according to some statistics approached that of 1926. Twelve lynchings (the 1929 figure) are too many and are indeed enough to constitute a national disgrace; but what shall we say of 25 or even 21, to take Principal Morton's figures?

Undoubtedly the movement for a federal anti-lynching law would be tremendously stimulated by this retrograde movement, and, considering that the Republican platform of 1928 favored such a law, the president might not feel that he ought to veto any reasonable act that might be passed, whatever his personal opinion should be. If Congress does not assemble until December, it may be hoped that a far better showing in 1931 would produce a more hopeful feeling with regard to the effects of public sentiment and state action in lessening and finally exterminating this evil.

The statistics of the past decade show on the whole a history of progress. The first sharp decrease was in 1923, although 1903 was the last year in which lynchings had exceeded 100, 1899 having been the first year that the 100 mark had not been reached. The tide was on the ebb and a new low mark was reached in 1922, when the number was 57. But the next year there was an unprecedented break (proportionately to the whole number) when there were only 33 lynchings. The next year repeated with a drop to 16. This did not hold, and the figure for 1926 was 30. By 1928 there was a reduction to 11 and only one more was recorded the following year. Each recurrence of a lynching wave seems to be followed of late by a renewal of public agitation and it is to be expected as well as hoped that such indignation will be effective this year to bring about a revival of law and order. It is perhaps not too much to hope that even a new low may be made.

We do not see how the enactment of a federal law can be avoided if the situation does not improve during the present year, decidedly as we believe that it is better to leave the matter in the hands of the states. There is little hope that a federal statute would put an end to the present conditions. One of the proposals for such a law is that counties or other administrative units should be heavily fined when such lawlessness occurs within their limits. We will leave it to those who advocate such measures to designate the clause of the Constitution which authorizes the "fining" of municipalities within the states! It is to be doubted, for that matter, that any anti-lynching law whatever would be constitutional.

In any event, the nation has already found that the effect of the taking over of state police activities by the federal government has been to cause a relaxation of local enforcement. The most obvious example is furnished by prohibition, but there is some reason to believe that the Harrison drug act has been followed by some relaxation of the efforts made by the states to enforce their own laws pertaining to the sale of narcotics.

No one can plausibly argue that the southern states, where all but two of the 1930 lynchings occurred, are doing all that is humanly possible to suppress this evil. Yet it is made evident in many ways that there is a growing sentiment among the better class of people in the South that this lawlessness is a sectional disgrace, and a growing determination that it shall be done away with. It is probable that this sentiment will be more effective to bring about the establishment of law and order than outside interference would be. The South bitterly resents any encroachment upon local government, except with regard to prohibition, and it is fully to be expected that the more the federal power interferes, the less will be done by that section to work out its own salvation. We do not believe the nation should give up hope that the southern states can solve the problem for themselves merely because one year has shown a serious backsliding. If the record of two or three years should indicate that this evil is again getting the upper hand, it may be necessary to consider the constitutionality and the advisability of federal interference—but the time is not yet.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec. (Editorials)

3222

Carroll Miss. Sun

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

The Tuskegee Institute of Alabama reports that there were 21 persons lynched in the United States in 1930. This is 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928; five more than in 1927 and nine less than in 1926. It is further shown that 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law; three were killed in jail and one was burned to death when the mob burned down the jail in which he was incarcerated. Five of the other 11 persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers outside of the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned. The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

This is a very gruesome record and one which renews the demand that something be done to prevent such tragedies and to secure for every offender, regardless of his crime, a fair trial by jury. Twenty of the 21 persons lynched were negroes; and it is evident that they became the victims of infuriated mobs as a result of sudden impulse which the police or government authorities should have restrained. It has often been apparent that the officials of jails and other prisons have yielded too readily to the demand of lynching mobs for the delivery of prisoners while awaiting trial. In many cases, some of the sheriffs have yielded too easily to the demands of such mobs. This lynching business is a disgrace to the United States that is not paralleled in any other civilized country.

MOBILE, ALA., REGISTER
JAN. 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

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There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented on other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

The encouraging feature of the record for the year, according to the report sent out by Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, is in the number of lynchings prevented during the year, as indicated by the summary of lynchings and attempted lynchings. It will be noted that in forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, and there is a good lesson in that for men who are charged with the safe-keeping of prisoners, and whose duty it is to see to it that they get the full benefit of their legal rights in all cases.

It is unfortunate that we had an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930; but the record for the year, as revealed by the Tuskegee report, shows that we can still further reduce these unfortunate happenings, and officers of the law should profit by that fact.

FARMVILLE TENN., TENNESSEE
JAN. 3, 1931

No Lynchings in Tennessee.

There was a slight increase in the number of lynchings during the year past, according to the report of President Moton of Tuskegee Institute, but in the list of states in which mob tragedies occurred the name of Tennessee is conspicuous by its absence.

This is the goal to which the Volunteer state has aspired for many years. And the fact that it has at last been reached is a tribute indeed to an increasing enlightenment among her citizens.

Another encouraging feature of Doctor Moton's annual survey is the revelation that in forty instances during 1930 officers of the law were able to prevent lynchings. Five of these frustrated efforts occurred in Northern and Western states and thirty-five were due to the vigilance of Southern sheriffs or law enforcement officials.

The means of prevention was usually that of removing the prisoner to some less hostile atmosphere, or augmenting the guard for his protection.

It would have been equally as interesting and effective if the Tuskegee research department had also provided information as to the results of legal action taken against those threatened with lynchings. In the more extreme cases which are often used as a justification for mob violence—and happily these were in a great minority in the past year—it is safe to say that investigation will show that the law has not failed to function quickly and effectively to exact the proper penalties.

Tennessee may well be proud of her 1930 lynching record and should resolve to keep it unblemished.

Charlotte N.C.
Jan 3 1931 Observer

Incidental to the Tuskegee Institute's record of lynchings in 1930, is information that in 40 instances, officers of the law prevented mob violence. Five of these preventions were located in Northern and Western States, while in the South, the law prevented 35. And yet, one lynching in the South creates more front page stuff than half a dozen lynchings in the North. It is a circumstance worth remembering that in 1930, as many as 35 lynchings were prevented in the South, against five in the North and West.

LEAVENWORTH KS. TIMES
JAN. 1, 1931

ANOTHER ONE ON 1930.

All sorts of mean things are being charged upon 1930 — drouth, low prices for farm produce, big increase of crime, business depression, Democratic victories and calamities of many kinds. And now, among others we have to record a big increase in the number of lynchings in the land. For years the Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., has kept a record of lynchings in the country and each year the principal sends out a report of them to the press of the country. Here is a letter The Times has just received from him:

> I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. 14 of the persons were in the hands of the law, 3 were killed in jails 2 of these were shot to death and 1 was burned to death when mob burned jail; 5 of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and 6 from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the 7 victims who did not come into the hands of the law, 1 was burned to death and 1 was put to death and his body burned.
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> Of the 21 persons lynched, 1 was white and 20 were Negroes. The offenses were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempt rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.
>
> The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

It isn't a good report with which to greet the new year, but maybe it will make us ashamed of the record and result in improvement in the future.

Anderson, S. C. Mail
Tuesday, January 6, 1931

A BLACK YEAR IN LYNCHING

Lynchings leaped up from 10 in 1929 to 21 in 1930, two of these having been in South Carolina.

Notable in the report is the listing of two lynchings in Indiana, showing that disrespect of law and bitter racial animosities are not limited to the South.

Also noteworthy is the large number of lynchings averted. A total of 60 persons, involving some forty different occasions of threatened violence, are cited where officers of the law saved their prisoners from death or injury by mobs. Thirty-five of these were in southern states.

The increase in lynchings has been explained by some on the ground that economic pressure accentuates racial difference. Others say it is simply in keeping with the increased lawlessness all over the country, neither of which can be considered as any excuse whatever for this degrading and shameful crime. Feeling that the increase of nearly 100 per cent. in one year of deaths by mob violence demands serious thought and prompt measures for improvement, recently a commission was formed, made up of leaders in civic and religious, educational and social work among both races, to study the cause of lynchings and advise on the cure.

The black record of 1930 indicates that the old sore is still festering. Until it is entirely removed, the whole country, but particularly the South, must suffer the severest condemnation of civilized peoples everywhere.—Columbia State.

HOQUIAM, WASH., WASHINGTONIAN
JANUARY 3, 1931

LYNCHINGS

Every year about this time there comes to the editorial desk a letter from the principal of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and we know before we tear the envelope that we have the figures on lynchings during the previous year. It came by air mail this time, a few days earlier than usual, and conveys the information that there were 21 lynchings in the United States in 1930, as compared to 10 in 1929, 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, and 30 in 1926. In short, a report of year-by-year improvement until 1928, and a revolting growth of barbarism in the year just passed. All the victims save one were negroes, and all but two took place in southern states, the exceptions being in Indiana. It is a disgraceful situation but there isn't anything we can do about it; the problem belongs to the south.

January 2, 1931
GREELEY COLO TRIBUNE

Lynchings Grow Out of Idleness

Lynchings in the United States during 1930 were more than double those in 1929. Ten were lynched in 1929; 21 in 1930. One goes back four years, to 1926, to find last year's lynchings exceeded. In 1926 lynchings totaled 30.

These figures are from the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute. Against the lynching record, the institute reports that in 47 instances a total of 60 persons, 6 white men, 52 negro men, and two negro women, thru efforts of officers of the law, were saved from death at hands of mobs. In seven cases officers used arms to check mobs.

The increase in lynchings during last year over the previous one indicates that idleness is an important factor, in our opinion. Idleness works two ways. Crime increases when men are idle. With idle men, including Negroes, roaming the south, it is not surprising that more crimes which the South believes deserve lynching were committed. Jobless men loafing about small cities are ripe material for mob leaders. Increase in lynching lies at the door of economic depression.

Some time ago we spoke, perhaps thoughtlessly, of the "less enlightened" South. We got "bawled out" for it, by a contributor to the Public Forum.

It is interesting to note that 18 of the 21 persons lynched fell victims to mobs in the "deep South," while the other three were divided, two from Indiana and one from Oklahoma.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec. (Editorials.)

STAUNTON (VA.) NEWS-LEADER
Wednesday, January 7, 193

More Lynchings, But . . .

Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskeegee, is in the prints with his annual report on lynching. The lynching curve has turned upward again. The number of mob murders in 1930 was 21, nearly double the number in 1929, which stood at 12. Of the twenty-one persons lynched, twenty were Negroes and one was white. With the exception of two in Indiana, all these mob murders occurred in eight Southern states—Georgia 6; Mississippi 4; Texas 3; South Carolina 2; and one each in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma. Less than half of the victims were charged with rape or attempted rape.

In seeking an explanation for a revival of mob law which nothing can excuse we may find it in the disturbed condition of the times. Students of the subject point out that all sorts of crime, particularly crimes of violence, increase in periods of anxiety and suffering from hard times. But the real cause goes deeper and is to be found in the tradition that collective lawlessness is no crime and that swift and summary vengeance will act as a deterrent to others, especially Negroes. In most cases a mob is actuated by unbridled passion and is more interested wreaking vengeance—in getting hold of a victim than in being certain that it is hanging or burning or otherwise torturing the right man.

It is an outrageous invasion of the authority of the state for a band of lawless people to determine for themselves the guilt of an accused person and to murder him out of hand without pretense of trial. The whole procedure is so vicious, so calculated to lead to tragic mistakes and so unnecessary to assure proper punishment for crimes committed by Negroes, or white people either that no effort should be spared to wipe out this unspeakable evil. But before such effort becomes the regular procedure, no matter how attrocious an offense may be, there must be created in every state and community an enlightened public sentiment which will recognize lynching as the hideous thing that it is—sheer savagery, foul murder—a virile public sentiment which will mark the brow of every lyncher with the brand of Cain, uncover his cowardly anonymity, punish him as he deserves, and which will cast down every weak-kneed sheriff or other official who fails to uphold the majesty of the law at any cost.

It is gratifying and heartening to know that such sentiment is growing. This is shown by the fact that sixty mob murders were prevented last year by officers of the law and, in a few cases, by the use of armed forces. Additional encouragement is to be derived from a survey of the record for the past half century. The lynching curve for that period shows, in general, a steady decline. There were 255 lynchings in 1892. Taking into account the population then and now, we find that had the same ratio of lynching continued, there would have been nearly 500 lynchings last year instead of twenty-one.

Which still are twenty-one too many. These figures point to the time when a quickened and aroused and a determined public sentiment will wipe out the last stain of mob vengeance. That time cannot come too soon to remove the blight of mediaeval barbarity from our Southern and American civilization.

GEORGIA NOT THE WORST

Journal

Our editors of race papers on the other side of the Mason-Dixon Line take a keen delight in holding up the South and everything southern to ridicule. Bro. J. H. Murphy of the Afro-American published in Baltimore, Md., joined the ranks of such irrational demagogues in his editorial of last week, under the caption: "We die faster, but live longer." Among other things he asks such a childish question, "Who would want to stay in Georgia?" the query may have sounded smart to the doty editor, but to thoughtful people, regardless of residence, it smacked of senility. What he was driving after wanted to prove, the editorial fails to determine. Probably he just sat down to his trusty Oliver machine and just wrote or rather tried to write, a space filler.

Georgia is by no means the only plague spot in the United States, neither is it by a long shot the worst place in which to live. Segregation is as rampant in Baltimore as Atlanta, and decidedly worse than Savannah, Ga. Negroes are billied and shot by Baltimore guardians of the law as freely as any where in the black belt. Baltimore has unequal salary standards for its teachers as you will find in any other southern community. If the light were turned on, and the facts known, the state in which Bro. Murphy lives would rank as high in Negro killing as Georgia.

Thousands of Negroes in Baltimore and other Northern centers would fare much better in Georgia during these hard times than is their lot at present. Brother Murphy Georgia is not the worst.

Below we present two excerpts, one clipped from the Pittsburgh Courier and the other from the Savannah Evening Press. Both of them deal with human needs and suffering. One in Georgia and the other in Pennsylvania. If any one were to ask the freed prisoner if he preferred to live in Georgia or elsewhere, his answer would be Georgia.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JOURNAL
JAN. 5, 1931 J7

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

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There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

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It is unfortunate that we had an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930; but the record for the year, as revealed by the Tuskegee report, shows that we can still further reduce these unfortunate happenings, and officers of the law should profit by that fact.

WATERBURY (Conn.) REPUBLICAN
Monday, January 5, 1931

Lynching In 1930

TUSKEGEE Institute reports 21 lynchings for 1930, a~~nd the Na~~tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 25. The number for 1929 is set at 10 or 12, so that it is fair to say that, whether it was 21 or 25 last year, the number was double that of the previous year.

Just as the commission that is investigating lynching for the Commission of Interracial Cooperation has reported that there is a relation between the lynchings in any community and the economic condition of the community, so there is a relation between the total lynchings and the economic situation of the people as a whole. The records of lynching show that the number has tended to rise higher in years of business depression. The present depression did not begin till the end of 1929 and it grew steadily worse through 1930. That is one explanation for the doubling in the number of lynchings from one year to the other.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people is out-and-out for federal anti-lynching legislation. Walter White, its acting secretary, calls for prompt Congressional action to prevent the lynching total from going still higher this year, owing to a continuance of the depression. It may come to federal legislation in the end, as many people think it must, but there are not lacking present efforts that may stimulate the states to greater endeavor to suppress the evil.

One is the survey now being conducted by the Interracial commission. Another is the significant repudiation of lynching as a form of protection for women by representative southern women in 12 states. Analysis of lynchings has long made it obvious that the crime is no longer committed chiefly as "punishment" for offences against white women, whatever may have been true years ago. The movement of intelligent and representative white women to condemn the crime with all the vigor at their command should have considerable influence on public opinion in the South.

3223

Bristol Va Herald

JAN 4 1931

A Shameful Record.

For two or three years there had been a gradual and gratifying improvement in the country's lynching record and the law-respecting public was encouraged to believe we were getting away from this sinister species of lawlessness. Then, last year, the mob "broke out in a new place" and again issued a challenge to Twentieth Century civilization.

According to statistics compiled by Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, there were twenty-one lynchings during 1930. According to the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the number was twenty-five. There were not less than twenty-one lynchings and there may have been twenty-five. Certainly the lynching mob made a record of which the American people need to be ashamed.

There were six lynchings in Georgia, four in Mississippi, three in Texas, two in South Carolina, two in Indiana, and one each in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma. Thus it will be seen that, as usual, the mob's murderous activities were confined chiefly to the South. And it can not be said that the Southern lynchings were provoked by crimes against white women by Negroes, for less than half the lynchings were for crimes or attempted crimes of that character.

With one exception all of the mob victims were negroes, and the offenses for which the mob presumed to mete out punishment were rape, eight; attempted rape, two; murder, three; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one, bombing-houses, one, and charge not reported, one. Whether all the persons put to death illegally for these offenses were guilty is not known, since none of them was given the day in court which the fundamental law of the land says every accused person shall have.

But granting that all of the twenty-one or twenty-five victims of lynchings were guilty, there was no call for mob violence in any case. Those who had committed capital crimes would have been tried and put to death in a legal and orderly manner, while those who had committed lesser crimes would have been punished according to law. So-called mob justice appears all the more heinous when it exacts the lives of persons guilty of no offense punishable by death or even by a prison sentence.

What we must have in every community in this country is rule by the law at all times and rule by the mob at no time. We shall have that when officers of the law everywhere faithfully perform the duty devolving upon them to protect their prisoners. And this will happen when every officer who fails to protect a prisoner in his keeping is held to strict account for his dereliction of duty. While mobs were staging from twenty-one to twenty-five lynchings last year there were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Most of the lynchings that occurred could have been prevented, since most of the victims were taken from the hands of the law. A determination to protect prisoners and to punish lynchers would soon free the South from the disgrace of mob lawlessness and savagery. This much the people of every Southern State and community should demand of those in authority.

BRISTOL (Va.) HERALD COURIER
Sunday, January 4, 1931

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KINSTON, N.C FREE PRESS

JAN 8 1931

Lynching Survey

THE ANNUAL SURVEY of mob violence in this country made by the Tuskegee Institute is being carried in today's Free Press. Principal Robert Moton, the celebrated negro educator and head of the school states that according to statistics gathered by the Department of Records and Research of the Institute 21 persons were lynched in 1930. Comment was made in these columns a few days ago on the statistical report carried by the New York World in which it was stated that there were 25 lynchings.

The Free Press hopes that the Tuskegee record is correct and it is inclined to accept the figures of Professor Moton for his Institute has made a practice for many years of compiling these statistics.

The survey shows that the number of lynchings in 1930 was greater than in any year since 1926 when a total of 30 victims of mob violence were reported.

Fourteen of the 21 victims in 1930 were in the hands of the law, either in jail or in custody of officers when taken by mob. Only seevn had not come into the hands of the law.

An interesting comment on the records of the year says that there were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Thirty-five of these were in Southern states. A total of sixty persons were saved from mob violence in these forty instances. Of those lynched in 1930 twenty were negroes and one was white. Nineteen of the lynchings were in Southern states. The only Northern state in which mob violence was meted out was Indiana which had two victims. Georgia led with six and Mississippi with four. Texas had three, South Carolina two, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma had one each.

The lynching in North Carolina was the first in this State in a decade or more.

LOWELL (Mass.) COURIER-CITIZEN
Tuesday, January 6, 1931

LYNCHING STATISTICS.

It is rather strange that, as the number of lynchings has greatly decreased from that recorded at the beginning of the century, the statistics have become rather less than more trustworthy. The Philadelphia Public Ledge lately gave 25 as the record for 1930, with details showing the number from each state. Principal Moton, whose Tuskegee Institute figures are generally considered to be standard, places the number at 21, There has been, if we are not mistaken, similar divergence among different authorities as statistics for the earlier months have appeared.

A possible explanation is that there may be a difference of opinion as to the status of wholly unnecessary killings, following upon the pursuit of fugitives from justice. Some may class these as lynchings, while others may include only those mob murders where the victim has been taken deliberately from the custody of officers of the law. It is a crime to kill a prisoner who has been fairly overpowered, even if he had previously resisted capture and fired upon his pursuers; yet there is an obvious difference between such a homicide, committed in hot blood by a posse which had been organized with the legitimate purpose of aiding in an arrest, and a deliberate murder by a mob that had got together with the intent of depriving a prisoner of a trial by law.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec. (Editorials.)

3224

GAZETTE
BERKELEY, CAL.

JAN 8 - 1931

INCREASE IN LYNCHING

In a report issued from the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama it is disclosed that lynching during the past year increased in a marked degree over the three preceding years. There were, according to the Department of Records and Research of the colored industrial institute, 21 persons lynched in 1930, which was 11 more than in 1929, 10 more than in 1928 and five more than in 1927. However, the 1930 record was nine less than in 1926.

Of the 21 persons lynched during 1930, 14 were in the hands of the law, three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

On the other hand, the Institute reports that there were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each states are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

MOBILE (Alabama) REGISTER
Thursday, January 1, 1931

LYNCHINGS IN 1930

There was an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930 in comparison with 1929, according to the report of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute which every year keeps tab on violences of this kind. There were twenty-one lynchings in 1930, according to this report. This is eleven more than the number ten for 1929, ten more than the number eleven for 1928, five more than the number sixteen for 1927, and nine less than the number thirty for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law, three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when mob burned jail; five of the eleven other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were forty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in Northern and Western states and thirty-five in Southern states. In thirty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of sixty persons, six white men, fifty-two negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the twenty-one persons lynched, one was white and twenty were negroes. The offenses were: rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; Indiana, two; Mississippi, four; North Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

The encouraging feature of the record for the year, according to the report sent out by Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, is in the number of lynchings prevented during the year, as indicated by the summary of lynchings and attempted lynchings. It will be noted that in forty-five instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, and there is a good lesson in that for men who are charged with the safe-keeping of prisoners, and whose duty it is to see to it that they get the full benefit of their legal rights in all cases.

It is unfortunate that we had an increase in the number of lynchings in 1930; but the record for the year, as revealed by the Tuskegee report, shows that we can still further reduce these unfortunate happenings, and officers of the law should profit by that fact.

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.
CHIEF

JAN 3 - 1931

THE LYNCHING BLOT OF 1930

For the past several years the number of lynchings in America decreased at an appreciable rate annually, and it was believed by whites and blacks alike that this blot on our national life was rapidly being eliminated. But now comes the disheartening announcement that lynchings numbered 21 in the United States during 1930, the largest number since 1925. Georgia headed the list of states with six lynchings. One northern state, Indiana, joined the ranks withtwo. North Carolina, the southern state which has had the best record in this matter rejoined the doubtful list with one lynching, the first in nine or ten years. Only eight of the charges, or less than 40 percent were for the time-honored incentive to lynching—that of rape. Three were lynched for murdering whites, while the other 10 cases were more or less trivial—at least, too trivial to give any group of people an excuse for resorting to mob violence. Southern people condemn the mob spirit as heartily as do northerners. In fact, the north and west have no reason whatever to point a finger of scorn at the South, for in the whole history of the United States, there have been only five of the 48 states in which lynchings have not occurred — Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. It appears to be largely a matter of controlling mob psychology, which is just as likely to be manifested north of Mason and Dixon's line as south of it, or west of the Mississippi as readily as east of it. Of course, there has been a decidedly drop in the number of lynchings annually in the country during the past generation. Prior to 1900, there was an average of over 250 lynchings a year in America. Then the various organizations for the promotion of understanding and good will between the races began their constructive efforts toward the eliminating of this blot on American civilization with the result that the past three years, the average was about 13. Now there is an upward trend which it is hoped will be turned during 1931 and shortly wiped from the country forever.

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.
CHIEF

JAN 1 - 1931

OLD YEAR SAW 21 LYNCHINGS

20 Blacks, One White Victims of Mob Fury During 1930

The United States during 1930 lost its good record of decreased lynchings that had been characteristic of the past few years and enrolled a total of 21 persons who met their death violently at the hands of mobs. The statistics, compiled by Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., the school founded by the late Booker T. Washington, were released today.

Major Moton compared the statistics with those of the past five years, showing that they were 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, five more than the number 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched

during 1930 were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail where he was confined. Five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, the report revealed. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women, were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: Rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 1; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

GAZETTE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

JAN 4 - 1931

JUDGE LYNCH HOLDS COURT [illegible]NER

With only 10 lynchings in [illegible] and 11 in 1928, as compared with 30 or 40 a few years ago, the country had begun to congratulate itself on success in erasing this blotch on orderly government. But, according to records compiled by Tuskogee Institute, in Alabama, 21 persons were made victims of mobs in [illegible] just ended. Moreover, 14 of these persons were in the hands of the law when seized to be sacrificed to mob fury. Three were killed in jails, the death of [illegible] being accomplished by firing and destroying the jail itself. Five others were taken from jails and six were taken from officers outside of jails.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Twenty of the 21 persons lynched were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

However, against this record is the fact that in 40 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, sometimes only by resort to extreme means, thus saving a total of 60 persons from mob fury. Thirty-five of these instances were in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or guards augmented or other means taken to safeguard them, while in seven cases armed force was used to repel mobs. The fact of the use of extreme measures by peace officers to protect prisoners is the most encouraging sign of all. Lynch law cannot prevail against the determination of officers to do their full duty.

Palatka Daily News
FLORIDA
DATE DEC 3 1 1930

NOT SO BAD

The annual lynching statistics are again available, being sent out with the accustomed promptness by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the South's best known negro college.

While the nation as a whole does not show up so well and Georgia showed a humiliating lapse, there is considerable satisfaction in the thought that Florida was less blood-thirsty than during some previous years. But one unlawful execution was marked against the escutcheon of this commonwealth, a much better mark than was registered the previous year. It was about as good as the last year of the Martin administration, when the fear of the law had been thrown into the hearts of mass executioners by the use of state militia in repulsing an assault upon the Tampa jail.

According to the records kept at Tuskegee 21 persons were lynched in the United States during 1930. This is 11 more than the number 10 for 1929, 10 more than the number 11 for 1928, 5 more than the number 16 for 1927 and 9 less than the number 30 for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails. Two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when the mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside the jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

A most commendable fact is that officers of the law prevented 40 lynchings during the year. Thirty-five of these instances are from Southern states, and only five from Northern and Western states. This diligence upon the part of the authorities down South will probably prove disheartening to critics of the section and goes to show that sentiment against lynching is rapidly increasing in Dixie.

In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

BUTTE, MONT.
POST

JAN [illegible]

MORE LYNCHINGS.

The fact that lynchings in 1930, as reported by the Tuskegee Institute, were twice as numerous as in 1929 is discouraging. Twenty-one persons, one white and 20 negroes, were put to death by mobs during the year, as compared with 10 persons lynched in 1929. Fourteen of the victims were taken from the hands of the law and three of the number were killed in jails. In addition, there were 40 instances in which attempts at lynchings were frustrated by officers, either by removal of prisoners or augmented guards.

Murders by mobs took place in nine states, Georgia heading the list with six. Other states in which they occurred and the number in each are: Alabama 1; Florida 1, Indiana 2, Mississippi 4, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 2 and Texas 3.

While the total of such crimes was greater than it has been since 1926, the outlook is not completely disheartening. Twenty-five or 30 years ago lynchings ran as high as 255 in one year. The set-back in 1930 from the steady decrease reported in the previous three years need not be regarded as a start toward the return of any such ghastly figure as that of a quarter-century ago.

The sudden increase this year will doubtless spur private citizens, public officials and social organizations to further and stronger action against mob violence. A study of the Tuskegee report shows that lynchings occur usually in communities where the economic and educational standards are low. This suggests constructive work in education and social welfare.

Lynchings - 1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec. (Editorials.)

3225

NEWS
SAULTE STE. MARIE, MICH.

JAN 6 - 1931

Lynchings In 1930

Indiana was ~~the only northern~~ state to stoop to lynching during the year that has just closed. Two persons were lynched in the Hoosier state—both at Marion, Indiana. Michigan had no lynchings nor near-lynchings, so far as is known by the records made by the Tuskegee Institute which compiles and sends to all newspapers an annual report of mob activities.

In 1930 there were 21 lynchings, which is the highest number of any year since 1926. In 1929 there were 10 lynchings.

Fourteen of the luckless persons who died at the hands of infuriated mobs, were in the hands of the law. Three of them were killed in jails; in fact the jail was burned down in one case, with the victim inside. Others were taken from officers and shot and burned.

All of those who were lynched, with one exception, were Negroes. Their crimes were; for rape 8; murder 3; attempted rape 2; killing officers of the law 2; robbery 3; being a witness 1; bombing houses 1. The charge against the other man is not reported.

Georgia takes the leather medal for the number of lynchings it perpetrated—having six on its roll. Mississippi mobs slew four, Texas three, South Carolina two, and Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma one each.

A civilized people is one which puts the law in control and inflicts just punishment calmly and in due course of legal trial and procedure. The south has a problem which is seldom faced in the north and the belief persists that the only way to keep down the blackman is to deal swift, violent, public retribution to wrongdoers. If lynching has any justification in the south, however, it has none in such states as Indiana. Certainly a blush of shame must arise in that state for the damage to its reputation as a center of culture done during the past year by the white-robed mob at Marion.

News
Kenosha, Wis
1-3-31

Rather Discouraging

The year 1930 has not had an envied record along several lines. Statistics recently compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, reveals one of the darkest blots on the record left by the passing year.

These statistics deal with the lynchings which occurred throughout the country in 1930. It reports that according to the records there were 21 persons lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of 11 over the total of 10 for 1929, 10 more than the total 11 for 1928, five more than the total of 16 for 1927 and nine less than the number 30 for 1926.

This record is all the more significant because it shows that mob violence, as evidenced by lynching, broke out in states which had previously been free from it. In other years the lynchings had been confined almost entirely to a few southern states; in 1930 these outbreaks had occurred in more states, namely; one in Alabama, one in Florida, six in Georgia, two in Indiana, four in Mississippi, one in North Carolina, one in Oklahoma, two in South Carolina and three in Texas.

The record is discouraging. Lynch law and mob law are attacks at organized law of the land. The 1930 total shows that there has been a set back in the progress which had been made in decreasing such outbreaks. But it must be remembered that such relapses are to be expected. Despite this shameful record, there is a general trend to let the law take its regular course. The past year, it is to be hoped, was an exception.

NEWS
EVERETT, WASH.
JAN 8 - 1931

MOB SLAYINGS INCREASED

Mob murders followed an upward curve last year when 21 persons were lynched in the United States. Two of these were in Indiana and the others in the South.

This is the highest number occuring any year since 1926 according to records compiled at Tuskegee institute.

The greatest reflection on those employed to uphold law is the fact that 14 of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law.

As against this 40 lynchings were prevented by officers.

Despite law and public opinion it seems almost impossible to end mob violence.

When men are angered to the point where only vengeance satisfies, it takes force and courage to protect those suspected of revolting crimes. Yet it is a blot on government that suspects are not tried and punished by due process of law.

Lynchings-1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec. (Editorials.)

3226

NEWS
LONGVIEW, WASH.

JAN 2 1931

WE SHUDDER at the number of American lynchings annually. Down at Tuskegee, Alabama, is the negro institute made famous by the late Booker T. Washington. This school keeps an accurate record of the lynchings and the figures given out are not pleasing.

There were 21 persons lynched in 1930. This is 11 more than the number for 1929, 10 more than the number for 1928, five more than the number for 1927 and nine less than the number for 1926. Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned a jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from jails and six from officers of the law outside of jails. Of the seven victims who did not come into the hands of the law, one was burned to death and one was put to death and his body burned.

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Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing of officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 2; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2;

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN

JAN 6 - 1931

LYNCHING STATISTICS.

It is rather strange that, as the number of lynchings has greatly decreased from that recorded at the beginning of the century, the statistics have become rather less than more trustworthy. The Philadelphia Public Ledge lately gave 25 as the record for 1930, with details showing the number from each state. Principal Moton, whose Tuskegee Institute figures are generally considered to be standard, places the number at 21. There has been, if we are not mistaken, similar divergence among different authorities as statistics for the earlier months have appeared.

A possible explanation is that there may be a difference of opinion as to the status of wholly unnecessary killings, following upon the pursuit of fugitives from justice. Some may class these as lynchings, while others may include only those mob murders where the victim has been taken deliberately from the custody of officers of the law. It is a crime to kill a prisoner who has been fairly overpowered, even if he had previously resisted capture and fired upon his pursuers; yet there is an obvious difference between such a homicide, committed in hot blood by a posse which had been organized with the legitimate purpose of aiding in an arrest, and a deliberate murder by a mob that had got together with the intent of depriving a prisoner of a trial by law.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
STANDARD

JAN 4 1931

Lynchings in 1930

Lynchings for 1930, according to Principal Moton of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, numbered twenty-one, eleven more than in 1929, and the largest number in any year since 1926. Of the twenty-one, twenty were Negroes, and the state with the worst record was Georgia, with six.

One feature of the year's record that will bear stressing is that exactly two thirds of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. In the states which have recourse to the lynching of Negroes, there is never the slightest ground for believing that a suspect in the hands of the police will escape punishment if he is guilty. The danger is that he will be found guilty on insufficient evidence—evidence that would not secure a conviction in the case of a white man. The only possible excuse for a resort to lynch law was, therefore, lacking in these fourteen cases—namely, the excuse that the law could not be depended upon to punish the guilty.

If fourteen prisoners taken from the law and put to death makes a shameful record, there is ground for satisfaction in the knowledge that forty cases of attempted lynchings were prevented by officers who had the courage to defy a mob. Thirty-five of these foiled lynchings were in the southern states and of sixty prisoners menaced by them, forty-two were Negroes.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL., INDEPEN
Saturday, January 3, 1931

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A DISGRACEFUL RECORD

As in most other matters the record of lynchings for 1930 was a bad one.

Each year the Tuskegee Institute compiles the statistics on lynchings, showing the number and the reasons for them.

During 1930, just 21 persons were lynched in America. This is 11 more than in 1929 when the low water mark of 10 was reached. For the last decade the number of lynchings in America had been steadily declining until the year 1930. A decade ago, mobs were murdering as many as 50 persons in a year, or about one a week.

During 1930, however, there were 40 cases in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, which reveals a rising tide of sentiment against them.

Of the 21 persons lynched last year 1 was white and 20 were colored. The offenses charged against the victims were: rape, 8; murder, 3; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; robbery, 3; being a witness, 1; bombing houses, 1; charge not reported, 1.

Georgia led the list with 6 lynchings; Mississippi had 4; Texas, 3; South Carolina, 2; Indiana, 2; and Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and Oklahoma had 1 apiece.

From these figures it will be seen that the old defense of mob law, that it was necessary to "protect the honor of the women of the South" is no longer valid. In half of the cases there was no charge of rape or attempteed rape.

Lynching is nothing more or less than mob murder. Until last year, we were rapidly getting to the point in America where it would be extinct, but last year brought a serious setback. That lost ground must be recovered in 1931, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far away when lynch law will cease to exist in this country.

REPUBLICAN
Boone, Ia.

JAN 6 1931

LYNCHINGS INCREASED

Americans as individuals and as a people despise lynching, yet there are occasions when this prejudice is forgotten, mob spirit rules and a "necktie party" is the result. For years now, authorities have been trying to cut down the number of yearly lynchings with a fair degree of success. The year 1929 was the banner year as regards numbers. Only ten lynchings took place in that year.

But in 1930 the number went up to 21. Many people will see in that further evidence of present-day lawlessness. It is either that, or disgust with the frequent apparent futility of legal methods and an effort by citizens to take justice into their own hands. Lynchings, as a rule, are the result of hysteria following the commission of some particularly heinous crime. Members of the lynching party are as often as not normally law-abiding citizens, temporarily unbalanced.

That does not excuse lynchings, however. The work of preventing them should continue. There is never sufficient reason for the use of the lynch law, no matter how dastardly the crime, nor how slow the ordinary operation of justice. The increase from 10 to 21 lynchings in the past year means that a little more care must be taken in the future to prevent mob justice. It is mostly the southern states which suffer from lynchings and among the twenty-one persons lynched in 1930 there was one white man. Such record speaks for itself.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.
REPORTER

JAN 2 - 1931

WHAT ABOUT THIS?

During the year just ended there were twenty-one persons lynched in this country.

States in which lynchings occurred were Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas. Georgia headed the list with four crimes of that nature while Texas was second with three.

The record discloses that twenty out of the twenty-one persons lynched were Negroes. In other words mobs in some places are still trying to solve by lynchings the so-called race problem that is always a mooted subject in most states where there is a large colored population.

Last year's total of lynchings shows an increase over that of the preceding year of eleven. In fact it provides the largest total during the past fourteen years.

Lynchings are merely one demonstration of mob rule. No matter where or when they are staged or who the victims may be, every lynching party is in direct defiance of law; it is a throw-back to the days when law and order in any form did not prevail in this country or when it had broken down to such an extent that lynching parties were considered the only solution of the trouble.

It is especially significant that the ring leaders in lynching parties, although known in most instances to the authorities, are seldom prosecuted and punished. That can have but one meaning—law and order are inclined to wink, when it suits their convenience to do so at the very things that tend to create distrust and suspicion of all laws.

Many lynchings during the last year revealed as active members of the mobs both boys and girls in their 'teens. There is something even for the states where the race problem is supposed to be pressing to ponder over in relation to what may happen in the future.

And if lynchings be the proper thing in the states where cases of that sort occur, why the special efforts of those states to suppress the threat of mob rule with respect to anything else in those places?

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
TIMES

JAN 2 - 1931

1930'S RECORD OF LYNCHINGS

The heavy increase in the number of lynchings which 1930 witnessed is a disturbing reminder of the fact that this evil still constitutes a very real problem. A total of 21 lynchings was recorded during the year, that being as many as for the two previous years combined. We may hope that 1930's record in this respect is a sporadic one and that it does not mean that lynch law has definitely returned to the status it held a decade ago.

The figures, incidentally, are subject to some editing. Two of the instances included were those in which fugitives were shot to death by their pursuers. There is a wide difference, so far as respect for the law is concerned, between that sort of thing and the deliberate taking of a suspect from a jail.

Six of the 21 lynchings were in Georgia, four in Mississippi, three in Texas, two each in South Carolina and Indiana, one each in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

By far the ugliest instance of mob law in 1930 was that at Sherman, when an accused negro was killed and the courthouse burned. That was one of the most disgraceful manifestations of the mob spirit in the entire history of the lynching evil.

An encouraging feature of the record, as compiled by Tuskegee institute, is the large number of cases in which officers bowed their necks, stiffened their spines and employed their wits to protect prisoners from lynching. There were 40 such instances, with a total of 60 prisoners protected. Every officer who thus lives up to his oath of office makes it just a little less likely that the next lynching attempt will succeed.

Kansas City, Mo. Star
JAN. 2, 1931

The Mob, Ignorance and the Law.

With reference to a renewal of mob violence in America in the last year one student of the situation recently observed that "when the illiterate whites below the Mason and Dixon line become desperate, it is time for the blacks to beware." The inference is that depression and unemployment, which have been especially marked in the South, had created racial friction of a severe character.

There is an element of truth in the assumption that disturbed industrial conditions, idleness and competition for jobs contributed to the showing of twenty-one lynchings in the last year as compared with ten in 1929 and eleven in 1928. To this unusual record, for a recent period, must be added outbreaks of violence—a race riot in Alabama, scores of threatened lynchings and heightened racial antagonism in numerous centers—which give the year just ended a most unsavory aspect.

It has been shown that in other depression years of the past there were similar lawless disturbances. It is not wholly correct to attribute these to a single section, although a majority of the outbreaks are in one section and are racial in character. The condition relates to a feeling of antagonism on the part of an element of the population that existed in slavery days. That feeling was even more marked when labor competition, as between the two races, became stronger in the decades following the Civil War, at which time the crimes of mob violence were most numerous. Yet it must be observed that in a period of nearly half a century almost a third of the mob victims have been white persons.

In spite of the discouraging record for last

NASHVILLE, TENN.
TENNESSEAN

JAN 3 - 1931

No Lynchings in Tennessee.

There was a slight increase in the number of lynchings during the year past, according to the report of President Moton of Tuskegee Institute, but in the list of states in which such tragedies occurred the name of Tennessee is conspicuous by its absence.

This is the goal to which the Volunteer state has aspired for many years. And the fact that it has at last been reached is a tribute indeed to an increasing enlightenment among her citizens.

Another encouraging feature of Doctor Moton's annual survey is the revelation that in forty instances during 1930 officers of the law were able to prevent lynchings. Five of these frustrated efforts occurred in Northern and Western states and thirty-five were due to the vigilance of Southern sheriffs or law enforcement officials.

The means of prevention was usually that of removing the prisoner to some less hostile atmosphere, or augmenting the guard for his protection.

It would have been equally as interesting and effective if the Tuskegee research department had also provided information as to the results of legal action taken against those threatened with lynchings. In the more extreme cases which are often used as a justification for mob violence—and happily these were in a great minority in the past year—it is safe to say that investigation will show that the law has not failed to function quickly and effectively to exact the proper penalties.

Tennessee may well be proud of her 1930 lynching record and should resolve to keep it unblemished.

HELENA, MONT.
MONTANA RECORD HERALD

JAN 2 - 1931

21 LYNCHINGS FOR PAST YEAR

Survey Indicates That One White and 20 Negroes Died.

Twenty-one persons were lynched in the United States in 1930, according to a report of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women. This number exceeds the count for the years, 1927, 1928, and 1929, and is nine less than the number of 30 during the year 1926.

Fourteen of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law. Three were killed in jails, two of these were shot to death and one was burned to death when a mob burned the jail; five of the 11 other persons in the hands of the law were taken from the jails and six from officers of the law outside the jails. Of the seven victims who did not fall into the hands of the law, one was burned to death, and one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 40 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Five of these were in northern and western states and 35 in southern states. In 33 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the seven other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. A total of 60 persons, six white men, 52 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 21 persons lynched, one was white and 20 were negroes. The offences were: Rape, eight; murder, three; attempted rape, two; killing officers of the law, two; robbery, three; being a witness, one; bombing houses, one; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Florida, one; Georgia, six; South Carolina, one; Texas, three.

Lynchings- ~~1929~~ 1930
Reports on, Sent Press.

3257

Jan.–Dec.

Transcript
BOSTON, MASS.
7/1/30

9 Lynchings First Six Months 1930

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1 (A.P.) —Statisticians in the office of Dr. Ropert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other States with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Missippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were chacrged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault. The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one les sthan the same period in 1922, and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

Crossville, Tenn., Chronicle
Thursday, July 10, 1930

Nine Lynchings For First Part of 1930

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1930 there wree 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of 4 more than the number of 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is the number of 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 and 8 were Negroes. The offenses for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 1; Georgia 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

GEORGETOWN, KY., NEWS
Friday, July 11, 1930

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1930 there were 9 lynchings. This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
JULY 1, 1930

What Others Think

Lynchings

To the Editor of the NEWS:

Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the first six months [illegible] nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number for the first six months of 1929, four more than for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than for the first six months of 1924, six less than for the first six months of 1923, twenty-one less than for the first six months of 1922 and twenty-seven less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two, and Texas, three.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 30.

Evening Sun
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 1 1930

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

9 Reported in 1930 So Far; Five in First Half of 1929.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (A. P.).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings had been reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other States with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with murder, one with bombing a house, and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months of 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period of 1923, twenty-one less than during the same period of 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months of 1921.

News
Danbury Conn

JUL 1 1930

9 LYNCHINGS DURING 1930

Tuskegee Institute Announces Figures for First Half of Year.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, announced to-day that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the reporter recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

TIMES-COURIER
(Marianna)

DATE JUL 3 1930

9 LYNCHINS REPORTED

Tuskegee Institue Announces Eight Negroes, White Man Were Victims.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robt. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported during the first six monts of 1930 as compared with five for the same period in 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one white man. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempt assault.

The figures is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

July 1, 1930
CORSICANA TEX SUN

NINE LYNCHINGS, REPORTED IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Norman and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922, and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

HERALD-TRIBUNE
New York City

JUL 2 1930

9 Lynchings in 6 Months Equals South's '27 Total

Tuskegee Study Shows Texas Leading in Mob Violence

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today ~~that~~ nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led with three lynchings, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes. One was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one less than the same period in 1922 and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

Evening Post
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 1 1930

LYNCHING RISE REPORTED

Tuskegee Institute Records Nine Cases So Far This Year

Lynching increased in the first six months of this year over like periods in the past two years but is less prevalent than it was eight and nine years ago, figures received from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, ~~Alabama,~~ revealed today. There ~~were~~ nine lynchings in the first six months of 1930, four in the same period in 1929, five in 1928 and nine each in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

In the first six months of 1924 five persons were lynched, in the same period in 1923 fifteen, in 1922 thirty and in 1921 thirty six.

BOSTON MASS. TRANSCRIPT
JULY 1, 1930

9 Lynchings First Six Months 1930

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1 (A.P.) —Statisticians in the office of Dr. Ropert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929. Texas led all other States with three, South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Missippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were Negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were chacrged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault. The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927, when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled. However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923, twenty-one les sthan the same period in 1922, and twenty-seven less than in the first six months in 1921.

MILTON GAZETTE
FLORIDA
DATE JUL 4 1930

NINE LYNCHINGS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930

An Increase Over Last Year but Decrease In 10 Years

The following report of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of 1930, furnished by the Tuskegee Institute Department of Records and Research, shows nine to have occurred during that period.

This number is 5 more than the number 4 for the first six months of 1929; 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1920, 1926 and 1927; it is 4 more than number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 6; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 1; Georgia 1; Mississippi 1; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 2; Texas 3.

SAN JOSE, CAL. NEWS
July 4, 1930

Lynchings Show Increase in 1930

70

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted rape, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

July 3, 1930
EXCELSIOR SPGS. MO STAND

NINE LYNCHINGS IN U. S.

Tuskegee, Ala. —(UP.)— There were nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1930 compared with five in the same period last year, officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced. There were three in Texas, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

PARIS, KY., NEWS
Friday, July 11, 1930

NINE PERSONS LYNCHED IN U. S. FIRST SIX MONTHS

53

Nine persons were lynched in the United States during the first six months of 1930 as compared with five during the same period in 1929 according to figures released by the Tuskegee Institute Tuesday. Texas led all na had two, and Florida, Georgia, other states with three, South Caroli- Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each. Eight of the victims lynched were negroes and one white.

July 2, 1930
AUSTIN TEX AMERICAN

Texas, With Three Lynchings, Leads All Southern States, in Which There Were Nine

By the Associated Press

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced Tuesday that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Missississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Eight of the persons lynched were negroes and one was white. Five of the victims were charged with assault, two with slayings, one with bombing a house and one with attempted assault.

The figure is higher than any since the first six months in 1927 when nine persons were lynched, the report recalled.

However, it is six less than the number lynched during the same period in 1923; 21 less than the same period in 1922 and 27 less than in the first six months in 1921.

Times
Watertown N.Y.
JUL 3 1930

The Lynching Record.

To The Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Departmenrt of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, five; murder, one; bombing house, one; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

R. R. Moton, Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1, 1930.

BOSTON MASS. AMERICAN
JULY 2, 1930

Tuskegee Principal Lists Lynchings

Editor Boston American:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1930 there were nine lynchings. This number is five more than the number four for the first six months of 1929; four more than the number five for the first six months of 1928, and is the same as the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 27 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and eight were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, five; murder, one; bombing house. 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, one; attempted rape, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, one Georgia, one; Mississippi, one; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, three.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

Times
~~EAGLE~~
Brooklyn, N. Y.
JUL 1 1930

LYNCHING RATE DOUBLES

9 in South in First 6 Months of 1930 —4 in Like Period of 1929.

Lynchings have more than doubled in the first six months of 1930, as compared with the same period of time in 1929, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama.

There were nine lynchings this year, four in the first six months of 1929, and five in 1928. Of the persons lynched one was white and eight were negroes. The offenses charged were: Violence, 5; murder, 1; bombing house, 1; slaying landlord in altercation over debt, 1; attempted violence, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are: Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 3.

Post
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
7/1/30

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala, July 1 —(By Associated Press) Statisticians in the office of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, announced today that nine lynchings were reported in the United States during the first six months of 1930, as compared with five for the same period of 1929.

Texas led all other states with three. South Carolina had two, and Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma had one each.

Lynchings - 1930
Side Lights.

Alabama

3281

Tom Robertson Taken To Kilby

Advertiser
8-23-30

Fugitive Is Found Near Scene Of Rioting

Montgomery, Ala.

LIVINGSTON, ALA., Aug. 22.—(AP)—Tom Robertson, negro, tonight was in Kilby Prison to answer charges of murder, while two of his sons, Ollis and John, still were sought for the slaying of Grover Boyd, white storekeeper, at Emelle, July 4.

It was the slaying of Boyd and the subsequent search for Tom and his sons that resulted in the death of Charlie Marrs, white posseman, the slaying of Tom's brother, John Newton, the killing of two other negroes and the lynching of Esau Robertson, another son of Tom.

Tom was captured today in the woods near the Alabama-Mississippi line, not far from the scene of the slayings, by W. T. Treadway, of Boyd, Ala., and W. L. Grantham, of Porterville, Miss., who brought him here and surrendered him to county authorities. Sheriff Scales carried him to Selma, where he was handed over to Walter K. McAdory, chief of the law enforcement department, who placed the negro in Kilby tonight.

Return of the negro here created little excitement, and officers said there was no indication of violence. The negro probably will be brought to trial at the October term of court.

Indictments charging Tom and his sons, Ollis and John, with murder were returned Wednesday by a special Sumter County Grand Jury. The Grand Jury spent two and one-half days questioning witnesses in regard to the Emelle disorders and on the conduct of the county officers, but, while terming the disorders "deplorable," said not sufficient evidence could be obtained to return indictments against other participants.

Ollis, according to county officials, was the one who shot Grover Boyd in the back as he went to the aid of his nephew, Clarence Boyd, whom Tom and three of his sons are charged with attacking.

Esau was caught by bystanders, but Tom, Ollis and John escaped. It was while possemen ranged the neighborhood seeking them that four of the deaths occurred. Esau was lynched, and posses formed to search for Tom and the other two sons who fled.

John Newton Robertson, Tom's brother, was slain while resisting efforts of a posse to search his home for the fugitives. Charlie Marrs was wounded fatally during the firing at John Newton Robertson's home. Believing the negroes sought were hiding in the house, members of the searching party burned it.

Feeling waned, but a grim search continued through Saturday night at Narkeeta, Miss., a flag station, an unidentified negro was found in the station house. His reply to an order to holdup his hands, was to fire, wounding a posseman who in turn killed him.

A little later, a negro woman, the wife of James Eyer, was killed by bullets fired at her husband's automobile, when he failed to obey a command to halt.

The trouble had its inception in a demand by Clarence Boyd for payment for an automobile battery sold to one of the Robertsons. When payment was not forthcoming, young Boyd seized the battery and a short time later the Robertsons came to Boyd's store, where the trouble began with an attack on the young white man.

Sheriff W. T. Scales of Sumter County and Walter K. McAdory, chief of the State Law Enforcement Department, arrived about 10 p.m. at Kilby Prison with the negro Tom Robertson

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Emelle Riots Will Be Probed Today

Advertiser

LIVINGSTON, ALA., Aug. 17.—(AP)—A special Grand Jury will convene here tomorrow to investigate the Fourth of July disorders at Emelle, which resulted in the deaths of two white men and four negroes. The probe was ordered by Gov. Graves and the Grand Jury will be charged by Judge B. F. Elmore.

Judge Elmore said tonight that the Grand Jury also will be asked to probe charges of prohibition laxity against the Sumter County sheriff, solicitor and court clerk.

8-18-30

The disorders at Emelle, which started in an argument between a white man and a negro over an automobile battery, continued for three days. Four of the dead lost their lives on the Fourth of July while two negroes, one a woman, were killed the following Sunday by possemen seeking a negro involved in the disorders.

Montgomery, Ala.

Grover Boyd, white, who engaged in the original argument, was the first to be killed. Charlie Marrs, white and John Robertson, negro, were killed when a mob stormed the Robertson negro's home in search of the negro believed to have been Boyd's slayer. Later Esau Robertson, son of John Robertson, was found lynched.

SEVEN WHO ESCAPED ALABAMA MOB RELEASED FROM PRISON

Reporter

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 4.—(ANP)—Seven members of the Robertson family who escaped death at the hands of a mob of Emelle, Alabama, whites July 4, and who have been held at the Kilby Prison for safekeeping were released Thursday morning.

9-6-30

The Robertson family was attacked and chased by a mob of whites after one of the members of the family had killed Grover Boyd, a white man, in a fight. The killing aroused the whole family and resulted in the lynching of five Negroes, three of whom had no connection whatever with the killing, but were the victims of the wrath of the whites when they failed to capture the Robertsons.

Montgomery, Ala.

Robertson and his family made their escape across the Mississippi state line and later turned up at the Kilby Prison for protection. After three of the members of the family were indicted in connection with the killing of the white man all of them were ordered released but were afraid to leave the prison, fearing that they would be lynched. Thinking that the feeling against them had subsided Thursday morning they accepted their freedom.

ROBERTSON FAMILY GAINS FREEDOM; THREE INDICTED FOR MURDER

Courier

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 4—(By ANP)—Seven members of the Robertson family, who escaped death at the hands of a mob of Emelle, Ala., whites July 4, and who have been held at the Kilby prison for safekeeping, were released Thursday morning. The Robertson family was attacked and chased by a mob of whites after one of the members of the family had killed Grover Boyd, a white man, in a fight. The killing aroused the whole family and resulted in the lynching of five Negroes, three of whom had no connection whatever with the killing, but were the victims of the wrath of the whites when they failed to capture the Robertsons.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lynchings-1930
&
Side Lights.

Arkansas.

3282

Bristol, Tenn. Herald-Courier
Friday, September 12, 1930

MOB VIOLENCE FEARED

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark., Sept. 11. (UP)—Mob violence was feared ere today as enraged citizens nd officials searched the river ottoms for Bob Davis, Negro, who ast night ran over and killed lrs. Irene Harding, 40, of Atkins, , and seriously injured her 10-ear-old daughter.

The Negro abandoned the automolle and fled following the accident. posse immediately began an allight search for him after his identy was learned.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
Thursday, September 11, 1930

MOB THREATENS HIT-RUN NEGRO

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark., Sept. 11.—(UP)—Mob violence was feared here today as enraged citizens and fficials searched the river bottoms for Bob Davis, negro, who ast night ran over and killed Mrs. rene Harding, 40, of Atkins, and eriously injured her 16-year-old laughter.

The negro abandoned his automobile and fled following the accident. A posse immediately began an all-night search for him after his identity was learned.

POSSES SEEKING SLAYERS

Two Negroes Slay Pine Bluff Farmer On Highway

Commercial

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Nov. 9.—Feeling is running high tonight in Southern Jefferson and Northern Cleveland counties over the killing shortly before noon of George Crawford, popular farmer living 16 miles southeast of here on the Pine Bluff-Rison road.

11-10-30

Officers in both counties tonight are engaged in an extensive search for A. A. Thomas and U. L. Thomas, negroes and brothers, who have been convicted several times in courts in this section for violation of liquor laws.

First reports said that Mr. Crawford, who was working for the highway department on a contract job on the Rison road, was shot when he waved down two negroes in a light sedan who were speeding up the highway toward Pine Bluff.

Officers were first informed that instead of stopping the negroes opened fire with pistols, one bullet striking Crawford below the heart.

Belief was expressed at that time that the negroes had a load of whisky in the car and were afraid of being searched. Reports reaching officers a short time later that the two Thomas negroes were seen a short distance north of where the shooting occurred led officers to start their search for them.

Several hours later officers were informed that the shooting was at a filling station during a robbery. This report was being investigated tonight. The Thomas negroes are regarded by officers as desperate characters.

SLAYER STILL AT LARGE

Posses Fail to Locate Negro Who Killed Augusta Man.

Commercial

AUGUSTA, Ark., Nov. 9.—Will Freeman, negro chauffeur of R. R. Givens, is still at large in spite of the efforts of authorities and posses who have been searching fields, thickets and houses for him since the fatal shooting last Saturday.

Freeman, according to the account of witnesses, had been drinking when he reported for work at Union gin, about six miles east of this place, last Saturday morning. He was ordered away by Mr. Givens when he and other employes became involved in an argument Saturday morning. Givens remonstrated with the negro and in the argument that followed, Freeman was hit with a small stick. He drew a pistol and shot Givens and fled. The bullet entered Givens' body below the heart. Posses were formed immediately and took up the trail of the murderer, but all search has so far been of no avail.

Mr. Givens was a prominent citizen of the county, being a member of the county Democratic central committee. He was 55 and is survived by his wife and five sons and three daughters.

'We Won't Lynch Him,' Arkansas Whites Pledge

11-1-30

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark. — Upon being promised by whites here that there would be no attempt made ot lynch him, officers have returned Charles Wittmore, charged with killing a white man, to this city for incarceration and trial.

The murder was committed in 1929 when Constable Elmer Taylor attempted to arrest Wittmore on charges of transporting liquor. He is alleged to have beaten the officer to death and escaped to St. Louis where he was arrested.

Connecticut.

3283

Lynchings-1930
& Side Lights.

ALABAMA OFFICER FAILED TO TAKE MAN BACK SOUTH

Age

9-27-30

Gov. Trumbull, Conn., Refused Demand for Requisition

New York
N.Y.

Hartford, Conn.—Gov. John H. Trumbull refused to allow Johnny Williams, 28, a Negro, to be extradited from Connecticut by the authorities of Alabama last Tuesday.

A sheriff from Henry County, Ala., who had come for Williams, started back without his man. Williams' extradition had been applied with, in connection with the murder of a white girl, (Annie White) in 1928.

Gov. Trumbull informed the officers on Tuesday that he could not honor the requisition because an Alabama Grand Jury failed to indict Williams within six months after the crime.

Williams had been sought by the Alabama officials a long time after he left the State. He has been working in a barrell factory for more than a year. Some people who knew of his whereabouts gave the tip upon which the authorities acted. Influential Negroes put up a stiff fight to save Williams from being returned South, where, they believed, he would not be granted a fair trial and would probably be lynched.

Not Safe In Hartford

Although they believed that Gov. Trumbull acted fairly and with justice, Negroes here in Hartford express the belief that Williams is not entirely safe here because of the well-known Klan activities in this locality.

A white man, named Miller, had been arrested, tried and convicted in Alabama for the killing of the girl. Williams, with twelve others, were arrested as witnesses, at the time, but Williams was released after eight days. He stayed in Henry County eight months after that, and only came North when a white man, a fellow worker in a barrel factory in Henry County, who had already come to Hartford and secured work, sent him money for transportation to come to Hartford and work in the barrel factory here.

Williams came to Hartford in early spring of 1929, and has been here ever since, a year and four months. His white friend was a staunch witness in his behalf in the extradition proceedings, testifying as to his innocence of the alleged crime.

He was defended by Attorney Benedict M. Holden, and Robert L. Halloran, his assistant.

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights.

Florida

3284

Salesman Is Found Hanged by Road

Courier-Journal

4-24-30

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 23. (AP)—The body of Willis A. McMurry, 28, salesman, was found hanging by a rope from a small tree beside the highway ten miles south of here late today. McMurry came here from Hutchinson, Kan., about five years ago. The authorities were inclined to believe the man took his own life.

Louisville

The body was discovered by two children playing beside the Gainesville-Jacksonville road. They reported the matter to W. C. Fowler, who lived nearby, and he cut it down and attempted to revive the man.

FOUR UNMASKED MEN FLOG FLORIDA FARMER

PLANT CITY, Fla., April 2[illegible].—(AP) Four unmasked men, posing as officers, took Otis Keen, strawberry grower, from his home on the outskirts of the city here early this morning and severely flogged him with a leather strap.

Keen told officers today he was awakened about 1 o'clock this morning by an unidentified man who read what was purported to be a warrant for him and ordered him to go to Tampa.

Constitution

He started out with the man, Keen said, and got into an automobile with three other men outside his house. He was driven a short distance, he related, and then blind-folded with a towel and told to leave the car.

4/28/30

The men questioned him about a man they said was suspected in the bombing of the J. L. Waller home here last Thursday in which Mrs. Waller was seriously injured and the planting of dynamite about the premises of the H. B. Willaford home. Keen said he knew nothing of the man nor his whereabouts. His answers were greeted with blows, he said.

Atlanta

Finally, after insistent questioning, Keen continued, he was taken back to the car, driven home and put out. He said he could not identify any of the men.

Ga.

Although Keen required the attention of a physician, he was reported to be resting comfortably at his home tonight and was not believed to have been seriously injured.

Deputy Sheriff Abbott and Police Chief McDougald are investigating the case. No arrests had been made tonight.

ACCUSED OF ASKING FOR KISS

Courier

Florida Man, Married a Year, Released From Jail Without Trial As Mob Arrives On Scene.

12-20-30

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 18.—(ANP)—Timothy Rouse, employed as orderly by the Municipal Hospital located on Davis Island, was accused of approaching one of the white nurses and asking her to kiss him while riding on the elevator, December 2. He was arrested the following morning, put in jail. Without a trial or hearing he was released about midnight. His release seemed to have been timed with the assembling of a mob, for before he had gotten a block from the jail he was taken by a mob and carried to some part of the city, anaesthetized and an operation performed, evidently by a physician, and left by the roadside. An ambulance was called and advised to pick up a patient at this point. He was taken to a Negro hospital for treatment.

No investigation has been made; no attempt to discover the responsible parties or to verify the alleged foundation for the tragedy. Why the jailer released him without trial or why the release came at such an opportune time is a question.

Rouse married about a year ago, but has no children, is 24 years of age, and his wife 22. He, therefore, came to his misfortune "at the hands of parties unknown. Thus another chapter of brutality and mob violence ends.

Lynchings-1930
&
Side Lights.

General

3285

MANCHESTER, CONN
HERALD

OCT 1 - 1930

EXTRADITING NEGROES

After insisting on the last possible step that could be required of the authorities of Alabama, Governor Trumbull, we feel sure with reluctance, has turned over to the authorities of that state the Negro John Williams, now indicted for the murder of a young white girl at Abbeyville. The case has become well known, owing to the failure of the Alabama authorities to obtain extradition of the Hartford Negro at the first attempt, to the fact that two Alabama grand juries had previously refused to indict Williams and to the circumstance that the governor of Alabama has assured Governor Trumbull that the Negro will not only receive a fair trial but will be protected, if necessary, by the National Guard of the state.

How significant is this latter promise is to be gathered from the simultaneous news that the Alabama militia, on the very day on which Governor Trumbull signed the Williams extradition papers, had a fight with a mob determined to lynch a Negro accused of murder. In this latter case the accused man so far appears to have received adequate protection.

One thing is certain. If the Southern states want to maintain the extradition system as anything more useful than a polite fiction they will have to rid themselves of the reputation of lynching. The movement of colored people between the South and the North has reached large proportions and it is highly probable that in the future there will be many more cases of Negro criminals or suspects making their way to Northern states than in the past. Obtaining extradition of such suspects will not be difficult if Northern governors are assured that the prisoners will be granted trials in court and the verdicts of the courts be abided by, for Southern juries are as liable as any other juries to be fair to a Negro. But a Southern mob is another affair and Northern authorities will not be likely to turn Negroes over to states where they are liable to fall into the hands of Judge Lynch.

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights.

Georgia.

3286

Posse Of 500 Seeks Negro For Slaying

Advertiser

4-21-30

NEWMAN, GA., April 20.—(AP)—A posse of 500 persons tonight was seeking John Upshaw, 55-year-old negro, as a result of the shotgun slaying here yesterday of Cotton Thornton, a white man, and the serious injury of another white man.

Officers said Thornton was shot as he tried to enter Upshaw's home to sieze the son of the negro for an alleged attempted holdup of J. M. Watkins, white. Thornton's companion, Amos Worthman, was shot in the back and arm and is reported to be in a critical condition.

Montgomery Ala

Watkins said two negroes, one of whom he charged was young Upshaw, held him up and slashed him severely with a knife when he said he had no money. Young Upshaw also was wounded. He was arrested after the shooting and his father's flight.

POSSE QUITS HUNT FOR NEGRO SLAYER

Constitution

All-Night Search for John Upshaw, 55, Proves Fruitless.

4-22-30

NEWNAN, Ga., April 21.—(AP)—After a fruitless all-night hunt sheriff's deputies and several hundred possemen returned here for a brief rest Monday before resuming a search for John Upshaw, 55, negro wanted for the killing of Cotton Thornton, a white man, and the serious injury of another white man.

Atlanta Ga

Officers said Thornton was shot to death as he tried to enter Upshaw's home Saturday to seize the son of the negro for an alleged attempted holdup of J. M. Watkins, white. Thornton's companion, Amos Worthman, was shot in the back and arm.

Watkins said two negroes, one of whom was young Upshaw, held him up and slashed him with a knife when he said he had no money. Watkins said he grappled with the negroes and cuts which later were found on young Upshaw strengthened his identification.

Young Upshaw was arrested after the shooting and his father's flight. A crowd gathered at the jail but dispersed at the request of a brother of the slain man.

SLAYER IS HUNTED BY NEWNAN POSSE

Constitution

55-Year-Old Negro Sought for Slaying White Man With Shotgun.

4-21-30

NEWNAN, Ga., April 20.—John Upshaw, 55-year-old negro, was being sought by county officers and a posse of 500 persons today, following the shot-gun slaying late Saturday night of Cotton Thornton, white, and the serious injury of another white man.

Thornton, it is alleged, was shot to death as he tried to gain entrance to Upshaw's home to arrest Roy Upshaw, son of the negro, who was wanted by county officers. Amos Worthman was shot in the back and arm as he fled from the house, and is reported in a critical condition.

Thornton was shot through the chest and died instantly.

According to officers, the trouble grew out of an attempted holdup by young Upshaw and another negro about 8 o'clock Saturday night. The pair, it is charged, accosted J. M. Watkins, white, of Hogansville, and demanded that he hand over his money. Watkins said when he told them he didn't have any money with him, an altercation followed. Watkins said he drew his knife after the negro had cut him severely about the head and face. The negro also suffered several bad cuts that required medical attention.

Atlanta Ga

Following the shooting officers arrested young Upshaw at the home of his father. The negro refused to name his companion.

Identity of Watkins' assailant was learned when Thornton and Worthman followed Dr. Nathaniel Lamar, negro doctor, to the Upshaw home. He had been called to treat the negro's wounds.

It was first believed that Dr. Lamar was implicated in the shooting, but officers said that there would be no charge placed against him. He is being held in jail, however, for safekeeping.

Shortly after young Upshaw was placed in jail a large mob gathered at the door, but dispersed quietly at the request of Drew Thornton, of Chillicothe, Ala., brother of the slain man.

RELATIVES SAY INSURANCE IS BEING HELD

Call

Railroad and Pullman in Effort to Dodge Liability, Theory

NEW YORK—Frank P. Walsh of this city, nationally famous labor lawyer, has consented to take the case of the lynching of J. H. Wilkins, of Kansas City, Pullman porter, who was mysteriously slain early on the morning of April 5, near Locust Grove, Ga.

5-2-30

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters conferred with Mr. Walsh on the case and A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer, announced that Mr. Walsh had consented to take the case.

Kansas City Mo.

To Raise Defense Fund

Local organizations of the brotherhood all over the country are expected to begin the raising of a defense fund at once and roll up enough to carry the case to a successful conclusion.

While Mr. Walsh would not make a statement of his plans until he could study the case, it is believed that he will proceed against the Pullman company and the Southern Railway System.

Killed on Duty

Wilkins's body was found in a patch of woods near Locust Grove and no one has ever been able to explain how he got off the fast Florida Special which was not supposed to stop at the little Georgia town.

The rumor has persisted that Wilkins came to his death at least with the knowledge of the train crew, if not at their hands. The Pullman company and the railway officials have been accused of "covering up" the facts. James Keeley, vice-president of the Pullman company, admitted he had some facts on the case but refused to discuss them.

TO START FUND RAISING IN KANSAS CITY

Spencer Watson, 2412 Campbell street, identified with the brotherhood in Kansas City, stated that plans for raising money for the Wilkins defense fund were being formulated here and would be announced soon.

Company Holding Insurance

It was revealed here yesterday by members of Wilkins's family that his group insurance policy, which was carried in the Prudential Life Insurance company, has not yet been paid.

The Prudential office here in the Federal Reserve Bank building told a reporter for The Call that all that was necessary for payment was the death of the insured. This office also told Wilkins's realtives the same thing. But the insurance is handled in Chicago and the family is of the opinion that the Pullman company has requested the insurance company to hold off payment for a little while until some "agreement" can be reached with the beneficiaries.

Don't Want Liability

Relatives and friends of Wilkins here believe the company is not willing to have the amount of the insurance paid as an "accident," because in that case, since Wilkins was in active service on one of its cars, it would be liable for damages. The railway company also is said to favor payment of the insurance as a "natural death" to avoid claims for damages.

One other life insurance company with headquarters in Chicago is also holding up the payment of Wilkins insurance, stating that the "nature of the case" was responsible.

WAS THE PORTER LYNCHED

[illegible]

It was boldly announced from a certain source that Mr. Wilkins, the Pullman car porter who was found dead under the limb of a tree near Locust Grove, Ga., was in reality lynched. It is also alleged that the crew on the train on which he ran have a guilty knowledge of the affair. The perfunctory investigation by the authorities is not at all satisfying and has led nowhere whatever. The officials of the railroad and county authorities owe it to themselves and the cause of justice to sift this matter more thoroughly. The same interest that would have manifested if the porter was a white man, should be displayed in this case. The public will not be satisfied until it is convinced fully about the manner of this tragedy. If Mr. Wilkins did anything to merit the deed, it should be made known, and those who are concerned in it should be brought to justice. It should not be such a problem to solve. Just a little more sense of justice and forgettng friendship of the fellow further up, would immediately solve the crime so far as the unknowing public is concerned and speedily bring the guilty to justice.

Savannah
Ga

NEGRO IS SOUGHT FOR SLAYING DEPUTY

Constitution

6-3-30

Officers of Brantley and Surrounding Counties Join in Hunt.

Atlanta, Ga

BRUNSWICK, Ga., June 2.—(AP)—Although the trail was 48 hours old, officers of Brantley and surrounding counties Monday continued a hunt for Rufus Swanson, negro, who Saturday night killed Ward Watson Gibson, 26, special deputy.

Two of Swanson's brothers were held for questioning. They were taken to jail at Nahunta for safekeeping.

Swanson shot and killed Gibson when he and his brother, K. K. Gibson, deputy sheriff, attempted to arrest the negro at Waynesville Saturday night. The negro had been threatening a breach of the peace, witnesses said, and K. K. Gibson went to a store to arrest him. He was accompanied by Ward Gibson. Learning the negro might be troublesome, the officer deputized Ward.

Swanson, witnesses said, resisted their efforts to arrest him and when Ward Gibson struck at him with a blackjack he fired three shots into Gibson's body and fled.

K. K. Gibson shot at him several times as he disappeared.

A posse was organized hastily and took up his trail. Bloodhounds were set on the trail yesterday but lost it.

Swanson's two brothers said he spent Friday night with them.

Take Another Porter Off Train in Georgia

Taking Pullman porters off trains in Georgia is getting to be a regular pastime, if reports from Jesup, Ga., are true. According to an eye-witness, a porter on a run from Jacksonville, Fla., to Richmond, Va., was taken from the train at Jesup last week because he is said to have come aboard with the smell of liquor on his breath.

The witness claims that the train conductor told another white train official that the "nigger porter was being sassy," and that when the train arrived at Jesup a crowd of whites had gathered as if by magic. "Where's the nigger?" was asked by members of the mob. And the conductor is said to have turned the porter over to this crowd of whites. The porter, who was not known to the witness, a passenger on the train, was taken from the train and whisked away.

A telephone call to the Pullman company office in Chicago fails to substantiate this report. Officials claim that they have heard nothing of this case and that no such report has reached them. But the Georgia passenger, who is now in Virginia, declares that she witnessed the incident.

[illegible]

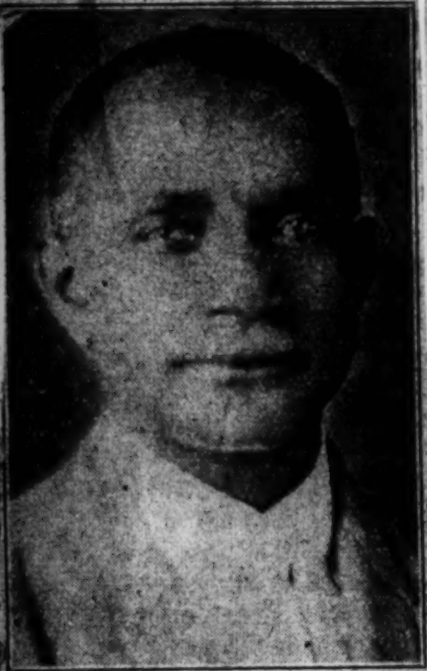
S. S, MINCEY OF AILEY DIES FROM EFFECTS BRUTAL FLOGGING

PARTY OF MASKED MEN KIDNAPED WELL KNOWN REPUBLICAN LEADER FROM HIS HOME

OBJECTED TO HIS CONTROLLING THE COUNTY

Tribune

GRANDSON KNOCKED DOWN AND WIFE THREATENED WHEN THEY INTERVENE



S. S. MINCEY

Mt. Vernon, Ga., July 29—S. S. Mincey, 70, Negro Republican leader of Ailey, Ga., died here this afternoon after reporting he had been kidnapped from his home by a band of masked and robed men last night, carried into Toombs county and beaten.

He was found semi-conscious this morning, and revived only enough to give a fragmentary account of the attack. A white man who found him brought him home.

Mincey told officers one of the demands made by the attackers was that he give up his post as county Republican chairman. Before he died he told of being struck over the head with a rifle before being taken forcibly from his home. Physicians said that blow resulted in concussion of the brain and caused his death. He was not able to name his assailants.

Solicitor General M. H. Boyer was with Mincey several hours before he died but was able to obtain only meager information. Officers said considerable feeling had been aroused by the case.

No motive has been established for the attack. Officers said they knew of no activity on Mincey's part, political or otherwise, that might have caused it. They said they had learned there were ten or more persons in the band.

Officers said that they had learned that Mincey's grand son was knocked down and his wife threatened when they attempted to prevent the kidnaping. The beating, in which most of the skin was lashed off the Negro's back, was administered near Grays Landing. He has injuries on his face and head as well as his back.

There was no definite verification of a report here that Mincey recently had agreed to a demand that he resign his position as Republican county chairman.

Several kidnaping and lashing cases have come to the attention of officers here in the last few

7-31-30

Savannah Ga

years, but this was the first in several months.

On accont of eye witness there will be no inquest over the body. These witnesses related the unmerciful flogging given him before he died. The names of a few white men were given as alleged participants. The main cause of his death was from a blow on the head, causing concussion of the brain. He was dragged from bed, his grand son who tried to help him was knocked down, Mrs. Mincey was also prevented from doing anything. His body was badly lacerated and the skin peeled in places.

The leading white people of the county are incensed over the tragedy.

Mr. Mincey was well known in fraternal and political circles. Within the past two months he attended and took an active part in the sessions of the Masonic Grand Lodge, the Eastern Star Grand Chapter, the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge as well as that of the Grand Court of Calanthe. He was one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternty and with one exception, the oldest regular attendant at the Grand Lodge. Recognizing his loyalty, he was elected in June to fill the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Orphan Home department. He had just succeeded in perfecting bond and the office was turned over to him just a week before the fatality. For more than twenty-five years, he was a worker in the Eastern Stars, and served as Associate Grand Patron, being reelected at the recent June sessioin. He served as District Deputy Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias under five Grand Chancellors. He held a similar position in the Courts of Calanthe. For many years he has served as chairman of the Republican party of his county and he was a leader in his congressional district. He had the honor of representing his district in the National Republican Convention a number of times. He was popular with his friends to whom he was loyal. He was well thought of by many of the white citizens of Ailey, for which reason it is surprising that any set of white men of that locality would be guilty of such a cowardly and brutal act.

Mr. Mincey is survived by a loving wife, several sons and daughters, and many grand children and other relatives.

The funeral will take place Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and will undoubtedly be largely attended.

THE MINCEY TRAGEDY

Tribune

7-31-30

Many heinious offenses have been committed against our people in this state, but none more so than the one happening near the border of Montgomery and Toombs counties on Monday night last. There was no cause of a grevious kind whatever for the committing of such a crime. The victim was a law respecting and conservative citizen, one who was really an asset to his community. He was respectful and courteous to everybody. While within the bosom of his family, he was aroused and forcibly taken from his home by an armed and masked mob of alleged white men. Members of his family who attempted to protect him, were assaulted and ruthlessly thrown aside. The defenseless man was taken across the line to another county where the cowardly masked mob vented their spleen by unmercifully flogging him after they had crushed his skull with the butt of a rifle. The inhuman fiends left their victim to suffer and die. Fortunately, hours afterwards, he was discovered by passers by and was taken to his home where every attention was given him, but unavailingly so for he died the following afternoon at 3 o'clock, but not before he was able to incoherently make a statement.

Savannah, Ga

Evidently those who formed the mob are not residents of Ailey, the home of the murdered man, or if so, they must be of an ordinary class, for the leading white men of that place are indignant over the affair and anxious to apprehend the guilty parties. To this end every effort should be bent. While the sheriff of the county is reported to be on the alert to place the guilt, but other steps should be encouraged. Not only should the county offer a liberal reward for the arrest of the mobbers, but it should be increased with one from the Governor. The standing and worth of the victim warrant such rewards. This is also due the other law respecting and industrious citizens of Montgomery county.

Mystery Surrounds Death of Man in Abandoned House Near Fairburn; Boys Discover Corpse.

Constitution

11-2-30

FAIRBURN, Ga., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Discovery of the body of an unidentified young white man hanging from a rafter in an abandoned house on the H. B. Godby estate, near Cook's Crossing, in Campbell county, Saturday night, started officers of that county on an investigation to determine whether the case is one of suicide or murder.

Although the circumstances pointed to self-destruction, certain contradictory facts balked a jury empaneled by Coroner T. C. Rivers from arriving at a verdict. The inquest will be continued this morning at the funeral parlors of M. W. Holsenback, in Fairburn, after Dr. W. R. Camp, county physician, examines the body for possible marks of violence and seeks to establish definitely the cause of death.

The body was found about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon by Floyd Johnson and Clarence Johnson, brothers, who live in that vicinity and who were on a hunting expedition. Notified of the discovery, Sheriff Tom Camp and County Police Chief G. C. Bentley took charge and began investigating the case.

Atlanta Ga

Sheriff Camp Saturday night said he was unable to express a definite opinion as to whether it was a case of suicide or murder, pending further examination of the body. At the undertaking parlors, it was said the condition of the body indicated the man had been dead two or three days.

Clad in winter ankle-length underwear, a blue denim shirt, and a brown herring-bone coat, the body was suspended from a rafter by a door of the house, strips of overalls being used as a rope. The feet rested on the floor, and the knees were bent. Although death apparently was due to strangulation, this was open to doubt because of the size of the noose and the position of the head, which was thrown back to the right as if resting on the noose.

The dead man's hands were clenched tight. He was 135 to 140 pounds in weight, and approximately 25 or 30 years or age. His hair was brown and eyes were blue, and he had one gold tooth in the upper right jaw. There were no marks of tatooing on the body nor any deformities. In the shoes were delivery blank forms of the Dutch Oven Bakeries, dated "10-3-30" and used as extra soles to keep the feet warm.

In the pockets of the coat were boxes of matches, a three-bladed pocket knife, two cakes of soap, a comb, two pencil stubs, etc., and all marks of identification were torn out of the coat, which apparently had been worked over. The shoes were of the high-top Boy Scout type with Panco soles. The right eye was discolored darkly as if from some sort of blow.

The house in which the body was found is a one-story three-room building. Several holes in the floor and paneless windows told a story of abandonment. There were no signs of a recent fire in the chimney. The walls were plastered in places with newspapers.

Discovery of the body came when the Johnson brothers, out hunting, looked through the house out of curiosity and found the body hanging from a rafter, they said.

Lynchings-1930

Side Lights.

Georgia.

3205

CITIZENS DEPLORE DEATH OF NEGRO

Advertiser 8-5-30

Resolution Expresses Hope That Floggers Will Be Brought To Trial

Montgomery, Ala

MOUNT VERNON, GA., Aug. 4.—(AP)—Leading white citizens of this section today deplored the flogging and death near here last week of S. S. Mincey, negro Republican leader, and in resolutions expressed a hope that the white men who beat him to death would be brought to trial.

A mass meeting, attended by white men and negroes, was held at the courthouse. Only the white citizens made speeches, but they condemned without reservation the spirit that led a band of men to drag Mincey from his home and flog him.

The meeting was presided over by Col. L. G. Underwood and speakers included J. M. B. McGregor, former State senator; Hugh Peterson, editor of The Moniter, a local newspaper, the Rev. L. S. Barrett, the Rev. L. W. Walker and Solicitor General Boyer.

Mincey, long a leader in Republican affairs in this section, was dragged from his home by a band of men, who slapped his grandchild and struck another member of his family who sought to save him.

He was flogged and eventually injured fatally by a blow from a gun butt.

Officers hold a theory that a political feud led to the negro's death.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINCEY'S DEATH

The responsibility for the death of the Honorable S. S. Mincey, of Montgomery country, Georgia, July 29th, 1930, in Toombs county, Georgia, must be laid at the door of the Republican party. Those who have assumed the responsibility for the policy of the party under the present administration can not escape the odium of this foul murder. The policy which made this crime possible can be traced indirectly to the door of the G. O. P. by every trick of the game.

It was early announced in this state by the chosen leaders of the present administration that the party leaders at Washington wanted a 100 per cent white party organization in the state; that the Negro must take a back seat; that white men were coached to enter the regular county mass meetings or primaries, and oust the Negroes at any cost; to capture the delegates to the state convention and to reorganize the county units with white men by fair or foul means.

A vigorous campaign was put on in the Eleventh and Twelfth districts to carry out these revolutiionary and nefarious purposes. A banished klansman was put in charge of the work and was assisted by federal officeholders directed by a special agent of the postoffice department from Washington, who attended these meetings in person and reported the results direct to the Postmaster General at Washington.

Postmasters and other federal officeholders were unbridled to canvas and prowl about the state to round up white delegates for the county and state conventions. Negroes were browbeaten, bulldozed, and in many cases locked out of the courthouses by bootleggers, whiskey runners, ex-convicts and criminals under indictment who partly constituted the following of those who claimed to represent the administration forces. To hell with the Negroes and every white man who did not subscribe to the dictum of the so-called administration leaders.

It was generally understood that the administration policy in the state was to get rid of the Negro and build a 100 per cent lily-white organization in Georgia and the South. Many meetings were held in the Eleventh and Twelfth districts which were addressed by federal officeholders, ex-kluxers, lily-whites, Hoovercrats and Negro-haters, until the minds of the deluded were inflamed to the point of murder, arson and the most intense race hatred.

These meetings were largely attended by hoodlums, racketeers and bootleggers. They were worked up to the point where they thought the administration was behind them, and that they could do anything to a "nigger" and get away with it; yes, even murder—thence, Mincey's cold-blooded assassination.

These outlaws went into the county conventions and got licked to a frazzle; came to the state convention with blood in their eyes to take the state organization if they had to do it at the point of the gun, but the Atlanta police were too much for them. They bolted, set up a rump convention under the leadership of a Federal officer, and placed another federal officer at the head of the rumpers, and returned home to find 95 per cent of the county organizations loyal to the regular state organization and refusing to cooperate with the bolters. Hence, the murder of S. S. Mincey, county chairman of Montgomery county, to get him out of the way.

Thus began the annihilation and destruction of the party in the state by the route of murder. Hence the party as presently constituted and led cannot escape the responsibility for the death of this good and great man, because he had the manhood to stand up for the faith that was in him.

The public has placed the responsibility, and the party leaders cannot escape the odium that follows crime and criminals. The Republican party is responsible, and must suffer the penalty.

The propaganda that inflamed the rabble into a fire of race hatred and led them to mutiny and murder, came from Washington and was coached into the heads of the ignorant by federal office holders and undesirables from other parties in the state. Therefore, it seems that the responsibility for this cold blooded deed can be properly laid at the feet of the leaders of the Republican party without compunction of conscience.

The patronage committee, appointed by the Postmaster General used the patronage to build up this white man's party and must share its part of the ignominy and responsibility. No agency was never more offensive in national politics than this committee of carpetbaggers.

REWARD SHOULD BE OFFERED

Tribune 8-7-30 Savannah

The blood of S. S. Mincey is crying aloud for revenge, not such a vengence as was meted out to him, but legal vengence. Not only the county but also the state should join in the offer of such a reward as would be attractive. It is noted that the home county of the deceased gave a flimsy excuse for not offering such a reward, and thus far the governor has failed to act. Where is their high sense of honor? Where is their ambition to keep an equal poise of law and order? If the county and state governments refuse to act, then all friends of justice should band themselves in the raising of at least one thousand dollars to offer as a reward for the apprehension of the culprits. Can there not be found one thousand men in the state willing to contribute one dollar for such a cause? This is an impelling case. Allowing it to remain unsolved only tends to embolden the perpetrators, thus making unsafe the lives of others who may engender their ill-will. A call for action is sounded and under the sane mandates of the law it should be performed. Mincey's blood is crying loud for the performance of justice.

Mincey Flogging and Death Condemned by Mass Meeting

Constitution 8-5-30

Thousand Citizens, White and Black, Pass Drastic Resolutions Assailing Robed, Hood Murderers.

Atlanta, Ga

MT. VERNON, Ga., Aug. 4.—In a mass meeting attended by a thousand or more Montgomery county citizens, both white and black, indignation at the ruthless killing of S. S. Mincey, well-known negro citizen, at Ailey Tuesday morning, was fully voiced. L. C. Underwood chairman and W. A. Peterson, secretary.

Dr. J. W. Palmer stated the purpose of the meeting and paid tribute to the honesty of the deceased negro, and his value as a leader of his people.

Spirited talks were made by Colonel A. L. Lanier, ex-Senators J. M. D. McGregory and M. B. Calhoun, former Representative H. B. Folsom, Representative Hugh Peterson, Rev. L. W. Walker, of the Methodist church, and Rev. L. S. Barrett, of the Baptist church, and Solicitor M. H. Boyer.

W. M. Lewis, B. H. Grace and Wimberly Brown, of the Toombs County Bar Association, expressed the sentiment of their county, which has also felt the effects of hooded mobs in recent years. The meeting lasted an hour, and was filled with interest throughout.

Resolutions Adopted by Rising Vote.

The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

"Whereas, in recent years a number of horrible crimes have been committed within the bounds of Montgomery county, or upon citizens of this county forcibly taken to an adjoining county by masked bodies of white men. The perpetrators of such despicable and cowardly acts, under cover of darkness and their identity unknown, have gone without apprehension or punishment, to the indignation of an enraged citizenship, and

"Whereas, in the early morning of July 29 this county again suffered an unpardonable shock to civil right and justice, when S. S. Mincey, a colored citizen, was by a masked band of white men dealt a fatal blow in his home, forcibly taken away and tortured to death in an unmerciful and heinous manner, and this without provocation, and unwarranted by any rule of civilization; the murder of this citizen has forged another link in the chain of violence; it is a tendency toward anarchy and a reign of terror which, if not summarily checked by the enforcement of law, supported by a righteous citizenry, will soon render this county unsafe and unfit for citizenship of character and decency; it is a blot on civilization, a blow at American constitutional rights, and an unsavory record abhorred by the law-abiding element of Montgomery county. Therefore

Demand That Officers Act.

"Be it resolved, by the citizens of Montgomery county, Georgia, in mass meeting assembled, in the courthouse of said county, August 4, 1930, that their unqualified condemnation of this and similar acts of violence, contrary to law, human instincts and social order, be expressed in a demand for more direct and definite action by officers of the law charged with the apprehension of criminals and the courts responsible to the administration of justice and the punishment of those so flagrantly defying the law of the land, in the support of which our efforts are hereby openly and freely pledged, that crimes of this nature may be stamped out and a higher and unquestioned standard of citizenship be raised in this section of Georgia.

"Resolved further, that copies of this declaration be transmitted to the state press, with request for publication in behalf of the law-abiding citizenry of Montgomery county, and a copy furnished the clerk of the superior court of said county, with request for entry on official records, in behalf of public honor and integrity. Unanimously adopted by a rising vote in mass meeting assembled, at the courthouse in Mt. Vernon, August 4, 1930.

"I. [illegible] UNDERWOOD,
"Chairman.
"W. A. PETERSON,
"Secretary."

Attempt Is Made To Lynch Negro

[illegible]

9-13-30

EASTMAN, GA., Sept. 12.—(AP)—Sheriff G. C. Rogers announced here tonight that an attempt had been made by an unidentified band of men to lynch a negro, M. C. Wyle, held as a suspect in an attack on the wife of a farmer.

The negro, who was shot through the shoulder, hip, and leg with a pistol, has only a slight chance of recovery, the officer said.

Montgomery
Ala.

Wylie was locked in jail at at Rhyne, Ga., following his arrest Thursday and a statement from the victim of the attack that she "thought he resembled the negro who had attacked her."

The negro was brought here for medical attention.

A door of the small town jail, the officer said, was broken down early this morning and the prisoner dragged out. The negro shook loose his captor's hold and ran, the officers continued, and was shot while running. He crawled under a cotton gin house, where Sheriff Rogers said he found him.

ARREST FOLLOWS LYNCH ATTEMPT

Constitution

9-14-30

Warrant Charges Dodge Countian Shot Negro Fleeing From Mob.

Atlanta, Ga.

EASTMAN, Ga., Sept. 1[illegible]—(AP)—George Jump, 45, farmer, residing in the Milan community of Dodge county, was placed under arrest late Saturday afternoon on a warrant charging assault with intent to murder. He is alleged to have been in the crowd that broke into the city jail at Rhine, Ga., early Friday morning seized and shot M. C. Whiley, negro.

The negro, with three wounds in his body, developed pneumonia Saturday and probably will die before morning, according to Sheriff G. C. Rogers, in which event he said he would prefer a more serious charge against Jump.

Whiley was arrested at Allentown, Ga., Thursday night as a suspect in connection with an assault upon a young farmer's wife in the Milan community, the woman being closely related to Jump, according to reports.

The negro was placed in the city jail at Rhine instead of being brought to the Dodge county jail here. Several hours later, at 2 o'clock, Friday morning, the jail was attacked and the prisoner was obtained. Outside the negro broke into a run. Shooting began and the negro was hit three times.

The negro continued to run, hiding under a cotton gin house. The crowd on the street broke up and there were only three or four persons in sight when Sheriff Rogers reached here an hour later. He trailed the negro by blood and rescued him from his hiding place.

The negro was brought to this city where he was given medical and surgical attention. He is not in jail, however, and the sheriff would not disclose his whereabouts.

Sheriff Rogers stated that he had positive information from good citizens of Montrose and Allentown that the negro who was shot was not in the vicinity of Milan at the time of the attack on the farmer's wife. He said the negro had lived in that community, but left two weeks ago. He was employed at Allentown.

INTENDED VICTIM ESCAPES LYNCHERS

Constitution

9-13-30

Negro, Held as Suspect in Assault, Flees From Mob at Rhyne.

Atlanta Ga.

EASTMAN, Ga., Sept. 12.—(AP)—

The little town jail of Rhyne, Ga., in Dodge county, was broken into at 2 o'clock Friday morning and a negro prisoner taken out and shot, it was announced Friday night by Sheriff G. C. Rogers. The negro, M. C. Whiley, will probably die, the sheriff stated, from .38-caliber pistol wounds in the shoulder, hip and leg.

The negro was arrested at Allentown, Ga., Thursday, the sheriff stated, by Levi Cook, a court bailiff, of Rhyne, who was said to have been accompanied by George Jump, white farmer residing near Milan, Ga.

Instead of taking the prisoner to the Dodge county jail here, he was locked up at Rhyne as a suspect in the assault upon a young farmer's wife in the Milan district a week ago. Jump is said to be a relative of the victim of the assault.

"We have established the fact that the negro had gone from the Milan community for two weeks," said Sheriff Rogers. "He was working at Allentown. Good people have told us that he was not in the vicinity of Milan at the time of the assault."

The sheriff said that after the jail doors had been forced open and the negro was dragged out, Whiley began to run. The shooting followed. In the darkness the negro got away from the would-be lynchers and hid under a cotton gin house. He was there when the sheriff arrived, after being informed of the trouble.

The sheriff brought the negro to this city, where he is receiving medical attention. The sheriff said the negro had little chance to live.

Before being brought here, the sheriff stated, the victim of the assault was permitted to see him. She told the sheriff that she "thought he resembled the negro who attacked her." She was not positive in the identification, the sheriff stated.

Sheriff Rogers stated that he would obtain a warrant for the arrest of Jump in connection with the shooting Saturday morning, and would bring him to the Dodge county jail. Jump is related to the victim, the sheriff stated.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Monday, September 8, 1930

SOUTH GEORGIA POSSES ON TWO MAN-HUNTS

Negro Accused of Attacking Woman; Another Sought for Stabbing Farmer.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 7.—(AP)—Man hunts were still in progress Sunday night in two south Georgia communities for negroes who were accused of crimes.

Posses from Dodge and Telfair counties were on the trail of a negro who Saturday morning attacked the 18-year-old wife of a young farmer residing near Milan in Dodge county.

The young woman arose just before dawn, her husband being ill in bed, and as she went to the woodyard for kindling to start the fire, she was attacked by a negro, choked, assaulted and left nearly unconscious. She is still under the care of physicians, it is stated.

Several negroes have been rounded up in connection with this case, according to reports, but the victim has declared in each case that the ones taken into custody did not attack her. She insists that she can identify the negro.

At Baxley county officers were hunting Roscoe Nelson, a negro preacher, who on Saturday night stabbed Arney Gerald, 24, farmer residing on the plantation of Mrs. John Graham.

The white man brushed against the negro on the streets of Baxley. The negro resented this, it is said, and after words were exchanged the preacher is said to have drawn a knife and thrust it into Mr. Gerald's body. The blade struck his heart and lungs.

Mr. Gerald was taken to a hospital in Waycross Saturday night and reports from there tonight were to the affect that he had a chance to recover. An emergency operation was performed on him at Baxley immediately after the stabbing, in an effort to safe his life.

Baxley was considerably excited during Saturday night and a posse of 300 men began a hunt for the negro preacher. The people calmed down today, however, when it was found that Mr. Gerald has a chance to recover, and officers alone were continuing the hunt.

Negro Is Taken From Town Jail And Shot

Enquirer-Sun

Eastman, Ga., Sept. 1[illegible].—(AP)—The town jail of Rhine, Ga., in Dodge county, was broken into at 2 o'clock this morning and a negro prisoner taken out and shot, it was announced tonight by Sheriff G. C. Rogers. The negro, M. C. Whiley, will probably die, the sheriff stated, from 38 calibre pistol wounds in the shoulder, hip and leg.

9-13-30

The negro was arrested at Allentown, Ga., Thursday, the sheriff stated, by Levi Cook, a court bailiff of Rhine, who was said to have been accompanied by George Jump, white farmer residing near Milan, Ga.

Columbus, Ga.

Instead of taking the prisoner to the Dodge county jail here, he was locked up at Rhine, as a suspect in the assault upon a young farmer's wife in the Milan district a week ago.

"We have established the fact that the negro had been gone from the Milan community for two weeks," said Sheriff Rogers. "He was working at Allentown. Good people have told us that he was not in the vicinity of Milan at the time of the assault."

The sheriff said that after the jail doors had been forced open and the negro was dragged out, Whiley began to run. The shooting followed. In the darkness the negro got away from the would-be lynchers and hid under a cotton gin house. He was there when the sheriff arrived, after being informed of the trouble.

The sheriff brought the negro to this city, where he is receiving medical attention. The sheriff said the negro had little chance to live.

Enquirer-Sun

Before being brought here, the sheriff stated, the victim of the assault was permitted to see him. She told the sheriff that she "thought he resembled the negro who attacked her." She was not positive in the identification, the sheriff stated.

9-13-30

Sheriff Rogers stated that he would obtain a warrant for the arrest of Jump in connection with the shooting, tomorrow morning, and would bring him to the Dodge county jail. Jump is related to the victim, the sheriff stated.

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights.

Georgia.

3287

Porters to Probe Ga. Lynching

Defender

NEW YORK, May 2.—In the St. Luke's hall, 125 W. 130th St., Wednesday evening, April 30, at 8 o'clock, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters held a mass meeting in protest against the lynching of J. H. Wilkins. 5—3—30

Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, who put through a bill creating a new judicial district in Harlem, was the principal speaker.

Chicago Ill.

Information was given out by A. Philip Randolph, president of the brotherhood, that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has retained Frank P. Walsh to handle the case. Rev. William A. Byrd, pastor of Jersey City, who has given the organization excellent co-operation in this fight, was one of the speakers.

POSSE STILL SEEKS SLAYER OF HARDEN

Witnesses Testify Negro Used Shotgun and Killed in Cold Blood.

Constitution

MACON, Ga., May 12.—(AP)—A large territory on the Zebulon road was being watched tonight by a posse seeking Robert Davis, 35-year-old negro, who killed W. A. Harden, well driller last Saturday. 5-13-30

The trail has grown cold with time and was wet, but the officers still had hopes of capturing the negro, and a pack of bloodhounds was held in readiness should the fugitive be sighted.

Atlanta Ga.

A coroner's jury today charged Davis with first degree murder after hearing two witnesses, Morgan Dupree and E. L. Waits, who saw the slaying.

Both testified that Davis killed the white man after the two argued over some remarks the negro boasted of making to a white man "when I chased him off my farm."

Dupree said Harden struck Davis when the negro told him "I am boss here."

A bystander handed Harden a hammer at his request, Dupree testified, but Davis snatched it away and fled into the house. When he returned he had his gun. Harden took refuge in a pump house, the witnesses said, but exposed his head, and the negro shot him.

Harden called for help, according to Waits, who went to help him, only to be ordered away by the negro. Waits said the negro walked to the wounded man as he lay on the ground and emptied another load from the

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MOTHER WOUNDED, GIRL, 18, ATTACKED

Constitution

Unidentified Negro Sought by Posses From 3 Georgia Counties.

4-22-30

SYLVANIA, Ga., April 21.—(AP)—Posses from Screven, Burke and Jenkins counties numbering several thousand men were scouring this section Monday night with the aid of track dogs for an unidentified negro who entered the home of a farmer four miles from here, struck the man's wife over the head with an ax, inflicting probable fatal injuries, and then attacked an 18-year-old daughter of the woman.

Atlanta Ga.

The attack occurred late this afternoon and the posses were formed about an hour after it took place. The woman was taken to a hospital in Millen, where doctors said she had little chance of recovery, and the girl is at the home of relatives. Her condition is regarded as serious.

The woman was unaware of the negro's presence and she made no outcry when struck. Her skull was crushed at the top of the forehead. In a semi-conscious state, she made her way to her room, where a loaded shotgun was kept. She secured the weapon and returned to the room where the negro and girl were struggling. When the negro saw the woman with the gun he darted out of the house and made his way to the Ogeechee creek, about three-quarters of a mile away.

The father of the girl was working in a field a considerable distance from the house and he did not learn of what had taken place until some time later. The girl succeeded in getting her mother in an automobile and took her to a store owned by an uncle about a mile away, where she told what had occurred and the alarm was spread.

The girl said that she had never seen the negro before, but that he was short and stockily built and apparently between 25 and 30 years old. She said he wore blue overalls, a blue serge coat and had on a cap. She said she also noticed that he wore white socks.

The negro carried the ax from the house but dropped it by the gate as he was leaving the yard.

Several negroes were taken into custody by officers and taken before the girl for identification, but she said that none of those arrested was responsible for the deed and she also declared that she would have no difficulty in identifying the guilty one.

The posses were separated into numerous smaller groups and all the highways are being carefully guarded.

SWAMP IS SEARCHED FOR NEGRO ATTACKER

Negro, Sought by Sylvania Posse, Reported Seen Near Macon.

Constitution

MACON, Ga., April 24.—(AP)—Search for an unidentified negro who three days ago attacked an aged white woman near Sylvania with an axe and was frightened away after choking her daughter was under way in a swamp near here tonight.

A negro answering description of the wanted man was seen by officers to flee into the swamp after leaving a freight train as it rolled into the Macon yards. 4-25-30

First reports that a suspect to the crime was near Macon reached officers from a watchman at a railroad tower who said he saw a negro leap off a freight train as it entered the yards last night and board it again as it picked up speed. The watchman said the negro answered printed descriptions of the assailant.

Atlanta Ga.

He notified police but before they arrived the negro left the train again and headed for the swamp, into which he vanished just as a posse arrived.

Despite serious wounds inflicted by the negro with an axe, the aged Sylvania woman saved her daughter by frightening him away with a shotgun as he grappled with the girl.

SUSPECT ARRESTED IN SYLVANIA AX ATTACK

Constitution

Struck in Head, Mrs. Bragg Frightens Negro With Shotgun.

4-23-30

SYLVANIA, Ga., April 22.—(AP)—With one suspect under arrest in Savannah, authorities of several southeastern Georgia counties tonight continued the search for the negro who attacked Mrs. W. F. Bragg, wife of a Sylvania farmer, and her 18-year-old daughter with an ax at their home here yesterday.

Atlanta Ga.

Mrs. Bragg who was struck in the head with the ax, was reported in a critical condition today in a Millen hospital. The girl fought off the negro when he entered her room after hitting her mother, and he fled as Mrs. Bragg seized a shotgun before collapsing from her wounds.

The negro suspect gave his name as William Bryant and his age as 27. He was arrested after F. T. Kemp, a Sylvania merchant, had seen him walking along the railroad tracks near Monteith. Previously, Miss Bragg had failed to identify several other negroes taken into custody as a large posse, with the aid of bloodhounds covered a wide area about Sylvania in [illegible] search.

DEEP MYSTERY IN PORTER KILLING

There Is Talk of Arresting Five Men, but It Is Only A Rumor

LOCUST GROVE, Ga.—The killing of J. H. Wilkins, of Kansas City, Pullman porter on the Kansas City-Florida Special, early on Saturday April 5, remains still a deep mystery.

Wilkins was found dead in a patch of woods about a mile north of here, the body still warm and dressed in the regulation Pullman uniform. According to Southern railway officials, the train on which Wilkins worked did not stop at Locust Grove.

Call

There has been a rumor hereabouts that five men were to be arrested in connection with the slaying, but no one can say who the five are.

4/23/30

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of death by causes unknown. Pullman company officials and local police are silent on the killing, although they state that investigations ar: still being made. It begins to look as though the Wilkins' slaying will be another one of the white-washed lynchings of the south.

Kansas City Mo.

OFFICERS BAFFLED IN PORTER'S DEATH

County, Railroad Police Continue Probe With Few Clues Uncovered.

LOCUST GROVE, Ga., April 6.—(AP)—With few additional clues uncovered, county and railroad police today continued their investigation into the mysterious death of J. H. Wilkins, negro pullman porter of the Southern Railway's Kansas City Special, whose body was found near here yesterday morning, his neck tied to a tree and his knees touching the ground.

Constitution

Two small boys on their way to town found the body in a grove of trees a short distance from the railroad tracks. The negro's skull was fractured in two places and a jagged cut was found under his right arm. The porter's white coat had been used to tie his neck to the small sapling.

Officers expressed the belief that the killing was prearranged and that someone was waiting beside the tracks to take the negro—or his body—to the woods. They thought that the negro may have been hit over the head and thrown from the train or struck after he was taken from the train. 4-10-30

Open Window in Coach.

A car inspector testified at an inquest here yesterday afternoon that an open window with the screen off was found in the coach Wilkins worked when the train reached Atlanta. Officers reported finding the spot where the body struck the track ballast. The coroner's jury adjourned until Tuesday without advancing any theories as to the cause of the death or any solution of the killing.

Footprints leading from the tracks to the body were obscured by rain which started shortly after the boys found the body.

Atlanta Ga.

Wilkins was alive when the train left Macon at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. One report said he was not missed until just before the train reached Atlanta. Another report, which was not confirmed, said he had been seen as the train stopped at Sandy, 17 miles south of here. Wilkins' watch stopped at 4:18, about the time the train was due here.

Officials of the pullman company and the Southern Railway Company in Atlanta could offer no information, although the Kansas City Special is a non-stop train between Macon and Atlanta. Railroad officials said that the train yesterday morning was forced by freight trains to stop at Juliette and Sandy. They said the train went through Locust Grove without stopping.

HUNDREDS ATTEND MINCEY FUNERAL

Constitution
8-4-30
Atlanta, Ga

MT. VERNON, Ga., Aug. [illegible].—(AP)—Hundreds of negroes from all parts of Georgia assembled at Ailey, Ga., in this county, Sunday, to attend the funeral of S. S. Mincey, 70-year-old member of their race who was slain by a hooded gang last Tuesday after being carried from Montgomery county to Toombs county.

The service began at 10 o'clock this morning and lasted for several hours.

From daylight this morning automobiles filled with negroes were seen passing along all roads leading to Ailey. All of the surrounding counties had big delegations in attendance, and the negro Masonic lodges, the negro Knights of Pythias and various other orders to which he belonged sent delegations.

There was no disorder. After the services were over the negroes left for their homes as quietly as they had come.

Mincey was the republican leader of this county and had attended a number of national conventions of that party. He had recently decided to devote all his time to lodge work.

WELL DONE—MONTGOMERY!

Constitution

Reports of the gathering of more than a thousand of the best citizens of Montgomery county in a great mass meeting to protest the recent beating to death in that county of an aged and respected negro is conclusive evidence of the attitude of the people of that section towards the activities of hooded barbarians.

Prominent citizens from every walk of life participated in the Mt. Vernon meeting, raising their voices in stern protest against allowing the perpetrators of the outrage to go unpunished. It was perhaps the most representative gathering that ever assembled in the county.

Resolutions decrying in scathing terms all acts of violence, and demanding "direct and definite action by officers of the law . . . that crimes of this nature may be stamped out and a higher standard of civilization be raised in this section of Georgia," told plainly of the temper of these good citizens.

The fact that Montgomery is one of the state's smallest counties makes more significant the size of this outpouring of her upright and clean-thinking citizens. At a time when the oratory of political candidates is attracting audiences of only a hundred or so people, this affront to the good name of their county and section brought together a crowd of more than a thousand.

Such public expressions as those of the people of Montgomery are, thankfully for the good name of the state, causing such depredations, committed by a vicious element comprising only a small per cent of the state's population to grow less frequent as the years go by.

The citizens of Montgomery are to be congratulated on the prompt and emphatic manner in which they have struck at the threat of mob law within the borders of their county.

Public Mass Meeting Held By Citizens

Journal & Guide
8-9-30
Norfolk, Va

County Commission Demands Governor Offer Reward

LEADER KIDNAPPED

Political Activities Of S. S. Mincey Blamed For His Murder

Special to Journal and Guide

MOUNT VERNON, Ga.—The Montgomery County Commission adopted a resolution calling upon Governor L. G. Hardman to offer a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the masked men who robbed and killed S. S. Mincey, 70-year-old Republican leader, Tuesday of last week. Feeling has been aroused, even more than at first, as details of the killing are discussed. A mass meeting was held at the courthouse Monday for public discussion of the crime.

Mincey, for years chairman of the Republican committee of this county, was kidnapped from his home, struck over the head with a gun, and then carried about 25 miles into Toombs County, where he was beaten.

If the state has any information to present to the grand jury when it convenes, that fact has not yet been disclosed. Officers said they were satisfied Mincey's political activities furnished the motive for the slaying.

Other Rewards Promised

It was indicated that other rewards for the capture of the murderers may follows the requested reward by the governor, but the commission wanted the state to take the lead in bringing the slayers to trial.

Mincey was returned to his home at Ailey by a white man who found him crawling along the highway. This man was paid $8 by the dead man's family. Before he died, Mincey, told officers his assailants were masked. Mincey was in the act of quitting politics to take over lodge work when the kidnapping and murder occurred. He was recently elected grand secretary of the Georgia Masons.

The fatal flogging has been made the subject of official inquiry. Mincey's grandson said he tried to intervene when the masked men came to his grandfather's home, but was knocked down, and that the now dead man was threatened.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 14 1930

Woman Slain, Mob Routs Negroes in Erick, Okla.

25 Families Forced to Flee Homes in Night, Says Marshal

ERICK, Okla., July 13 (AP).—J. L. Crane, night marshal here, tonight said a mob of more than 200 men last night drove twenty-five Negro families from their homes in Erick and vicinity. Mrs. Henry Vaughan, beaten to death Friday by a Negro at her farm home near Shamrock, Tex., near here, formerly lived in Erick.

Crane said the mob began assembling about 11 o'clock last night on the town's main street. About a dozen Negroes living in Erick were visited by the crowd and warned to leave at once. As these Negroes snatched a few possessions and fled, the mob went to near-by farms, where Negroes lived, and drove them from their homes, warning them not to return.

Georgia Mob Victim In Critical Condition

Constitution
9-15-30
Atlanta, Ga

EASTMAN, Ga., Sept. 14.—(AP)—M. C. Whiley, negro, who was shot early Friday morning when the jail at Rhine, Ga., was stormed and he was taken out by the attackers, was still alive [illegible]. Pneumonia set in yesterday and doctors stated that he probably would die during the night.

George Jump, 45, was still in jail here tonight, charged with assault with intent to murder in connection with the would-be lynching. No efforts had been made to obtain bail for him. Jump is a farmer of the Milan community and is said to be related to the young farmer's wife who was attacked by a negro on September 6.

Sheriff G. C. Rogers says that he has established the fact that Whiley is not the negro; that he was not in the vicinity of Milan on the day of the attack, having left that community a week before the attack.

Another negro is in jail here, as a suspect, in connection with the case, but the hunt for the one who actually made the attack is still in progress.

NEGRO IS RETURNED AS DARIEN SUSPECT

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 30.—(AP)—Sheriff Poppell and Deputy Sheriff J. H. Collins, of McIntosh county, returned from Beaufort, S. C., at 11 o'clock tonight with a negro who said his name is General Granison, and admitted he was within three miles of Darien the night two negroes caused the recent trouble here.

The prisoner was placed in the Darien jail tonight. Tomorrow special Officer Ora Anderson, who discovered the two negroes as they were supposed to be in the act of robbing the bank here, will see the prisoner and say whether he thinks he was one of the men who engaged in a duel with him.

Sheriff Poppell said tonight that he and Deputy Collins went to Beaufort today after they had learned that Granison was held there on a charge of vagrancy, and that he had said he was in the vicinity of Darien the night of the trouble.

The sheriff said late tonight that the negro made conflicting statements about his Darien connections. It is said that he does admit having been within three miles of Darien that night, though he denies being mixed up in the attempted bank robbery or the shooting which followed.

A report from Beaufort says the negro told authorities there he was also known as Brien. The man is a stranger to Sheriff Poppell and Deputy Collins. They do not recall ever seeing him before.

Georgia.

3288

Lynchings-1930
&
Side Lights.

M'RAE POSSE HUNTS NEGRO FOR ASSAULT

Constitution

9-7-30

McRAE, Ga., Sept. 6.—(AP)—A large posse of men from Telfair and Dodge counties is scouring the woods and swamps near here for a negro who is alleged to have assaulted the young wife of a farmer early this morning. The posse is being led by dogs.

The woman, only 18 years of age, had stepped to the wood yard just before dawn to get kindling, when she was seized by the negro, choked and assaulted.

Atlanta, Ga.

The young woman's condition is reported serious. Her husband was ill in bed at the time of the attack.

Five negroes have been captured during the hunt and have been taken before the victim. In each case she said that the negro was not the one. She said that she was positive she could identify the negro. The five were given their liberty.

The victim of the attack resided near Milan, about 12 miles from here.

3288

SEARCH CONTINUES FOR ALLEGED SLAYER

Constitution

12-12-30 W

Atlanta, Ga.!

VERA, Ga., Dec. 1[illegible].—[illegible]—The hunt for Abbole E. Gaston, negro, wanted here as the suspected slayer of Ruel Hadden, 24-year-old farmer, had extended to the vicinity of Sandersville, Ga., Thursday night.

Possemen believed that they were on a hot trail and expected to capture the negro, though so far he had eluded his pursuers.

Dogs pressed into service in the man hunt were not sufficiently trained, it was stated, to follow the trail.

More than 100 persons were said to be in the posse in the man hunt.

The negro is believed to be without funds. Hunger, his pursuers believed, will eventually force him into their hands.

Hadden had been missing since Monday night. His body was found yesterday in a pasture. Sheriff's deputies said that he had been clubbed death.

Sandersville is about 30 miles from the scene of the murder.

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights

Georgia

3289

NEGRO ELUDES OFFICERS' HUNT

Russell Authorities Fail To Find Trace Of Stephens

Reports from Russell county were to the effect that Ed Stephens, Negro, has not been apprehended late Friday night. The black is huntd in connection with attack on Oscar Gunter, Russell county farmer, Thursday morning about 15 miles west of Columbus.

Enquirer
3-22-30
Columbus Ga

The Negro is said to have taken Gunter's pistol away from him and to have beaten him over the head with it. The injured man was carried to a physician at Marvyn. The incident occurred a short time after Gunter is said to have remonstrated with Stephens for firing a gun on the white man's farm a short time before.

Sheriff's officers and a large number of citizens searched the fields and woods for a wide area in the Crawford section Thursday night and the hunt continued through Friday.

BURNED MAN MYSTERY UNSOLVED AS HE DIES

ROME, Ga., Feb. 13.—Robert Tolliver, negro, died at a local hospital at midnight Wednesday as a result of burns he said he had received in an automobile wreck near here Wednesday morning. Officers were unable to find any trace of the alleged wreck. They believe that someone poured gasoline on Tolliver and set it afire. The negro was burned from the waist to his neck to a crisp. However, he died maintaining the truth of his original story.

Constitution
2-14-27
Atlanta Ga

Negro Pullman Porter Hanged In Small Grove

LOCUST GROVE, GA., April 5.—(AP)—His neck tied to a small tree and his knees touching the ground, the body of J. H. Wilkins, negro Pullman porter of the Southern Railway's Kansas City Special, was found early today in a grove of trees a short distance from the track over which the train had passed a few hours earlier.

Advertiser

The negro's skull was fractured in two places and the body apparently had been carried across a plowed field more than a quarter of a mile from the tracks to a piece of woods. The porter's white coat had been used to tie his neck to the tree, which was a slender sapling. Tracks led from the railroad to the spot. At the railroad right of way were drops of blood and signs of what officers think had been a scuffle.

4-6-30

Officers investigating the mysterious affair thought from the fractured skull that the negro may have been hit over the head and thrown from the train or struck after he was taken from the train.

In the negro's pockets was found $58.60. The footprints leading from the railroad tracks to the body were obscured by rain which started shortly after two small country boys on their way to town discovered the body.

The boys hurried to Locust Grove and reported their gruesome discovery to police. Sheriff L. D. Hightower, of Henry County, was informed and immediately started an investigation.

Wilkins was alive when the Kansas City Special, of which his car was a part, left Macon at 3 a.m. today. One report said he was not missed until just before the train reached Atlanta at 5:20 a.m. Another report said Wilkins had talked with the baggage master and the train porter when the Kansas City Special stopped at Sandy, 17 miles south of Locust Grove. This latter report has not been confirmed.

Montgomery
Ala

Ordinarily the Kansas City Special is a non-stop train between Macon and Atlanta. Railroad officials said that the train this morning [illegible] by freight trains to stop at Juliette and at Sandy. They said the train went through Locust Grove at a good rate of speed and did not stop until it reached Atlanta.

A coroner's jury was impanelled late today and after questioning a few witnesses adjourned until Tuesday without determining the cause of death or obtaining a solution of the mystery. Railroad and Pullman detectives were brought to the scene to assist the sheriff and other officials in the investigation.

The negro's body was brought from the woods one mile north of Locust Grove for the inquest. It was later prepared for removal to his former home at Kansas City.

Angry Crowds Hunt For Negro

Ozark White Man Near Death From Stabbing

Advertiser

OZARK, ALA., April 7.—(Special).—Some 200 citizens of Dale County were tonight scouring the country looking for L. C. Dick, a negro, who was accused of stabbing Chester Head, a white man, in the afternoon. Feeling was running high against the negro, and it was feared that his pursuers might take the law into their own hands if the negro was captured by other than the sheriff's forces.

4-8-30

According to accounts, Head, who manages a filling station at Ozark, suspected Dick of stealing some goods from him and went to a negro poolroom where Dick was in an effort to obtain restitution from the negro. In the argument that followed Head is said to have struck Dick. As Head turned away to go the negro is said to have taken a 12-inch screw driver and stabbed Head in the back, the improvised weapon piercing a lung of the white man.

Montgomery
Ala

Head was taken to a hospital where his condition was reported to be very grave Monday night.

Dick is the son of Calvin Dick, a negro whose body was found three years ago in the woods near Ozark. It was believed the elder Dick met his death by foul play.

LYNCH NEGRO WORKER IN GA.

Bosses and State Put on Mystery Air

LOTUST GROVE, Ga., April 6.—What is clearly another lynching of another Negro worker here was revealed when J. H. Wilkins, Pullman porter of the Southern Railway was found with his neck tied to a small tree, and his knees touching the ground. Wilkins' skull was fractured in two places. Bruises and cuts on his body showed that he had been tortured and then lynched.

Daily Worker
4/17/30
N.Y.

Railway officials and Georgia government authorities are trying to hide the whole affair under the guise of mystery in order to cover up the brutal lynching of a Negro worker.

Suicide Theory Is Advanced In Mysterious Wilkins Case

No Light Shed on Slaying of Pullman Porter—Inquest Will Be Continued in Locust Grove Today.

LOCUST GROVE, Ga., April 7.—(AP)—Puzzled officers hoped Monday that the coroner's inquest at Locust Grove Tuesday would throw light on the mystery surrounding the death here Saturday of J. H. Wilkins, negro Pullman porter, whose body was found tied to a sapling with his knees touching the ground and his skull fractured.

Constitution

Finding of a bundle of rags on the railroad's right-of-way near McDonough, eight miles north of the spot where the negro was discovered, was reported by Henry county officials today. They did not give out any details connected with the find.

4-8-30

Theories of prearranged slaying and of suicide were among those speculated on during the day. The prearranged slaying suggested that the body may have been hurled from the train and some one waiting near-by carried it to the clump of trees. A set of tracks which led from the railroad to the body did not fit the shoes of the dead negro. A highway passes within 15 feet of the spot where the body was found.

Atlanta,
Ga

Supporters of the suicide suggestion pointed to an open window of the Pullman in which Wilkins had been employed. This window, with a screen off, was discovered when the train arrived in Atlanta. It was also said that one train official reported that Wilkins had been drinking.

Still another report had it that the train porter and baggage master had talked with Wilkins at the Sandy Creek stop, but that they could suggest no solution of the mystery.

Mystery Envelops Murder of Porter

Negro Pullman Attendant Found Slain Near Locust Grove; Believed Thrown From Train.

Constitution

LOCUST GROVE, Ga., April 5.—(Special.)—About 4 o'clock Saturday morning J. H. Wilkins, 40, Pullman porter on the Southern railway's northbound Kansas City Special, was talking to the baggageman when the train passed through Sandy, a station 17 miles south of here.

5-6-30

Two hours later the body of the negro, with skull fractured in two places and a gaping gash under the right arm, was found, still warm, half a mile from the Southern right-of-way in a tract of land known as Hugh Price's woods, a mile north of Locust Grove.

Atlanta, Ga

The first report, made by two boys who discovered the dead man, led to the circulation of a story that a negro

Pullman porter had been taken from the train and lynched.

Body in Kneeling Position.

Wilkins' body was in a kneeling position at the foot of a small sapling. Around his neck, and supporting the body, was a white coat, such as is worn by Pullman porters. But, instead of being tied, as if to throttle the negro, the coat was placed about his neck and pinned around the sapling. The coat merely held the body in a kneeling posture.

The youths, however, did not stop to investigate these details, and the rumors of another lynching spread. While the stories acquired an increased wealth of detail, H. T. Overfield, of the Pullman Company, in Atlanta, added to the mystery by stating that a window, without a screen, was open in the car where Wilkins worked. The train did not stop at Locust Grove or between Locust Grove and Atlanta and passengers did not recall any unusual incident.

Tracks of One Man.

Even more mystifying was the statement by L. D. Hightower, sheriff of Henry county, that leading to the body of the negro were the tracks of only one man. Sheriff Hightower added that the tracks led almost due west to the spot where Wilkins' body was found and then led in a northeasterly direction away from the scene. In the pockets of Wilkins was found $58.60.

The first report of the finding of the body was made to Will Pruitt, chief of police at Locust Grove. He notified Sheriff Hightower and went at once to the Hugh Price Woods, where he was joined by the sheriff. They first examined the body of Wilkins, and discovered a gash under his left arm. They believed that he had been stabbed to death as the coat tied about his neck and pinned around the tree had not choked him to death. On the negro's shoes was mud, as if he had walked to the sapling. There also was an abundance of clay in his hair.

Watch Stopped at 4:18.

Checking up on the tracks, the two officers traced them to the Southern railway right-of-way and found where the negro's body had struck the rail ballast. A trail of blood paralleled the footprints.

Police Chief Pruitt and Sheriff Hightower returned to the sapling, and, after measurements, discovered that footprints leading to and from Wilkins' body were made by a man who wore shoes more than an inch larger than those of the dead man. They found, also, that the negro's watch had stopped at 4:18 o'clock, which is about the hour the train passed through Locust Grove.

Chief Pruitt and Sheriff Hightower decided to let the body remain as it was until the arrival of Southern railway detectives. In the meantime, they requested Dr. R. L. Crawford, of Locust Grove, to make an examination of the body. Dr. Crawford found that in addition to the gash under the arm, which had nearly severed it, there were two fractures of the skull. These had evidently been made by a blunt instrument. There were additional bruises caused by the negro's fall from the train—a fall which evidently was the result of being pushed through the train window. Dr. Crawford stated that the wound under the arm was not caused by a knife and that the negro's death was not caused by a stab.

Inquest Is Started.

When Detectives W. N. Graham and E. M. Staats of the Southern Railway arrived, the body of Wilkins was brought to Locust Grove and preparations made for an inquest.

The testimony brought out the facts already given. It was stated by witnesses that the train did not stop or slow down near Locust Grove. One witness, Jerome Cox, a linotype operator, who lives near the Southern Railway a few miles from Atlanta, testified that the train passed his home two minutes ahead of its usual schedule.

Will Sutzer, negro, of Locust Grove, testified that the train slowed up as it was leaving Locust Grove. He said he heard the "steam being let off." He explained that he was "an old railroad man" and knew that the brakes were being put on.

Police Chief Pruitt said that he heard the train pass through Locust

the train. J. F. Busbee, of Atlanta, Southern railway conductor in charge of the train, said Wilkins had invited him to go into a bootlegging deal, but that he had declined.

None of the witnesses at today's session, nor at the first brief session of the coroner's jury last Saturday afternoon, said they knew anything about how Wilkins came to his death, when or how he left the train, nor how he became tied to the tree.

One sleeve of Wilkins' porter's jacket was tied to the sapling and the other was tied around his neck. His knees were barely touching the ground when two boys found the body in a clump of woods. Wilkins' skull had been fractured, and there was a wound under one of his arms. A physician who testified today said the wound had been inflicted with some instrument sharp enough to penetrate through the coat, into the flesh.

The physician, Dr. R. L. Crawford, of Locust Grove, said that he had made only a hurried examination of the body, where it was found. Asked if Wilkins might have walked from the railroad tracks to the tree, with such injuries, Dr. Crawford said he might have been able to do so. He explained that his examination was only superficial, however.

Persons, the next witness, was questioned as to what speed an experienced man could jump from a train without injury. Persons said he could jump off and stay on his feet at a clip of 30 miles an hour. At 40 miles an hour, he said, a man jumping from a train "would be knocked too far to tell about it."

Jury Asks Questions.

Coroner Barnett, Sheriff Hightower and members of the six-man jury occasionally asked questions of the witness. Persons said the last he saw of Wilkins was when he talked to him in the negro day coach, just before the stop at Sandy.

T. R. Moore, white man and flagman on the train, said that just south of Macon, Wilkins came to him on the observation car and asked him to call him ten minutes before the train got to Macon. Wilkins told him he wanted to go to sleep and did not want to be asleep at Macon, lest an inspector should get on the train. Moore said he smelled liquor on Wilkins' breath.

Moore said Wilkins "had no business" on the observation car, four cars back of the one on which he worked.

R. C. Woodward, white, baggagemaster, said he talked to Wilkins in the negro day coach and that he "appeared all right."

R. W. Harvey, negro pullman porter on the car behind the Wilkins car, said he saw Wilkins just after the train left Macon, and that Wilkins had been drinking. Harvey said he told Wilkins he was likely to lose his job and that the negro answered that he could take care of himself.

Pullman Porter Smith said he went to Wilkins' car at 11 p. m., Friday and found "Wilkins pretty drunk." He said he put him to bed for two hours when he himself went to bed and asked Wilkins to watch his car for the usual "split watch."

Conductor Busbee, the first witness at today's inquest, said Wilkins asked him to join him in bootlegging liquor from Miami. Busbee said he told the negro that he was "talking to the wrong man." The conductor said he told Wilkins that he had never sold any whisky and did not intend to start now. He said the conversation took place north of Macon, and that he smelled liquor on Wilkins.

Busbee said the train stopped twice between Macon and Atlanta, once at Juliette, to take on water, and once at Sandy. He said the Sandy stop was occasioned because the telegraph operator there went to sleep on duty and that the red stop signal had gone up on the right-of-way. He said the operator had since been discharged.

The train, Busbee said, made from 40 to 60 miles per hour between Sandy and Atlanta and that no stop was made at Locust Grove, nor was the train slowed down at or near this point. He said no one got on or off the train at Sandy except himself and the regular train porter, Jim Persons.

"We were running seven to ten minutes late," Busbee said, emphasizing the point that the train did not slow down near Locust Grove. He said the train was due to pass here at 5:17 a. m., eastern time, but was ten minutes late. Sheriff L. D. Hightower of Henry county today exhibited Wilkins' watch. The hands had become tangled in a broken crystal at 5:27.

Busbee said he first learned of Wilkins' disappearance when R. T. Lively, assistant superintendent of the Pullman Company in Atlanta, telephoned the Busbee home in Atlanta at 8:30 a. m. Wilkins told him a month ago, Busbee related, that he was despondent because a brother was sick.

Grove and that it did not slow up, nor slacken its speed as long as it was in hearing. This would indicate that the train was under full headway when Wilkins was thrown from the train.

Dr. E. G. Colvin testified that Wilkins' skull was fractured in two places and expressed the belief that a blunt instrument had been used. Dr. Colvin said that the gash under the arm, which had almost torn it off, was not caused by a stab.

First Clue Develops.

H. T. Overfield, night agent of the Pullman Company in Atlanta, stated the Pullman conductor had notified him that a window was open in the car in which Wilkins worked. The screen had been removed. It was likely that Wilkins' body had been shoved through the window which was still open when the train reached Atlanta.

The testimony of Chief Pruitt and Sheriff Hightower followed along the lines of their statements earlier in the day.

The inquest was adjourned at 4 o'clock this afternoon and will be resumed next Tuesday morning.

It was decided to take the body of Wilkins to Atlanta for a post-mortem examination.

POST-MORTEM ON WILKINS TO BE HELD HERE TODAY.

The body of J. H. Wilkins, negro, of Kansas City and Pullman porter on the Kansas City Special of the Southern railway, was brought to Atlanta Saturday night. It was decided to hold a post-mortem examination Sunday morning at 9 o'clck

It was not discovered that Wilkins was missing until the Kansas City Special arrived in Atlanta.

The train crew, with the exception of one negro porter, changed at Atlanta, and those with the train on its arrival here said they had been unable to get any information from the employes whom they succeeded.

The negro porter on the train between Macon and Atlanta said he was asleep until just before the train reached Atlanta and knew nothing of what took place.

Passengers in the Pullman car in which Wilkins worked all reported they were asleep at the time and did not know the porter was missing until they reached Atlanta.

Mystery of Slain Porter Grows With New Evidence

Pullman Car Conductor Quoted as Saying "I Have All the Evidence That I Need."

Constitution

LOCUST GROVE, Ga., April 8.—(AP)—A coroner's investigation into the death of J. H. Wilkins, negro Pullman porter, was continued Tuesday until next Saturday after hearing a number of witnesses, including one who quoted a Pullman conductor as saying, "I have all the evidence I need."

The Pullman conductor, whose last name was given as Worthington, was said to have made the statement on the Kansas City special, the Southern railway train on which Wilkins was employed. Wilkins' body was found tied to a tree one-fourth of a mile from the railroad tracks here Saturday morning, after he had disappeared from the train.

Worthington was not here today and Coroner A. W. Barnett said that he and several others on the train who were not at Tuesday's hearing would be called as witnesses at Saturday's hearing, which is to begin at 3 p. m.

4-10-30

Coroner Barnett said, after the jury had deliberated 45 minutes on Tuesday's evidence, that "we feel that there might be something more to be brought out and in fairness to everybody we decided to go into the case a little more fully next Saturday."

Worthington's purported statement was put in the record during the testimony Tuesday of Richard Smith, Pullman porter, working in the car ahead of the one on which Wilkins was employed.

Atlanta

Smith said he continued on the train, en route from Miami to Kansas City, and that between Birmingham and Memphis the Wilkins car who took Wilkins' place found two ton, Smith said, Jour the train at Birmingham. Smith said the porter was took Wilkins' place found two bed sheets and three towels locked in the linen closet of the Wilkins car. Pullman Conductor Worthington, Smith related, wrapped the linens in a piece of paper.

Porter Smith said Conductor Worthington passed him, with the bundle under his arm, and remarked, "I have all the evidence I need." Smith said he did not know what was meant by the statement. The porter said he did not see the linens in question.

Conductor To Be Summoned.

The porter who found the linens and the Pullman conductor who had charge of the Pullmans from Miami to Atlanta are among the witnesses to be called next Saturday. Neither their names, nor the initials of Worthington, could be ascertained immediately.

Smith and several other witnesses said Wilkins "had been drinking" a few hours before he disappeared from

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights
6

Indiana

3290

Prof. Pierson's Body Is Found In Ind. River

SCOTTVILLE, Ind., April 16.—The body of a man taken from river here is believed to be Prof. Edward D. Pierson, auditor of the National Baptist Convention, according to reports communicated to his wife and son, who reside at 4534 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 4-19-30

Professor Pierson was enroute to Chicago from Nashville, Tenn., where he had been on official business. Hs is thought to have been taken off the train here by unknown persons and murdered, then thrown in the river.

Police identified the body by the number of his automobile keys, identification cards and a letter from his home in Chicago. His son Edward Pierson, Jr., left Chicago to make further investigations. Chicago Ill.

Professor Pierson was formerly a teacher in Houston, Texas, where he lived for a number of years. On leaving the schools he became auditor of the National Baptist Convention, the L. K. Williams faction. As auditor he was a dominant factor in the Baptist ranks. He alone held the key to exposing any discrepencies in the church financial condition. It is though by the police that he was murdered to prevent him exposing certain persons who had geen intrusted with church funds.

NEGRO CHURCHMAN MYSTERIOUSLY SLAIN

Baptist Auditor Starts From Louisville and Is Found Bound and Dying in Indiana.

4-19-30

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, April 16,—Edward D, Pierson of Chicago, auditor and efficiency expert of the national Baptist convention, the governing body of most of the Negro Baptist churches in America, was found fatally wounded today, clinging to a tree in the Muscatatuck River, near Scottsburg, Ind. His hands and feet were bound and a rope around his neck was tied to his two suitcases. He had been shot six times.

Pierson died before medical attention could be given and without disclosing the details of the shooting.

NEGRO TAKEN FROM RIVER IS IDENTIFIED

Man's Discoveries While Auditing Books May Have Caused Death

CHICAGO, April 16.—(AP)—E. D. Pierson, 54, negro, who today was found mortally wounded clinging to a tree in the Muscatatuck River, near Scottsburg, Ind., his hands and feet tied, was identified tonight as an auditor of the National Baptist Convention. Pierson was a resident of Chicago. Advertiser 4/17/30

The wife of the slain man, who made the identification, told police she believed that discoveries made by her husband while auditing books in the Nashville, Tenn., office of the National Baptist Convention may have been cause for the slaying. She declared there was some dissension in the convention and expressed the belief that "someone was hired to kill my husband." Montgomery Ala.

The negro woman called attention to the fact that the brief case in which her husband carried his records was missing when he was found in the river.

"The undertaker at Scottsburg informed me that my husband's suitcase and handbag were tied to him," she said, "but the brief case was missing, as were his diamond stickpin and watch. I am convinced it was the records in the brief case that were wanted. There were two $20 bills and one $10 bill in his pockets, the undertaker said."

The National Baptist organization of which Pierson was an auditor is made up of negro Baptist churches throughout the country.

The negro woman expressed the belief that her husband was dragged from the train by his slayers. He still was alive when he was found and pulled from the river near Scottsburg, his body marked by four bullet wounds. He died before he received medical attention.

His presence in Scottsburg was a mystery. He lived at 4,534 Michigan Avenue, maintained an office in Nashville, Tenn., and was returning from there to Chicago when he was slain. New York, N.Y.

Whether he had stopped in Scottsburg on business or had been taken from the train by his slayers has not been revealed. His son, Edward Pierson Jr., said he could not account for his being in Scottsburg. Scottsburg is 30 miles north of Louisville and it was thought that Pierson's enemies may have taken him prisoner when he left the train in Louisville, then driving him there by automobile. 4-17-30

Pierson's son said he had made many enemies in his church work.

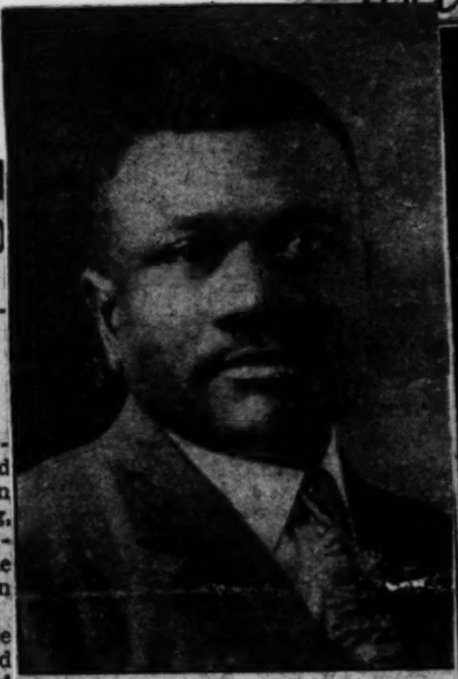
Believing that his recent investigations in Nashville may have disclosed irregularities in church affairs, Pierson had asked the Nashville police to place a guard over his office there to prevent the disappearance of any papers having a bearing on the case.

The slain man's wife pointed out that a brief case which he usually carried with him was not found beside the body. His diamond stickpin and his watch were missing, although $50 was found in his pocket. He had received a mysterious telephone call from Indianapolis a short time before his departure from Louisville.

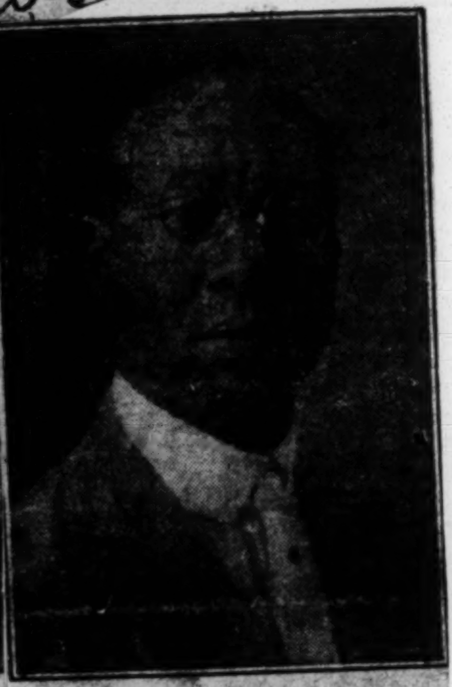
MYSTERY SURROUNDS DEATH OF DR. E.D. PIERSON

WOOD AND PORTER LOCAL DETECTIVES PUT ON CASE

News



Detective W. D. Woods



Detective Wm. Porter

A sensational murder mystery that has shaken the entire Baptist denomination — and may shock the entire Christian world—was brought to light when the body of Dr. Edward D. Pierson was found in the Muscatuck River,, near Scotts_burg, Ind., Wednesday. 4/19/30

The body was found by three fishermen who heard feeble cries for help and searching, found Dr. Pierson with his grips tied around his neck and six bullet wounds in his body. His hands and feet were tied. Dr. Pierson died before he could be moved and without telling anything about the affair. Louisville

Dr. Edward D. Pierson, lived in Chicago. He was an outstanding minister of the Baptist denomination being highly trained from an educational standpoint and every eloquent as a speaker and preacher. Ky.

He did not have a church but was auditor for the National Baptist Convention, Inc. That is the division of the Baptists headed by Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago. As Auditor Dr. Pierson, it is said, had made many enemies. It is alleged that he found $60,000 had been juggled and misapplied by various church officials. All of which leads the police authorities of Nashville, Louisville and Chicago to suspect he was "put on the spot" by persons desiring to cover up any shortages. This suspicion is emphasized by the fact that a brief case he carried, containing the reports of alleged crookedness of officials is miss_ing. Louisville comes into the picture btcause Dr. Pierson left Nashville, where he had been examining books for Chigago Tuesday and it was known he was going to stop in this city. It is said he came to Louisville but never got in touch with such men as Dr. C. H. Parrish, Dr. H. W. Jones, Rev. Paul Casey or any other of a number of ministers of his faction, whom he knew well. The first of these gentlemen knew of his death or that he had passed through here, was when they read it in the papers.

Detectives are of the opinion he was met here and persuaded to proceed further by automobile, and that he was killed in the car and his body thrown out about 30 miles from Louisville. With that in mind Major Yarberry, chief of detectives, has put Messrs. W. D Wood and Wm. "Jack" Porte on the case, with the idea o tracing any auto he might hav left Louisville in. These tw officers are among the keenes on the force, and if there is

3290

clue in Louisville, will find it

In the meantime the Negro Church, Baptst and all other denominations, will hold its breath, for if Dr. Pearson's murder is traced to high church officials, it will rock the Church as no other scandal in its history.

These officers have been assigned to the Pierson murder case.

URY TO WHITEWASH LYNCHING

Daily Worker

9-2-30

Fear Other Marion Negro Worker Lynched

New York, N.Y.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 31.— fake grand jury meeting to "investigate" the brutal lynching of two Negro workers here on August 7th will meet here Tuesday.

William Berneque, a Negro worker who was beaten by a boss mob at the time the other two workers were lynchced, has not been located. It is feared that he, too, was lynched.

The International Labor Defense has distributed 1,500 leaflets calling on Negro and white workers to organize a militant fight against lynching which is being instigated by the bosses.

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights

Kansas.

3291

Posse Kills Negro Who Killed 1, Wounded 1

Advertiser W

BURLINGTON, KAS., May 6.—(AP)—Under-sheriff G. M. Rickman was shot and killed here today and City Marshall George Griffith was wounded by an unidentified crazed negro who himself was later shot to death by a posse.

Trouble started when Rickman was told that the negro, a newcomer to Burlington, was terrorizing residents in the south part of town with a gun. Rickman went to arrest him and received a fatal charge from the negro's weapon.

5-7-30

Marshal Griffith then went after the man and was wounded in the neck after an exchange of shots.

Montgomery

A citizens posse numbering about 100 formed. The killer took refuge in a house but made a break for freedom when he saw he was about to be surrounded. Shots were fired after him and he fired back until his shotgun was empty before he fell with many bullets in his body.

Ala

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights

Louisiana

3292

Posse Presses Hunt For Negro Attacker

MONROE, La., March 18.—(AP)—The negro who last night shot and wounded Burke Shiel, 21, and Shiel's young woman companion, later attacking the woman on the Winnsboro highway four miles south of here, was today sought by a determined posse of citizens led by Sheriff Milton Coverdale.

The searchers beat through the wooded region surrounding the point on the highway where the crime was committed, and the capture of the negro, as yet unidentified, was expected.

Meanwhile, the victims of the fugitive lay in a local sanitarium in serious condition. Shiel was shot in the upper part of his back, and the woman in the breast.

Accounts of the incident are that Shiel and the woman were driving in an automobile out the Winnsboro highway when a tire on their car was punctured. As the young man was changing the tire the negro came up suddenly and opened fire with a shotgun.

Although badly wounded, Shiel managed to get into the car and make an effort to drive off. After driving several hundred yards down the road the lights on the car went out and the latter swerved into the side of the highway. The negro came up again, this time shooting the woman.

While Shiel made his way to a filling station for help, the negro assaulted the woman and escaped.

Man And Companion Are Shot By Negro

MONROE, LA., March 17.—(AP)—An unidentified negro tonight shot Burke Shiels, 21, and the latter's young woman companion four miles [illegible] of this city on the Winnsboro Road. After the shooting the negro attacked the woman.

The wounded couple were brought to a local sanitarium for treatment. Shiels was shot in the neck, and the woman in the breast. Notified of the shooting, Sheriff Milton [illegible], [illegible] a posse of deputies and citizens at once began a search for the negro in the wooded section in which the crimes occurred.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
Wednesday, July 23, 1930

NEGROES KILL LOUISIANA MAN

600 in Posse Seek Slayer of Merchant At Greenwood

SHREVEPORT, La., July 23.—(By A. P.)—A posse of several hundred aroused citizens and officers early Wednesday morning were searching the territory between Shreveport and Marshall for two negroes who Tuesday night shot and killed C. J. Mason, 49, merchant at Greenwood, fourteen miles west of Shreveport, and fled after robbing his wife at Mason's store in Greenwood.

W

Although several negroes have been reported taken into custody by the searchers, none of them have been identified as the men wanted. Mrs. Mason, who was reported Wednesday as bearing up remarkably well, declares that she will be able to identify the negroes.

Sheriff T. R. Hughes and most of his force are directing the search for the murderers, which was spread over a wide area. The slaying has created much excitement at Greenwood and vicinity.

Mason was shot through the heart by one of the negroes shortly after the pair had entered the store and one of the negroes had obtained a package of cigarettes. Mrs. Mason, who sold the cigarettes, saw the slayer fire the fatal shot. After the shooting the negroes then forced Mrs. Mason to turn over to them about $10 from the cash register and then fled.

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights.

Mississippi.

3293

NEGRO CHAINED TO TREE.

Five Men Are Held at Meridian. Charged With Abduction.

Commercial Appeal

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 29.—(AP)—Five white men today were charged here with abducting Boss Williams, 35-year-old negro, and chaining him to a tree. They were released under bond of $2,000 each.

4-30-30

The negro told officers the party took him up in an automobile at the point of a shotgun near Meridian and chained him in a house all night. The next morning, the negro said the men handcuffed him to a tree and left him there with a bottle of water and a small piece of bread.

Those arrested were Jesse Lee, Jack Campbell, Lee Campbell, Leo Irby and Jesse Irby. All are said to reside near Meridian. No explanation for the abduction was given.

TWO NEGROES CAPTURED

Posse Surrounds Pair Who Overpowered Officers and Escaped.

Commercial Appeal
5-15-30

BATESVILLE, Miss., May 14.—Percy Green, Memphis, and Jesse Smith, Gary, Ind., negroes, who escaped yesterday after overpowering two deputy sheriffs near here on the highway, were captured this afternoon at 6 o'clock one mile south of Batesville in a box car at a gravel pit.

Memphis

Fifty shots were fired by approximately 25 searchers before the pair came to the door of the box car and surrendered. In the car was found the pistol which was taken from Deputy William Wilson in a scuffle yesterday after the pair had attacked the officers while being carried to a road camp near here from Sardis.

The negroes were taken from an Illinois Central train yesterday and were fined $5 each and costs for riding the blinds. They were being carried to the camp to serve sentence when they overpowered the officers who were seated on the front seat of the automobile. The scuffle followed when the machine plunged into a ditch. One shot was fired in the affray and when the pistol was found this afternoon there was one blank.

The negroes were placed in jail here and charges will be filed tomorrow. Smith suffered a wound in his leg when the posse fired shots through the car.

SEEK NEGRO ASSAILANT.

W

Appeal
9-30-30
Memphis, Tenn

MERIGOLD, Miss., Sept. 29.—Search was under way tonight for Enoch Derrick, negro, who fired upon E. E. Hutchinson, planter, about 10 o'clock this morning, as the climax of a dispute between Hutchinson and Derrick's mother and sister over the cotton crop.

The two women also seized axes, but desisted when Homer Hutchinson and Charles Shelton came to his aid. The negro escaped after firing one time.

ANOTHER LYNCHING

Jeff Atkinson, a former prisoner at the Mississippi state prison, has been pardoned and set free. Atkinson, a white man, gained his liberty by shooting to death another prisoner who happened not to be white.

According to information sent out by white newspapers and by the Associated Press, Atkinson killed the other prisoner because the latter attempted to escape. Governor Bilbo at once pardoned the white man and ordered his release.

Defender

It doesn't matter what excuse was given for the killing, or how white papers listed it, to us it was just another lynching. It is the new method by which Mississippi brings its lynch record up to its quota when the old method attracts too much attention. This man was the second murdered in Mississippi jails within the past few months.

Chicago

While white guards are explaining how Atkinson happened to shoot the other prisoner they might also explain how a prisoner, even a trusty, came to have a pistol. We do not believe that even the Mississippi jail regulations provide for arming prisoners with revolvers. But, of course, we are not informed on these things in Mississippi. Maybe the unwritten law makes provision for this. At least Atkinson was pardoned expressly for his jail murder, proving that it was according to Hoyle and Bilbo!

Valdosta, Ga. Times
Thursday, January 1, 1931

Mob In Pursuit Of Negro Slayer

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 1. (AP)—Will Cosey, 19-year-old negro charged with murdering William Davis, plantation bookkeeper here, was caught at Tallulah, La., today and officers were reported en route to Jackson with him, with a mob 20 minutes behind the car bearing the negro.

The negro was taken off a westbound freight train by Sheriff Andrew Seviere and his deputies at Tallulah after receiving word from Vicksburg officers. Warren county, Miss., officers identified him and started with him in an automobile for Jackson.

KILLED BY NEGRO'S GUN.

Will Davis, Vicksburg, Slain; Start Search for Assailant.

Commercial Appeal
12-31-30

W

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 30.—Will Davis, resident of Jonestown, a section in the southern part of Vicksburg, was shot and killed by Waddell Cosey, negro, 19, this afternoon. The shooting grew out of an order Mr. Davis issued to the negro to stay out of the yard of Mrs. Mercer Hawkins.

The negro left the yard but as Mr. Davis was coming to town on a truck, the negro stopped him and demanded to know why he was ordered from the yard. Mr. Davis answered his question and started to drive on when the negro raised a single barrel shotgun and pulled the trigger.

Cosey fled before officers could arrive. Tonight he is being hunted in every part of Vicksburg with feeling running high in the Jonestown neighborhood, where Mr. Davis was very popular.

Lynchings – 1930
&
Side Lights.

New York.

3294

N.Y. Sun

AUG 6 - 1930

FIVE STABBED IN STREET ROWS

Three Slashed on Beach at Coney Island.

NEGRO CUTS TWO BROTHERS

Police Rescue Knife Wielder From Angry Brooklyn Crowd.

Brooklyn police are investigating today small riots that resulted in five persons being stabbed. Coney Island police received a telephone message that at West Thirty-fifth street and Canal avenue, the heart of the bungalow colony, a riot was taking place among men and girls.

The police found everything calm but groans were heard on the beach, where the police discovered three men had been stabbed. They were David McMullen, 26 years old, of 425 Degraw street; John Dougherty, 24, of 1864 Eighteenth avenue, and Frank Riley, 23, of 2217 West Twenty-second street, Brooklyn. They were taken to the Coney Island Hospital, but only Riley was able to go home after treatment.

When questioned about the street riot the victims said they knew nothing except that there was a riot and that they had been stabbed during its progress.

His two victims in St. Catherine's Hospital, one of them in danger of dying from his wounds, David Holland, 22 years old, of 211 Moore street, Brooklyn, will be arraigned in Bridge Plaza court today on a charge of felonious assault.

Holland is a Negro and he heard the cry of "Lynch him!" many times last night before policemen, with drawn revolvers, rescued him from a crowd of 200 white men in Williamsburg, where there has been bad feeling between Negroes and whites recently. This followed the stabbing by Holland of Jack Bobchin, 19, of 233 Moore street, Brooklyn, and his brother, Harry, 18. The brothers were in bathing suits and standing under a Fire Department shower at Moore and White streets when Holland came by in street clothes.

Somebody dashed water on the Negro and he drew a knife and rushed the Bobchin brothers. Jack, stabbed in the right chest, right shoulder, groin and back, was critically hurt. His brother was stabbed in the left chest and the right side.

BRONX HOME NEWS

AUG 6 - 1930

Cops Guard Against Race Riot

Police reserves are patroling Brooklyn's Willaimsburg section today in order to guard against a race riot that has threatened since last night when a colored man slashed two white boys to the point of death. David Holland, 22, 211 Moore St., Brooklyn, the colored man, walked past a street shower at Moore and White Sts. at midnight. Some white boys were playing under the shower. Suddenly Holland cried out angrily at Jack Bobchin, 19, and his brother, Harry, 18, both of 233 Moore St. Holland, who accused them of splashing water on him, drew a knife and attacked the brothers. The latter are at the point of death in St. Catherine's Hospital. Immediately after the attack, a mob collected on the scene and police arrived just in time to prevent the gathering from carrying out a threat to lynch Holland.

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights.

North Carolina

3298

SOUTHERN BOSSES INCITE LYNCH MOBS AGAINST NEGROES

Start Terror Campaign Against Negro Textile and Tobacco Workers in South

ILD Denounces Lynch Terror and Calls Organization of Defense Corps.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Jan. 26.—Many Negro workers were arrested yesterday and today at Spencer, forty miles from Charlotte, N. C. One was chased into the river with bloodhounds. A new lynching drive is on.

Negro workers are holding a meeting here today in protest. Sol Harper, special International Labor Defense representative, has today issued the following statement:

"The cotton mill and tobacco barons and the press continue to demand lynching of Negroes, though the murder of Ella May and the six killed in the Marion strike go unpunished. The I. L. D. denounces these blood-thirsty capitalist oppressors of the Negro and white workers, and calls for organization of workers' defense committees against the gangs of the boss men. Down with the company house slave system! Down with mill and factory slavery!"

GANGS HUNTED NEGRO NOW GONE

Edwards, ILD Delegate Exposed Murder

Daily Worker

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 8.—Threats to kill Jim Edwards, who signed an affidavit that Willie McDaniels, a Negro tenant farmer who was found with a broken neck several months ago, had been lynched by a group of wealthy landowners, continue to be made, according to a letter received today by the International Labor Defense. Edwards is now missing, and the gravest fears are felt. He was a delegate to the Fourth National Conference of the I.L.D.

McDaniels was lynched because he demanded that his wife be paid for picking some blackberries. His body was found the following day near the farm on which he worked for Grier.

Tried To Murder.

It is common knowledge that Grier, the wealthy farmer, looked for McDaniels with a gun, with the intention of murdering the Negro worker. It is also known that Grier tried to have McDaniels arrested to prevent him from leaving the farm and applied to the Rural Police to have him arrested.

The police gave their permission that McDaniels be lynched when they said "You don't need any warrant." Workers have been watching the Edwards home ready to protect the family.

Woman Lynched!— White Press Silent

News

2-22-30

Louisville, Ky.

Winston-Salem, Feb. 16 —Laura Wood, 60 years old, mother of four children, a Negro, was brutally murdered and her dead body hung to the branch of a tree with a cow chain, on a farm near Barber Junction, N. C., in day time, the morning of Feb. 11. This murder and lynching of an agricultural worker, is part of the boss terorism which murdered Ella May, though it belongs to the tactic of dividing the working class along racial lines instead of of to the tactic of direct union smashing.

The International Labor Defense uncompromisingly fights all forms of boss terrorism, including that of lynching which is so prevalent at the present timefi the lynching of Jimmie Levine of Occila, Ga., Feb. 1, the attempted lnyching of a white worker in Kentucky, etc.

The above comes from the International Labor Defense headquarters in Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Louisville News has been unable to find any record of a woman being lynched lately—in the white press.

Arrest Negro Worker, Now He Is Missing; Is Thought To Be Lynched

Daily Worker

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Jan. 16.—Bob Carter, Negro worker, arrested Monday at Reedsville, N. C., because "he acted suspiciously" is now reported not to have been arrested. He has "disappeared." One thousand dollars has been offered for his "capture." Troops were originally called out in a fake gesture against lynching. It is believed here that Carter was simply murdered by the posse which was first said to have arrested him. A white woman, May Banes, claims that she was assaulted by a Negro. Any Negro will do for a lynching in a case like this, according to the standards encouraged by Southern mill owners, who want to divide white and Negro workers.

LYNCH 65 YEAR OLD WOMAN

Daily Worker

2-14-30

New York, N.Y.

Protest Mass Meeting in Winston Salem

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 13—A 65-year-old Negro working woman, Mrs. Laura Weed, was lynched in Salisbury, N. C., according to word received here today. The murder took place a few hours before dawn of the birthday of Lincoln, the man who was supposed to have "freed the Negro slaves." No other details are available at present.

An anti-lynching meeting is being held here tonight, with Sol Harper, Negro worker, representing the International Labor Defense, as a speaker. Both white and Negro workers will be there.

MEET TO FIGHT LYNCHING PLANS

Daily Worker

Negro, White Workers Assemble Tonight

2-25-30

At St. Lukes Hall, 125 West 130th St., at 4 to 9 p. m. tonight, hundreds of workers, Negro and white, are to protest the vicious and brutal lynching of Laura Woods, a 60-year-old Negro woman worker at Barber Junction, N. C., Feb. 11. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and will be the third held since the lynching.

New York, N.Y.

The Southern Distrct of the International Labor Defense organized a special committee which secured the chain with which the woman was lynched and sent it to New York on Feb. 15. Tonight the chain will be shown to the workers of New York as a clear exhibition of the kind of justice workers of the South are being given by the capitalist class.

Thousands of Lynchings.

Among the speakers will be Sol Harper, Negro worker, member of the Southern District Committee of the International Labor Defense and Trade Union Unity League Organizer in the South since December 12. He goes on trial Feb. 26 with others arrested at a Washington unemployment demonstration. Harper stated to the Daily Worker:

"The lynching of Negro workers is a passtime and pleasure of the Southern bosses and a means of terrorizing the workers. While 4,330 lynchings have been recorded during the past thirty years, the International Labor Defense will expose hundreds of unrecorded lynchings which have taken place, many of them under the guise of "unidentified Negro found dead." The International Labor Defence Anti-Lynching Committee has already uncovered two such cases within the past few months, one the Willie McDaniels case near Charlotte committed by Mel Grier and a gang of wealthy planters, and that of Laura Wood, mother of four sons.

"The Negro workers in large cities and towns like Winston Salem, N. C., Chattanooga, New Orleans, Atlanta, etc., are becoming too militant for any open lynching and even in Charlotte, N. C., I doubt if a mob would visit the Brooklyn section to lynch Negro or white union organizers, I am sure they would not make such an attempt in the working class sections of Atlanta and Winston Salen."

"While in Atlanta the K.K.K. staged a parade under police escort, they cut short plans for a second after the members of the Communist Party held defense committee meetings among Negro workers.

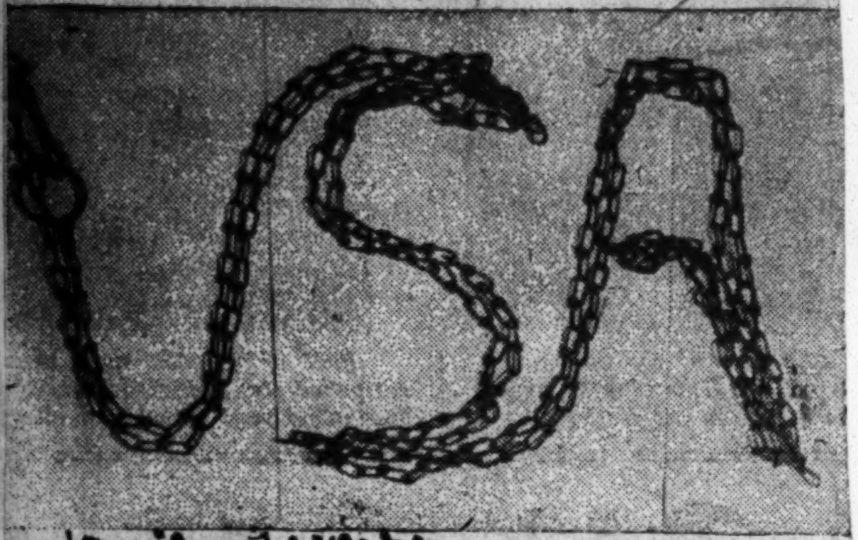
"In Charlotte a few weeks ago, when a whispering campaign was being conducted to work up a local lynching, the Communist Party held an open-air meeting in the white working-class section, and several in the Negro and border-line sections, and the International Labor Defense Committee made preparations to break up any mob that might have attempted to take a Negro worker out to lynch him from the Charlotte jail.

"The lynching and mobbing of Negro and white workers must be stopped by organized committees of Negro and white workers ready at all times to rush to any place where a prospective lynching of a union organizer or Negro worker is a state of fact. The Trade Union Unity League, National Textile Workers union and unemployed councils must continue organizing their defense committees."

Among the speakers at the meeting tonight will be George Siskin, New York District Organizer, T.U.U.L., and Sam Nisin, District Organizer of the International Labor Defense, and others.

Volunteer and unemployed workers are requested to call at 536 Lenox Ave, at 10 a. m., today, to help distribute unemployment and anti-lynching meeting leaflets.

Chain Used to Lynch Old Negro Working Woman



Daily Worker

Mrs. Laura Woods, a 65-year-old Negro tenant farmer was lynched by a gang of white chauvinists in Salisbury, N. C., on Feb. 12, Laura Woods was found hanging from a tree by the ploy chain forming the letters "USA" in the photo. A quarrel with the wife of neighboring white landlord was the cause of the beastial lynching. The Negro toilers are realizing more and more the need for organizing together to stop these lynchings.

[illegible]

MOB VICTIM IS SLOWLY IMPROVING

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C., Oct. 30—(ANP)—Physicians at the local hospital stated that Buddy Jackson who was shot and seriously wounded by a mob of more than two hundred white, after he had shot Chief of Police J. R. Crews at Weldon on Tuesday, was improving, as was the chief of police, who also is confined in the same hospital.

Courier

The shooting of the officer and the subsequent mob violence which resulted in the shooting of Jackson occurred early Tuesday afternoon, when Crewe attempted to arrest Jackson on a charge of holding up four tourists. When the officer approached Jackson the latter fired at him, the bulet piercing the right eye of the policeman.

11-1-30

Jackson escaped from other officers who rushed to the scene, and made his way to an abandoned mill near Weldon. His pursuers, a veritable mob that formed rapidly, heavily armed, surrounded him there and shot him down. Officers arrived on the scene and dispersed the mob and placed Jackson under arrest.

Pittsburgh

Although he was believed to have been mortally wounded, there was still talk of a lynching, and whites began swarming around the little hospital at Weldon, where Jackson had been taken for treatment. The officers succeeded in persuading the would-be lynchers to let the law take its course and quietly removed Jackson here, where he was placed under heavy guard.

The report was received here on Wednesday that another mob was forming and was planning to take the prisoner from the local hospital and string him up to a tree. Hearing this report, the local chief of police placed a cordon of picked men around the hospital and seven others on the inside to protect the wounded man.

Jackson told local officers that his home is in South Carolina and that he had been out of work for several months. Hungry and destitute, he sought to relieve his condition by holding up a party of tourists, whom he forced to drive him to Weldon, where the shooting occurred. Both Jackson's and Crews' conditions have been pronounced as serious, but hospital authorities are now holding out hope for their recovery.

Lynchings - 1930
Side Lights.
6

Tennessee

3295

Posse Seeks Negro Who Stabbed Railroad Agent

Advertiser

OAKDALE, TENN., May 15.—(AP)—A posse of officers and citizens led by bloodhounds was searching here tonight for a negro who stabbed Marion Goodman, special agent for the Southern Railway Company. Goodman, suffering from eight knife wounds, is in a Chattanooga hospital, in a serious condition.

Goodman was called to search a train for some negroes who were reported to have stolen tools belonging to a section crew. The officer arrested a negro, but did not handcuff him. The negro suddenly hit Goodman over the head and then stabbed him.

Montgomery Ala

2 W

The body of an unidentified negro slain by members of a posse searching for a negro who stabbed Goodman was taken to the morgue at Harriman tonight.

NEGRO IS CAUGHT BY ARMED POSSE

Prisoner Said To Have Confessed Stabbing Special Railway Agent

Advertiser

OAKDALE, TENN., May 17.—(AP)—A negro, sought in connection with the stabbing of Marion Goodman, 29, special agent for the Southern Railway, was captured early today by an armed posse on Whetstone Mountain, four miles northeast of here. 5-17-30

Taken to the Wartburg jail, the negro, who gave his name as Willie Campbell, of Columbus, Ga., was said to have confessed that he stabbed Goodman, but denied killing W. A. Brown, special railway officer, at Birmingham.

The negro was bleeding from shotgun wounds when the posse closed in on him in the mountain underbrush but Sheriff John E. Davis, of Morgan County, said the wounds were not serious.

Montgomery Ala

The capture followed a day and night search by some 300 men, who were armed because the negro was believed to be carrying a revolver he had taken from Goodman, Bill Scarboro and George and Lee Arms, from the state penitentiary at Petros, were credited with the capture. The Southern Railway had offered a reward of $500 for the negro, dead or alive.

Goodman, who was stabbed eight times, is in a critical condition in a Chattanooga hospital.

Sheriff Davis said he was positive that the negro was not the slayer wanted in Birmingham. When asked whether the negro had been removed from the Wartburg jail, the sheriff said he was not "giving out any information." He asserted, however, that no mob violence had been threatened.

South Carolina

3296

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights.

FLEES THROUGH SWAMPS, FEARS LYNCHER'S ROPE

[illegible]

ALLENDALE, S. C., Feb. 5.—ANP—Coming occasionally to a solitary farm house where he may rid his arms and legs of the numbness caused by the snow and cold which has come to this region, George Washington, sought in connection with a double murder, is living and fleeing through the Savannah River swamp, dreading capture for fear of being lynched.

That has been his story as he has frightfully shown himself on a few occasions to obtain warmth. He disclaims guilty and avers that he wants to give himself up, but thinks that the white people will lynch. Bloodhounds placed on his trail caught up with him once, but he fought the hounds off after sustaining injuries and escaped.

Posse Of 200 Hunting South Carolina Negro

Advertiser

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., May 14.—(AP)—A posse of about 200 men headed by state and county officers late today was searching the woods for a negro charged with attempting assault on a five-year-old white girl. The manhunt was led by a pack of bloodhounds brought here from Lexington County.

6-15-30

Sheriff James P. Howard, of Aiken, said late today that the hunt for the negro was being conducted in an orderly manner, and that he entertained little fear of [illegible] run- ning [illegible] earlier in the day when he telephoned the [illegible] for aid he expressed fear that a mob would not allow county officers to keep the negro when they got him.

Montgomery
Ala

Lynchings-1930
Side Lights.

Texas.

3297

NEGRO IS KILLED AFTER SHOOTINGS

Montgomery Advertiser

Victim Seriously Wounded Man And Wife in Altercation Over Wages

6-29-30

AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 28.—(AP)—Less than an hour after he had shot and seriously wounded Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Eggar, of Round Rock, near here, Jack Robertson, a negro, was shot and killed by a posse today. Mr. and Mrs. Eggar were in a hospital at Georgetown, Texas, but their wounds were not expected to prove fatal.

Montgomery, Ala.

The shooting was said to have followed an argument over the payment of wages to Robertson by Eggar.

The negro was shot by two members of a posse estimated at 150 who took up the search immediately after the Eggars were wounded. He had attempted to flee from Round Rock but was intercepted along the road to Austin and killed instantly.

Eggar and his wife were shot shortly before noon in their residence in the presence of their 14-year-old daughter, Willie Mae. The girl ran to a neighbor's residence and spread the alarm.

Eggar was shot in the head and attending physicians said he probably would lose the sight of his right eye. Mrs. Eggar was shot in the right breast and side.

POSSE HUNTS NEGRO.

Commercial Appeal

Texas Salesman Wounded and Woman Companion Kidnaped.

9-11-30

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—(AP)—A posse sought a negro today who wounded Frank B. Horton, sales manager of the Texas Bag and Burlap Company, last night, robbed him and kidnaped his woman companion, driving away in Horton's automobile.

Memphis Tenn

The woman returned to her home early today and told officers the negro had taken her [illegible] miles from where he shot Horton, but had not attacked her.

Horton was found on a road near Houston. The negro is believed to be an escaped convict.

Suicide Foils Texas Mobbists

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa

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9/27/30

WACO, Tex., Sept. 25—(ANP)—A rapidly forming mob of white men, women and children were denied the pleasure of lynching Sim Knight about twenty miles from here, through the suicide of the intended victim.

Knight had shot and killed a white farmer, Will Lowe, in a fight over the division of proceeds from the sale of a bale of cotton. The white man used the time-worn method of declaring that Knight owed him a lot of money, a method used by white farmers throughout the South to swindle their Negro tenants farmers out of their money and thereby keep them in virtual peonage, and Knight refused to be used in this fashion.

Going still further, Knight protected himself from an attack on the part of the white man and killed him. As the news of the shooting circulated a mob was in the making and Knight was on his way to surrender to the sheriff. As he neared the city limits he heard the mob behind him and to cheat them of their fun he fired a bullet through his temple, killing himself instantly.

NEGRO SHOOTS MAN, KIDNAPS WOMAN

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—(AP) A posse of peace officers sought a negro today who wounded Frank B Horton, salesmanager of the Texas Bag & Burlap Company, last night robbed him and kidnaped his woman companion, driving away in Horton's automobile.

Constitution

The woman returned to her home early today and told officers the negro had taken her 10 miles from where he shot Norton, but had not attacked her.

9-11-30

Horton was found on a road near Houston, wounded in the thigh and unconscious from a blow in the head. The negro sought by officers was identified from a photograph as an escaped convict.

Atlanta Ga

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
Tuesday, July 15, 1930

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RANGERS SHIELD NEGROES GOING BACK TO HOMES

Shamrock, Texas, Quiet as Officers Mount Machine Guns

(By The Associated Press)

Shamrock, Tex., July 14.—Negroes who left their homes here after Saturday's warning that they get out of town were returning today under assurances from Texas Rangers and city and county officers they would be given full protection.

Sergeant M. T. Gonzaullos and Rangers W. H. Kirby and J. P. Huddleston of Dallas, sent here by Governor Moody, announced they were equipped to put down any disorders, which had been threatened after the slaying of Mrs. Henry Vaughan by a negro last Friday.

Gonzaullos and his men set up two machine guns and assembled tear and gas bombs for emergency use.

Jesse Lee Washington, negro accused of beating Mrs. Vaughan to death with a piece of pipe, was held in Granite, Okla., and Judge W. R. Ewing of the 31st District court was expected here tomorrow to consider plans for convening a grand jury to indict Washington. It was likely his trial would be rushed.

OKLAHOMA TROOP MOVEMENT CANCELLED

Oklahoma City, July 14.—Following receipt of word from county authorities at Erick, Beckham county, that they had the situation in hand, Governor W. J. Holloway tonight cancelled an order sending 100 men and 10 officers of the 179th Infantry, Oklahoma National Guard, to the town to assist in quelling racial disorders.

The troops, under command of Charles F. Barrett, adjutant general, were being mobilized when the governor withdrew his order.

H. C. Ivester, Beckham county attorney, and M. L. Inman, sheriff, who previously had requested the governor to send troops to assist them, told Governor Holloway after looking over the situation they believed help was not necessary.

The trouble was precipitated last Friday when Mrs. Henry Vaughan, who formerly lived in Erick, was beaten to death by a negro on the Vaughan farm home near Shamrock, Tex., just across the Oklahoma line.

Early Saturday night a mob of several hundred men invaded the negro quarter of Shamrock apparently bent on burning the negro houses, most of which had been deserted by their occupants in response to signs posted about the town in the afternoon warning the negroes to "leave town before sundown." The sheriff and a posse met the mob with drawn revolvers and the gathering dispersed without trouble.

Later Saturday night several hundred men gathered in Erick and forced all negroes there to leave, warning them not to return.

L. F. Holly, deputy sheriff, estimated today 200 negroes had fled.

Minor disturbances continued today but these, County Attorney Ivester said, were among members of the mob who apparently were divided in sentiment on the point of allowing negroes to return.